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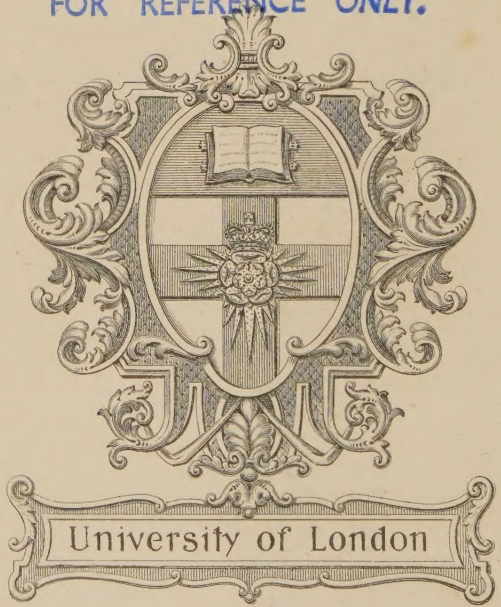

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

SIXTEEN VOLUMES.

—(11.)—

PRISONS (GREAT BRITAIN); PRISONS (IRELAND).

Session

5 February—28 *July* 1863.

VOL. XXIII.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS.

STATUTE LABOUR—COMPOSITION BY-LAW.

1902.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1868.

SIXTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

ELEVENTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

[3215.] TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT of the INSPECTORS appointed under the Provisions of the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 38, to visit the different PRISONS of *Great Britain*:—I. Southern District - - p. 1

[3234.] TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT of the INSPECTORS appointed under the Provisions of the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 38, to visit the different Prisons in *Great Britain*:—III. Northern District - - 109

PRISONS (IRELAND):

[3214.] FORTY-FIRST REPORT of the INSPECTORS GENERAL, of the General State of the PRISONS of *Ireland*, 1862; with Appendices, 213

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38.,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

I.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

I.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

To the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Westbourne Street, Hyde Park Gardens,
March 1863.

Sir,

I beg leave to submit to you the Annual Report of the Prisons in the Southern District, pursuant to the Statute 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 38., being a part of the twenty-eighth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons.

In laying before you this Report, it is very satisfactory to refer to the great and manifold improvements that have taken place in the construction and discipline of prisons in England and Wales since the enactment of the Statute 2 and 3 Vict. cap. 56, by which the separate confinement of prisoners as contra-distinguished from solitary confinement was first sanctioned by law. In the year 1843, when I had the honor to be appointed to my present office, there were two prisons only, in the part of the country now comprised in the Southern District, in which advantage had been taken of the provisions of the Act—the County Gaol of Shrewsbury and the City Gaol of Bath ; the former having undergone alterations in 1840 to fit the cells for separate confinement, and the latter having been rebuilt, with cells upon the plan of Pentonville Prison, two years afterwards. These prisons at the time to which I refer, contained less than an aggregate number of 200 certified

cells, whereas at the present time there are more than 8,000 in the Southern District which have received the legal sanction to be used in the same form of discipline. In indicating this change as evidence of the growing conviction in the public mind of the advantages which have attended the adoption of separate confinement, it should be mentioned that more than nine tenths of the cells so certified are contained in prisons expressly built for the exercise of this discipline, and the remainder have been obtained by alterations of existing cells, of so expensive a character, that they would not have been undertaken without a strong conviction of the superiority of the form of discipline to be carried out in them.

Nor has the expectation of the public in the large outlay of money in the building and improvement of prisons been disappointed; immediately on the change of discipline followed so great a reduction in the number of commitments, that in many instances the prisons, although suited in size to the supposed exigences of the several jurisdictions, were in a few years found to be unnecessarily spacious, and in many instances cells forming part of the excess were let to the Government for the confinement of transports and penal-servitude prisoners during their probationary period. Although this large reduction was, no doubt, partly attributable to the salutary dread in the criminal mind of the terrors of the new system of discipline, it was probably due in a much greater degree to some other circumstances, incidental to the practice of the system, of a less obvious kind. One of the most pregnant causes of the relapse of discharged criminals had always been recognized in the difficulties which opposed themselves to the obtaining of employment after their liberation from prison. It was argued with much reason that although the offences, on account of which men have been sent to prison for the first time, might have been of trivial magnitude, the necessary exposure of the prisoners to the contaminating influence of persons more guilty than themselves would make it dangerous to employ them as before,

and masters were accordingly cautious of receiving them into their service. Observation of the working of the separate system in county gaols has in a great measure relieved this apprehension, and has naturally led to the prevalence of charitable over prudential considerations, by suggesting that after the first act of dishonesty should have been expiated in prison, offenders might be received back with the confidence that they could not have been further corrupted during their imprisonment, but that all the influences to which they had been exposed in prison must have tended to their improvement. In support of this reasoning I may state that I have often been assured by the authorities of county prisons of long experience, that far less difficulty is now found in procuring work for prisoners after their discharge, than was formerly experienced when association was the rule of almost all prisons.

The reduction of the number of commitments continued pretty generally progressive until the year 1859 or 1860, at which time the daily average of prisoners in many gaols had become less than half of its amount 10 years before, but it has since undergone a reaction which has led some persons to think that the new discipline had been erroneously credited with the previous improvement. I do not think that there is any reason to believe that the change is due to any failure of the system, or to expect that the interruption will be otherwise than transitory. Among the causes for the present increase of prisoners must be reckoned the discontinuance in a great measure of transportation, the effects of which change are every year more developed by the expiration of sentences of penal servitude; the reductions which have been made in the regular army and in the militia, previously augmented far beyond their usual standard to meet the exigencies of the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny; and the great activity of the newly appointed county constabulary, leading to the apprehension of a larger number of small offenders, and to the more stern enforcement of the law against persons guilty of begging and other acts of vagrancy. The infliction of

imprisonment for the offence of drunkenness (independently of assaults arising from that cause), a punishment introduced for the first time by the Statute 23 and 24 Vict. cap. 27, sect. 40, has added greatly to the commitments, the law having as it were created a new crime, which being from its nature one of very frequent occurrence, adds considerable numbers to the population of the prisons, in some instances about half the excess of 1862 over the previous year having been directly contributed in this manner.

Continued observation has made me aware of the inconvenience and injury arising to the public service from the want of a good system of pensioning officers, who from age or infirmity have become disqualified for the efficient performance of their duties. By the 26th sect. of the 4 Geo. 4. cap. 64, justices are empowered to grant to any gaoler or keeper of any prison who is incapable of performing his duty from confirmed sickness, age, or infirmity, such an annuity as they shall think proportioned to the merits and time of his service, not exceeding two thirds of the salary fixed for his successor, and the 30th sect. of the 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 98, empowers those persons having the control of the funds applicable to the expenses of any prison to grant a superannuation allowance to any governor, chaplain, or other officer, disqualified by the same causes, such allowance not to exceed the scale prescribed by the Superannuation Act of the 4th and 5th of Will. IV., but under the Act last cited it is necessary that after the resignation of the officer three months' notice should be given by the Visiting Justices before the question of the grant can be determined by Quarter Sessions. A practical objection to this mode of proceeding arises from the uncertainty, first, whether any pension will be granted at all, and secondly, what will be its amount, both of which questions must be determined by a vote of the Court of Quarter Sessions taken three months at least after the unconditional resignation of the claimant. Another objection is that the amount of the pension is to be determined by magistrates, to the majority of whom the officer, in the vigour of his life,

was probably unknown, and who, having only seen him in his duties while age was gaining upon him, are almost sure to have formed an incorrect and disparaging estimate of his merits. These difficulties, which in the present state of the law are irremediable, have the effect of causing officers to hold their appointments, and magistrates to allow them to do so, for many years after age has unfitted them for the active performance of their duties; whereas if the former could depend upon receiving a fixed superannuation allowance, they would gladly retire, and the latter would feel themselves at liberty to take the course most conducive to the public advantage, without the fear of thereby subjecting a deserving officer to destitution. Although it would be invidious to allude to particular examples, my experience in the inspection of prisons has given me occasion to know that these difficulties are not imaginary, and I feel it my duty to submit that great advantage would arise to the service from placing the officers of prisons, from the highest to the lowest, upon the same scale of superannuation allowance as that accorded to civil servants of the Crown by the provisions of the Statute 22 Vict. cap. 26.

In connection with this subject, it is necessary to point out an anomaly which has affected some deserving officers of prisons in my district, namely, that if a prison should be abolished from being found to be no longer necessary, there is no power given by law to pension the officers, however long they may have held their appointments.

The moral advantages attendant upon productive labour, as compared with that which is merely mechanical, continues to be recognized by persons of the greatest experience in the treatment of prisoners, but the much greater exertion required for superintending the former discipline acts as a discouragement to its more extended adoption.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN G. PERRY.

REPORTS ON PRISONS

IN THE

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BEDFORD.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year -	- 482	73	555
Greatest number at any one time	- 172	17	189
Average daily number -	-	-	117

Annual average charge per prisoner - £33 0*s.* 11*d.*

This prison was erected in 1849, is in very good repair, and sufficiently drained, and well supplied with water. It receives all the criminal prisoners and debtors of the county and borough of Bedford.

The accommodation for criminal prisoners consists of 176 cells for males, and 8 for females, certified as fit for separate confinement; eight for males and seven for females, occupied by single prisoners, but not so certified, and six cells, each capable of containing more than one prisoner. Individual separation being the rule of the prison, no day rooms are employed. There are two dark and two light cells for carrying out prison punishment, and four reception cells.

The debtors have ten sleeping cells and two day rooms two of the former being for females. Coals and gas are supplied to the debtors, and the prison generally is lighted with gas. There is an infirmary for male prisoners, but none especially devoted to women.

The labour performed by male prisoners consists of weaving shirting and sheeting, mat making, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, bricklaying, painting, &c. The females wash, make and mend prison clothing, and pick

oakum. There are ten hard-labour machines in the prison, upon which vagrants and other short-timed prisoners are employed, as well as those who are too lazy to work at industrial occupations. The number of revolutions required to be performed is 1,440 per hour, but no screw or other pressure is put upon the axles, so that the labour is merely nominal, calling for the exertion of no power beyond that which is required to turn the handles.

The amount actually received for the several products of the labour of prisoners in excess of the cost of materials in the last year was 186*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, and the stock ready for sale after deducting the cost of materials is valued at 249*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*; and the estimated value of prisoners' earnings while employed in work for the county, amounted in the year to 173*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

The following observations upon the manufactory are extracted from the Governor's Reports to Quarter Sesssions in 1861.

"**Manufactory.**

"The great number of short-timed committals, together with the very slight knowledge or mechanical skill possessed by the majority of our inmates, renders the carrying on of the manufactory department a matter of no small difficulty. Of the number of 408 committals for the past year (1861) there were 344 committed for three months and under; still I have the satisfaction of reporting that the state of the manufactory department of the prison continues to be most satisfactory. I shall pay over to the county treasurer 150*l.* this quarter, making 250*l.* for the past year as profits upon the labour of the prisoners.

"The whole of the outside paintwork of the prison has been thoroughly painted during the past quarter with the labour at my command within the prison; the work has been done considerably below the estimate—the materials only being charged for—and I trust in a satisfactory manner."

The duties performed by the Chaplain are as follow: Divine service, including an exposition of Scripture, every morning; on Tuesday and Friday mornings from 10 to 11 o'clock questioning, exposition to those prisoners who can read. On Thursday afternoon from 2 to 3 questioning, exposition to all the prisoners. On Sunday 2 full services; the prisoners are also regularly visited in their cells. There is no regular schoolmaster or schoolmistress, the chief warder teaching reading to the male prisoners, and the matron to the female. There is no society for assisting prisoners after their discharge. If Romanists or Dissenters express a wish to see ministers of their several persuasions, such ministers are immediately apprised of the fact.

The health of the prisoners generally has been good, and

there has been no epidemic during the year. One prisoner has been pardoned on medical grounds, having fallen into a very bad state of health from long confinement.

The supply of clothing and bedding is sufficient, and necessaries are supplied to the prisoners by contract. The following prisoners were in custody on the 2d of June 1862 :—

For trial at—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Assizes	1	0	1
County sessions	4	1	5
Borough sessions	4	0	4
Penal servitude	2	0	2
Convicted—			
Felons	14	2	16
Misdemeanants	3	2	5
Summarily convicted—			
Larceny, 18th & 19th Vict. c. 126	10	3	13
Assaults	4	0	4
Want of sureties	4	0	4
Neglect of family	2	0	2
Game laws	5	0	5
Other offences	8	1	9
Total county and borough prisoners	61	9	70
Debtors—			
County court	1	0	1
Middlesex convicts	100	0	100
Total in custody	162	9	171

They were employed at the time of my inspection in the following manner :—

At crank labour and picking oakum	10
At picking oakum	82
Shoemaking	15
Sewing	12
Mat making	10
Winding	12
Carpentering	1
Smith's work	1
Gardening	2
Cleaning prison	9

FEMALES.

Washing	3
Sewing	2
Cleaning	1

Those prisoners who work the cranks in the afternoon, pick a pound and a half of oakum each in the morning.

Photography as an agent in discovering the antecedents of criminals, especially of tramps and strangers, has been extensively applied in this prison for the last two years, and the Governor has daily proof of its great utility. Its application, as might be expected, is distasteful to prisoners, and probably acts in some measure as a check on future misconduct, as the prisoners being conscious of the use that is made of their photographs, have a great dread of exposure from their agency. In one of his reports to Quarter Sessions the Governor remarks,—

"As regards its application in this prison I have succeeded in tracing the previous histories and characters of several of our inmates. Without this aid the Court would frequently have been in utter ignorance of their antecedents, and old offenders would have escaped with much lighter punishment than they received.

"There are several prisoners to come before the Court at these Sessions (Epiphany 1861), whose career in crime has been ascertained solely by the aid of photography, and I feel convinced that tramps and vagrants who wander from town to town committing petty depredations will, as far as they can, avoid those prisons in which photography is employed; and in this view I am somewhat borne out by the great reduction in the number of vagrants committed to this prison during the past two years, as compared with previous years."

The following tables are interesting, especially the latter, which shows the progressive reduction in crime in the last 10 years:—

RETURN, showing the Description of Offences and the Number of Males and Females committed for each Offence during the year ending 29th of September 1861.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Manslaughter	1	0	1
Perjury	1	0	1
Arson	0	1	2
Forgery	0	1	1
Concealment of birth	0	1	1
Abduction	2	0	2
Burglary	2	1	3
House breaking	2	0	2
Uttering counterfeit coin	2	0	2
Receiving stolen property	1	0	1
Stealing from dwellings and out-houses	45	8	53
Stealing from the person	7	4	11
Stealing growing crops	13	0	13

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Obtaining money and goods by false pretences	4	4	8
Offences under the 18th and 19th Vict.	77	15	92
Offences under the Juvenile Offenders Act	24	4	28
Game laws	29	0	29
Wilful damage	9	0	9
Vagrancy	21	5	26
Misbehaviour in workhouse	13	2	15
Neglect of family	15	3	18
Assaults	23	4	27
Want of sureties	6	0	6
Hawking without licence	1	0	1
Deserters	6	0	6
Other offences	43	7	50
Total	348	60	408

RETURN of Committals and Re-committals to this Prison from Michaelmas 1850 to Michaelmas 1861, both inclusive.

Years.	Committals.	Re-committals to this Prison.	Percentage of Re-committals on the Number of Committals in the Year 1860.
1850	661	201	30·4
1851	631	202	30·5
1852	644	185	27·9
1853	553	191	28·8
1854	579	137	20·7
1855	557	113	17·0
1856	583	121	18·3
1857	533	121	18·3
1858	453	118	17·8
1859	374	80	12·1
1860	323	89	13·4
1861	408	93	14·0

Among the forms of labour above referred to should have been included the shot drill, which is employed for two hours in the day, prisoners occupied in sedentary labour having each one hour of this kind of exercise daily. The Governor stated to me at a recent visit that the chief value which he considers to belong to the shot drill is that it gives a greater amount of exercise to prisoners in a

given time. He does not attribute to it any value as a means of deterring prisoners from the future commission of crime. No prisoner who is lame or who has any disposition to rupture is ever allowed to perform it. In frosty weather palms of leather are worn, to save the hands from being frost-bitten.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CAMBRIDGE.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.
Committed in the last year - - - -	246
Greatest number at any one time - - -	48
Average daily number - - - - -	38

Average annual charge per prisoner - £39 8*s.* 7*d.*

The erection of this prison dates from 1804; it stands on a healthy site, is well drained, and is in a good state of general repair. The water supply is stated to be sufficient and of good quality.

Every description of male prisoners, including debtors of all classes, are committed to this prison; but females are imprisoned in the Borough gaol. The accommodation for criminal prisoners consists of 28 cells, certified for separate confinement, 24 single cells not certified for that discipline, and 2 cells, each capable of containing more than one prisoner. There are six day rooms, which could be used for sleeping rooms when the number of prisoners exceeds that of the cells; 2 punishment and 3 reception cells. There are 20 cells and 2 day rooms for debtors, all having fire-places in them. The day rooms are supplied with coal and gas, but the debtors must find their own coal in the separate rooms. There is one infirmary, which is sufficient, as females are not received.

There is no treadmill or other mechanical labour; the prisoners weave matting, make mats, pick oakum, and work at any trade to which they may happen to have belonged. The net amount received for the products of prisoners' labour was 68*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* in the last year, and the estimated value of their earnings in the service of the county was 66*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

The Chaplain's duties are as follow: Two services on Sundays, morning prayers on other days of the week, after which the Chaplain visits prisoners in separate confinement,

admonishes prisoners about to be discharged, notes in his journal those newly committed, and has a class in his room for instruction and examination, in conjunction with the Schoolmaster, visits the sick, if any are prevented attending chapel. The Schoolmaster attends 5½ hours daily, excepting on Saturdays, when he has a shorter attendance. As he is also the Chapel Clerk he attends on Sundays during divine service. He teaches writing, arithmetic and cyphering. There is an excellent prison library of religious and other books, a sum having been recently voted by the Justices to enlarge it. There is no society for the aid of discharged prisoners. Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters are allowed at all reasonable times to see their respective Ministers.

The Surgeon states that the health of the prisoners has been on the whole good, and that no epidemic has prevailed. There has been no death, but one prisoner made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide.

CAMBRIDGE.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	189	59	248
Greatest number at any one time -	35	10	45
Average daily number - - - - -			28

Average annual charge per prisoner - £30 15*s.* 5*d.*

This prison was erected in 1829, and though not upon the best construction, is in a good state of general repair, and well drained. The supply of water is abundant, and its quality good. It has given accommodation during the last ten years to the female prisoners of the county, as well as all classes of prisoners committed by the Borough jurisdiction, it having been thought unnecessary to keep up a staff of female officers at each prison.

At the time of my visit, on the 9th of September last, there were no debtors in confinement, but the following criminals were present at the inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - - -	2	0	2
Convicted at assizes or sessions -	12	2	14
Under Criminal Justice Act -	4	1	5
Others summarily convicted -	7	2	9
	25	5	30

The male prisoners were employed in sawing, splitting, and cutting up wood, to be afterwards bound into bundles for firewood, by means of a very ingenious machine which effects a great saving of time. This form of industrial occupation is productive of very considerable profit. Other male prisoners were employed in mat making, combing hair and wool, making and mending prisoners' clothing, pumping water, &c. The women do all the washing for the prison, make and mend clothing, pick hair and wool. With reference to the labour of the female prisoners, I may remark that it would be a great advantage to put up a drying closet.

The accommodation for prisoners, consists of 25 cells for males and 11 for females certified as fit for separate confinement for periods not exceeding one month, but in consequence of their small size they are not fitted for any industrial occupation being carried on within them. Prisoners, however, all take their meals and sleep alone in them. Besides these certified cells, there are nine for single male prisoners which are not certified; none of the sleeping rooms except the infirmaries are capable of containing more than one prisoner. There are two day rooms for males and two for females, one punishment cell for prisoners of either sex, and three reception cells, one of which is for females.

The accommodation for debtors consists of six sleeping cells and two day rooms, one of the latter for each sex, but it seldom happens that any female debtor is in confinement.

The money actually received in the previous year for the several products of the prisoners' labour were—67*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* under the following heads:

	£.	s.	d.
Profit upon sale of firewood - -	30	15	0
Upon mat-making - - - -	15	7	6
Picking hair and wool - - -	10	11	4
Washing for county prisoners -	10	8	1

The estimated amount of prisoners' earnings while employed in work for the county was 74*l.* 7*s.*

The chaplain's duties are as follow: Daily morning prayer on Sunday mornings divine service with communion service and a sermon, on Sunday afternoons prayers only. The male prisoners are visited separately on three days of the week, on two other days classes are formed for secular and religious instruction.

The females are visited every Saturday and receive a lecture on the Scriptures. No schoolmaster or schoolmistress is employed. The senior turnkey assists when required in

teaching the men, and the females are taught by the upper matron. There is a sufficient number of books both secular and religious. No society exists for aiding discharged prisoners. Roman Catholics and dissenters have every facility afforded them for receiving instruction from their own ministers.

The surgeon reports that the health of the prisoners is generally good, and that no epidemic has prevailed. One prisoner has died of consumption.

The prison appears to be in all respects very well conducted. The county contributes to the expenses in proportion to the number of its prisoners.

ELY.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	121	16	137
Greatest number at any one time -	39	4	43
Average daily number - - - - -			18

Average annual charge per prisoner - £33 17*s.* 5*d.*

This prison, which is the principal house of correction for the Isle of Ely, was finished in 1845; it is in a very good state of repair and well drained. The supply of water is unlimited, and the quality excellent. It receives all classes of criminal prisoners and county court debtors for the Isle of Ely, also the debtors from the borough of Wisbeach and the Soham district of the county of Cambridge. The cells certified for separate confinement are 35 for males and six for females, besides which there are two cells each capable of containing more than one prisoner. There are four punishment and three reception cells for men. The debtors have two day rooms and seven sleeping cells. All the cells of criminal prisoners are lighted with gas. The male prisoners are employed at mat making, picking fibre, tailoring, shoemaking, lime-washing, painting, and doing occasional repairs to the buildings. The females are employed at washing, making and mending the prisoners' clothing, knitting stockings, &c. The treadmill, which was entirely unproductive, has not been used for ten years; one hand-labour machine was formerly purchased, but no use has been made of it for the last two or three years.

The chaplain performs divine service and preaches a sermon on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, and reads prayers and a portion of Scripture daily; he also visits

the prisoners in their cells. Two of the turnkeys act as schoolmasters, instructing male prisoners regularly twice a day; but no provision is made for the females beyond the occasional teaching of the matron. No society has been organised for aiding discharged prisoners, but they receive some relief when destitute from the prison funds. Roman Catholics and Dissenters have every facility for seeing their ministers.

The surgeon states that the prisoners have been generally in good health, and that the prison has not been visited by any epidemic. One prisoner has died from consumption, having suffered from the disease at the time of his admission.

The following prisoners were in custody at my inspection on the 8th of September last :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners convicted at sessions -	7	2	9
Under Criminal Justice Act -	1	0	1
Under Bankruptcy Act 1861 - -	1	0	1
Under Vagrant Act - - -	1	0	1
For assault - - - - -	1	0	1
County Court debtors - -	2	0	2
	13	2	15

The prison was very clean and orderly, and the books remarkably well kept.

WISBEACH.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE BOROUGH OF WISBEACH AND ISLE OF ELY.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	186	40	226
Greatest number at any one time -	32	7	39
Average daily number - - - - -			26

Average annual charge per prisoner - £30 3*s.* 11*d.*

The prison was erected in 1845; is in very good repair, well drained, and sufficiently supplied with water. All classes of prisoners are received, except debtors, who are sent to the prison of Ely or Cambridge.

The accommodation consists of 41 cells for male and 9 for female prisoners, certified for separate confinement, 2 cells for males, capable of containing more than 1 prisoner, 3 punishment cells which are used for either sex, and 2 re-

ception cells. The following prisoners were in custody at the last inspection, on the 10th of September last :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted at Assizes or Sessions -	6	1	7
Under Criminal Justice Act - -	1	1	2
Others summarily convicted -	5	1	6
	12	3	15

The labour performed by male prisoners consists of mat and sack making, the fibre for these manufactures being picked by female prisoners. No treadmill is in use. There is a single hard labour crank, but it is very seldom used. The amount of money received in the year for sacks and mats has been 40*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* The Chaplain's duties consist of divine service daily, on Sundays with a sermon, seeing prisoners at stated times, apart from others, admonishing all upon admission and discharge. A suitable library is provided of both religious and secular books. There is no society for aiding discharged prisoners. The facilities provided by law are fully afforded to Protestant Dissenters and Roman Catholics desirous of seeing Ministers of their own persuasion. School instruction has been very successful, from one to two hours being devoted to it daily.

The health of the prisoners has been good, no epidemic having occurred. One male prisoner, aged 40, who was quite insane on admission, has been removed to the County Lunatic Asylum, and another afflicted with diabetes has been pardoned on medical grounds. The state of the prison was quite satisfactory.

CORNWALL.

BODMIN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	642	265	907
Greatest number at any one time -	115	34	149
Average daily number - - - - -			122

Average annual charge per prisoner - £32 8*s.* 6*d.*

This prison has been entirely rebuilt, and was finally completed in 1861. Its construction exhibits all the more recent improvements in prison building, the part devoted to criminal prisoners being entirely on the separate system. The drainage of the prison is excellent, and the water

supply of good quality and practically unlimited in quantity. The accommodation for prisoners consists of 141 cells for males and 59 for females, all of which are certified for separate confinement. There are also four cells for male prisoners affected with contagious diseases. There are six punishment cells for males and two for females, and the number of reception cells for prisoners of either sex are seven and five. There are two day rooms for male and two for female debtors, and the sleeping accommodation consists of 20 separate cells for males and five for females. Coals and gas light are supplied to the debtors by the county, and no charge is made for lodging or furniture. The cells of all the criminal prisoners are lighted with gas after dusk. Separate infirmaries are provided for male and female prisoners.

Hand mills for grinding corn and dressing the meal, of which there are four, are the only form of hard labour provided for male prisoners. The other employments are carpentry, masonry, stone breaking and the labour of the blacksmith, shoemaker, and tailor. Those whose health requires exercise in the open air are employed in gardening. For females washing and turning the wringing machine are considered to be the only kinds of hard labour, but they are also employed in washing, ironing, mangling, needlework, knitting, and other suitable employments. There is a single hard labour machine in the prison which is scarcely ever used. Ten thousand revolutions are regarded as a day's labour. Nothing has yet been realised by the labour of the prisoners, but it is hoped that when the system is fully organised their work may be productive of profit to the county.

The Chaplain reads a selection of prayers from the liturgy every week day at 9 o'clock, on Sundays there are two full services. Shortly after prayers on week days he visits the male prisoners separately in their cells, and at 11 he instructs a portion of them in the chapel. The school is visited as often as the Chaplain thinks desirable; on the days that the school is not visited, the prisoners recently admitted are admonished. In the afternoon the women are visited, and such prisoners as are to be discharged on the next day admonished. The sick and those under punishment are visited daily. The Chaplain generally devotes Saturday to visiting the debtors and such prisoners as have been admitted during the latter part of the week.

The schoolmaster is required to keep school daily from 10 a.m. to 12 o'clock, and from 1.30 p.m. to 5.30, except on

Wednesday afternoons when he changes the books in the cells, and on Saturday mornings when he examines all the books in chapel and obliterates all the marks that may have been made upon the seats. He also acts as chapel clerk. The Chaplain regrets that as yet there is no schoolmistress, but he believes the visiting justices will soon take this deficiency into consideration. The prison is very sufficiently supplied with books, both religious and secular. A new school-room has been made with 15 separate boxes for male prisoners. The Chaplain is not aware of any society for helping discharged prisoners. If a Roman Catholic prisoner wishes to see a clergyman of that communion, his wish is complied with, but it does not appear that the claims of Protestant Dissenters to see their several teachers is recognised as required by the Statute 4 Geo. IV. cap. 64, sect 31.

The condition of the prisoners generally as to health during the year was good, but two deaths occurred, one from gastric fever and the other from pulmonary consumption. Two male prisoners were pardoned on medical grounds. A single case of smallpox, on the 7th of May last, in a woman who had been received on the 24th of the previous month, but the disease did not spread in the prison.

Two soldiers and two seamen from the royal navy were committed for felony during the year, and 25 merchant seamen for infraction of the Mercantile Marine Act. The dietary is that prescribed by the regulations for prisons, and all the necessaries are supplied by contract, no officer of the prison deriving any profit directly or indirectly from the supply of any article of consumption.

The following is the list of prisoners in custody on the last day of inspection, 14 October 1862 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Felons for trial - - - -	16	8	24
Misdemeanants do - - -	7	2	9
Felons convicted at assizes and sessions - - - - -	14	6	20
Misdemeanants do do -	8	3	11
Convicted under the Criminal Justice Act - - - -	4	3	7
Other summary convictions -	34	14	48
Total criminal prisoners - -	83	36	119
Sheriff's debtors - - - -	1	0	1
County Court do. - - - -	4	2	6
Grand total - - -	88	38	126

Employment of Criminal Prisoners.

	Males.		Females.
Hand corn mill	26	Cleaning, &c.	13
Masoning	0	Needlework	8
Stonebreaking	0	Laundry	2
Blacksmithing	0	Mangling	2
Shoemaking	1	Washing	0
Cooking and baking	2	Not employed	11
Cleaning, &c.	26		
Not employed	23		
Excavating, &c	0		
School	5		
Total	83	Total	36

The following extract from a letter of the governor explains the cause of the number of unemployed prisoners being so large :—

"It being the first day of our Quarter Sessions there is a large number of persons both male and female returned as "unemployed;" this you will see includes the prisoners for trial who are down at the assize hall in the cells there provided, and where they have to remain during the continuance of the sessions, being taken down each day in the prison van, and brought back when the court rises every evening, their dinner meals being brought to them through the agency of the county police. The van is also 'horsed' by the constabulary during sessions and assizes ; this we find answers remarkably well, and a saving of expense to the county.

"You will also observe that there are no men returned as out stonebreaking, masoning, or excavating ; this also is consequent on our session work, during which time no work is done except actually *within* the building, such as corn grinding, shoemaking, &c. ; many of the warders being required at the assize hall, and consequently the prisoners left in the gaol are supervised by those officers left behind under the chief warder during my absence at the court."

At the last October sessions the following order was made, to take effect from the 14th Oct. 1862 :—

"It is ordered that the boroughs within this county which do not contribute towards the county rates, be from this time charged after the rate of 1*s.* 9*d.* per day for maintenance of prisoners committed by the authorities thereof to the county prison."

Sheets are not used in the prison except for the female prisoners and the debtors. I would strongly advise that their use should be extended to male prisoners also ; first, for the sake of cleanliness and to avoid the communication

of infectious disease, and secondly, for economy, by saving the necessity of frequent washing of the blankets, by which they are rapidly deteriorated and destroyed.

FALMOUTH.—BOROUGH GAOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	54	14	68
Greatest number at any one time -	10	3	13
Average daily number - - - - -			6

Average annual charge per prisoner - £28 14*s.* 3*d.*

This is the most insufficient prison, when viewed with reference to the number of persons occasionally committed to it, that is to be found in the district; and representations to that effect have been necessarily repeated in every report, printed and special, for many years past; it is, therefore, with much satisfaction that the completion of the County Gaol has been hailed by such of the magistrates and town council as are desirous of removing this acknowledged reproach from the borough, by contracting for the reception of all the convicted prisoners into that well-appointed prison. Fully participating in that wish, I was much disappointed to find at my visit to the prison, on the 15th August 1861, that no steps had yet been taken to effect that desirable object, and that 22 male and 3 female prisoners had been in confinement at one time a few months previously, exclusive of 13 male prisoners who could not be contained in the prison and had consequently been sent from time to time to Bodmin. Upon that occasion I met the magistrates and town council at the Town Hall, to discuss the question; and from the absence of all opposition, I hoped to have been able to report by this time that negociations had been entered into with the county magistrates for the reception of all the convicted prisoners, but I learn from the mayor that no such steps have yet been taken.

It is not only on account of the absence of all appliances for carrying out effectually and beneficially the sentences of the law, that this prison is to be complained of:—its insecurity as a place of detention is such, that it is probable that very few, of the *male* prisoners at least, would remain in it if they were allowed the ordinary indulgence of taking air in the yards. It is truly said that no escapes take place, but it should be stated in explanation that the pri-

soners are continually caged within iron bars when the superintendent of police, who is the only male officer, is absent upon other duty and unable to watch them, which is the case many times a day.

At the time of my last inspection, in October 1862, there were six male prisoners in custody, three of whom were deserters, one under the Merchant Seamen's Act, one under sentence by Quarter Sessions, and the remaining one for drunkenness.

No regulations have ever been certified, as required by law, for the government of the prison, the excuse alleged being that "the limited extent and staff of the prison would not permit the adoption of the regulations laid down by the Secretary of State;" but I beg leave to remark that this inability does not absolve the magistrates in Quarter Sessions from the duty of drawing up a code of rules suited to the character of the prison, a course which is taken in many boroughs whose prisons are even smaller than that of Falmouth. Besides it is in the power of the authorities to render the staff more efficient by the appointment of a Chaplain and at least one turnkey; the former of which officers is absolutely required to be appointed, to comply with the express provisions of an Act of Parliament. Owing to the absence of that officer, the prisoners are left to the volunteer services of benevolent individuals in the town and neighbourhood, whose attentions are with justice commended very highly, but who ought not to be relied upon for the execution of a duty provided for by legislative enactment.

The following extract from the Visiting Justices' Minute Book, under date of the 25th March 1861, proves that the mayor and magistrates are fully alive to the defective state of the prison:—

"The undersigned have visited the gaol; 16 male and 3 female prisoners. Six of the males committed, ten under remand for smuggling. Two of the females were summarily committed, and one awaiting her trial for larceny.

"The room known as the women's day room was occupied by six males under conviction, who live and sleep in the same room, the dimensions of which are 11 feet by 10 feet 6, and 10 feet high. The apartment called the men's day room was occupied by eight of the remainder of the males, who live and sleep in this room, the dimensions of which are 16 feet by 10 feet 6, and 10 feet high. There were not sufficient hammocks for these men, but instructions are given this day to Mr. Julyan to provide as many as are necessary.

"The magistrates regret that no steps have been taken to

make the premises more secure, or to carry out a more secure system of prison discipline. The two remaining prisoners under remand were in the men's cells, and three females in two cells open to each other."

(Signed) Jacob Olner, Mayor.
Robt. R. Broad, J. P.
Thos. Rogers, J. P.
John Freeman, J. P.

In a letter addressed to the Secretary of State in the early part of the year is the following passage :—

"The magistrates of this borough have been for a long time urging upon the town council the necessity for improving the construction and arrangements of the prison so as to enable them to carry out the prison regulations still more effectually, but hitherto without effect.

"The magistrates have also recommended to the town council that without such improvements are made they should enter into an arrangement with the justices of the county for the reception of prisoners committed in the borough in the County Gaol of Bodmin ; but this recommendation has not been complied with.

"But the recorder at the Quarter Sessions, and the magistrates of the borough in Petty Sessions commit to Bodmin Gaol all prisoners under sentence for any lengthened period, using the gaol only for the safe custody of prisoners commited for short terms and prisoners waiting trial at the Borough Sessions."

HELSTONE.—BOROUGH GAOL.

This prison, which is very strongly built, was erected in 1820. It is in a good state of repair, and well supplied with good water, a stream of which runs through the yard. All classes of prisoners, except debtors, are liable to be confined in it. It contains eight cells, four for prisoners of either sex, two of which are used as day rooms. The separation between the male and female prisoners is complete, and there is a good airing yard for each.

No labour whatever is performed by the prisoners. During the last two or three years the prison has been provided with a resident gaoler, who is also the town constable, the latter office giving him little to do, except on Saturday, the market day. His wife acts as matron. These two officers comprise the whole staff of the prison, there being no chaplain appointed, and the surgeon apparently performing the duties of his office gratuitously. From the latter I learned that the condition of the prisoners' health has been very good, no epidemic having ever prevailed within the prison.

I have in former reports expressed an opinion that this prison, which can only be considered a superior lock-up house, should only be used for that purpose, and that all convicted prisoners and persons committed for trial long before the sessions, should be sent to the county gaol at Bodmin.

PENZANCE.—BOROUGH GAOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	50	18	68
Greatest number at any one time -	7	3	10
Average daily number - - - -			4

Average annual charge per prisoner - £32 8*s.* 5*d.*

This prison, which may fairly rank as a superior lock-up house, is a very old building, the last addition to it having been made in 1826. It contains six cells for prisoners, and one punishment cell, and receives all prisoners committed for felony or misdemeanour by the borough magistrates, those only being sent to Bodmin who are committed for trial at the assizes. Now that the railway communication is complete between the two towns, it would be very much better that all convicted prisoners should be sent to the county gaol, and that the Penzance gaol should be used only as a lock-up house, for which purpose it is alone fitted. The only male discipline officer holds also the office of Superintendent of the Police of the town, and although an able and experienced person, can give only a part of his time to the supervision of the prison.

The treadmill supplies the only labour for male prisoners, and is entirely unproductive. The female prisoners wash, sew, and knit for the establishment.

The Chaplain has divine service twice a week, and private interviews with the prisoners at his discretion. There is no attempt at a prison library, but when the prisoners can read books and tracts are lent to them by the Chaplain. There would not be any difficulty for a prisoner wishing it to see any minister of his own persuasion. There is no schoolmaster or schoolmistress.

The Surgeon represents the prisoners as being generally healthy. There has been no epidemic of any sort.

In the year ending with the day of my visit there had been 21 males and 9 females sentenced to imprisonment; the longest sentence of the men having been three months,

and of the women six weeks. It would seem, however, that prisoners for trial at the assizes are sometimes detained for a great length of time at this prison before removal; a woman charged with concealing the birth of a child having been seven months in this prison before removal to Bodmin.

Three male and one female prisoners were in custody at my visit on the 16th October last. All were under sentence, one for twelve months. Seven men and boys had been confined at one time in the course of the previous year.

ESSEX.

SPRINGFIELD.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	1,338	141	1,479
Greatest number at any one time -	276	38	314
Average daily number - - - - -			253

Average annual charge per prisoner - £25 5*s.*

This prison was first occupied in 1825, but was altered to adapt it to the separate system of discipline in 1848. It is in very good repair, well supplied with good water, and perfectly drained.

All classes of criminal prisoners and debtors are received, the accommodation for the former comprising 219 cells for males and 38 for females, certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners, under the 2 and 3 Vict. cap. 56; 63 cells for male prisoners, used for single prisoners but not so certified, and three cells for males and two for females capable of receiving more than one prisoner. There are three punishment cells for males and one for females, but the former being underground, are not used. The males' prison has six reception cells, and that of the females only one.

The accommodation for debtors is more than sufficient, there being five day rooms, and sleeping accommodation for 49 males and 3 females. The debtors are supplied with coals and light at the expense of the county. All the certified cells of the criminal prisoners are likewise supplied with gas fittings, but the gas is not lighted in them, so that the prisoners waste all the time not required for sleep between dusk in the evening and morning daylight. As

the period of darkness at some times of the year amounts to 16 hours, habits of slothful indolence are thus encouraged and much time lost, which might be devoted to labour and instruction in the cells.

The treadmill, which is applied to grinding corn and raising water, furnishes the principal means of hard labour. Besides this the prisoners raise water by means of a crank pump, make shoes, mend clothing, and do carpentry and smith's work for general repairs. The females wash, mend clothing, and knit for the service of the prison.

The amount actually received in the last year for the products of prisoners' labour in grinding corn has been 46*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, and the estimated profit of shoemaking work done for the county has been about 40*l.* more. The Chaplain attends from seven to eight hours daily to carry out the duties specified in the prison regulations, paragraphs 117 to 132. He also renders assistance in the school. The schoolmaster attends for the same number of hours, but has a half-holiday each week. There is no schoolmistress, but the matron gives some instruction to the female prisoners. The library includes a sufficient supply of books, both of a religious character and of general information. A Roman Catholic priest attends at the prison regularly, and Protestant Dissenters have facilities for seeing the ministers of their several persuasions.

The Surgeon reports that there has been no prevailing illness in the prison during the last year, and that no deaths have occurred, although two prisoners have attempted suicide. No prisoners have been discharged on medical grounds. The infirmary is very badly warmed and ventilated; in winter the temperature is sometimes as low as 44°, and in summer the heat is very great. There is a flue, but it is perfectly ineffectual in warming or ventilating the rooms. In the women's infirmary the washing places and baths are very close. There are six windows in the infirmary, none of which are made to open. There is a ventilator in the ceiling which is of little use.

The crank-pump in No. 4 yard is enclosed by doors and a glass partition, both of which are unnecessary and interrupt the ventilation. That in No. 2 yard is entirely open.

The following is a list of the prisoners in custody on the 28th day of April 1862:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial at assizes - - -	3	0	3
For trial at sessions - - -	3	0	3
Convicted felons - - - -	99	8	107

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted felons under the Criminal Justice Act - - -	19	4	23
Convicted felons under the Juvenile Offenders Act - - -	3	0	3
Convicted Misdemeanants - -	23	0	23
Misdemeanants adjudged by magistrates out of court - -	44	4	48
Vagrants - - - - -	12	3	15
Acquitted on the ground of insanity	0	1	1
Debtors, by the Sheriff - -	5	0	5
County Court debtors - - -	4	0	4
	215	20	235

ILFORD.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	463	92	555
Greatest number at any one time -	23	4	27
Daily average number - - - - -			12

Average annual charge per prisoner - £60 2*s.*

This prison, which was built in 1831, was long used as the general House of Correction of this part of the county; but the free communication with Chelmsford by railway has led to the prisoners, whose sentences exceed 14 days, being sent to Springfield Gaol. Prisoners for trial at the Central Criminal Court, deserters, and County Court debtors, are still committed here. The prison contains accommodation for 51 males and 5 females, in separate sleeping cells, besides which there are four cells for male and two for female prisoners, capable of containing more than one person. There are also five reception cells, four day rooms and one punishment cell. For debtors there are five sleeping cells and one day room, in which coals and light are supplied by the county. The inmates are now so few in number, that the male prisoners are only sufficient to pump water and to keep the prison clean. The female prisoners wash and mend the prisoners' clothing and bedding.

The duty done by the Chaplain consists in the performance of Divine Service on Sundays, and reading prayers every week day. There is no schoolmaster or schoolmistress, but the prison is sufficiently supplied with books of a religious and secular character.

The prisoners' health has been generally good. No epidemic has occurred. Two prisoners, insane on admission, a woman aged 28 and a man aged 26, were removed in the year to the Brentwood Lunatic Asylum.

The bread and oatmeal are supplied by contract. The clothing and bedding, owing to the reduced numbers in the prison, are fully sufficient.

The following were in custody on the last day of inspection, the 24th Nov. 1862:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	2	0	2
Others summarily convicted -	7	4	11
	9	4	13

I recommended the Governor to procure some oakum for the prisoners to pick, and suggested that he should bring the recommendation before the magistrates at their next meeting a few days after my visit. There are not prisoners enough to work the treadmill, which was formerly in use, although with no profitable result.

In consequence of Springfield Gaol being over-full, there were some prisoners in this gaol under longer sentences than usual, one being for four months. It is needless to point out the impolicy of keeping prisoners in entire idleness for that length of time.

COLCHESTER.—BOROUGH GAOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year -	138	25	163
Greatest number at any one time -	4	2	6

Average annual charge per prisoner - £39 7*s.*

A small prison attached to the town hall, of unknown age, altered and somewhat improved in 1845. It is in tolerable substantial repair, and well supplied with good water.

The prison contains about 16 cells, and two day-rooms for criminal prisoners. There is no accommodation for debtors, that class of prisoners being sent from the Borough to Springfield Gaol.

No work is performed in the prison, as all prisoners under sentence of hard labour are sent to the County Gaol, and the law, which requires that employment shall be provided for those under simple imprisonment and those awaiting trial, is not complied with.

The Chaplain performs divine service on Sunday with a sermon. He also performs two services during the week. Every facility is afforded to Roman Catholics and others to see their ministers when they desire it.

It should be mentioned to the credit of the discipline maintained in the large military depôt in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, that soldiers are rarely found among the prisoners in this gaol, 39 only having been committed during the year for offences of all kinds.

The health of the prison has been generally good.

There were four prisoners in confinement at the last inspection, on the 14th June 1862, all of them soldiers. Two were deserters from the Royal Artillery, and the others under sentence for felony committed in the camp, and in the town of Colchester. There were no women in custody.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

GLOUCESTER.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	1,352	243	1,595
Greatest number at any one time -	256	46	302
Average daily number - - - -			242

Average annual charge per prisoner - £24 2*s.* 1*d.*

This prison which was erected in 1799, and much improved and enlarged by the addition of a wing about 13 years ago for the practice of separate confinement, is now the only prison for receiving debtors and criminal prisoners of the county and city of Gloucester, the city prison and four county houses of correction having been abandoned. The building is in a good general state of repair, and abundantly supplied with water by the treadmill, which is confined to that purpose. The drainage is as good as the low situation of the prison admits of, the foundations being below high-water mark of the Severn.

The new building before alluded to contains 171 cells for male prisoners, which are certified for separate confinement, as are also 44 cells in the females' prison. The older part of the prison contains 119 cells for males, and nine for females not certified for separate confinement, but occupied by single prisoners. There are three punishment cells for

male and one for female prisoners, and 13 reception cells for the former, and one for the latter.

The male debtors have 32 sleeping cells and three day rooms; the females have two of each. Coals and gas light are supplied by the county. There are separate infirmaries for male and female prisoners.

The labour performed by male prisoners consists of picking oakum, weaving, mat making, sack making, tailoring shoemaking, and cleaning the prison; that of females comprises washing, ironing, making and mending prisoners' clothing, and cleaning the prison. The treadmill, as has been said, is used for raising water only. There are also some crank pumps which are used for the same purpose, the prisoners working collectively but in separate compartments. The net profits arising from prisoners' labour in the last year, was 248*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* The Chaplain states that he reads daily morning prayer throughout the year, and has two full services on each sabbath. He holds classes of male and female prisoners every week day except Saturday. He converses privately with prisoners when opportunity occurs, and spends several hours daily in prison duties. The schoolmaster and mistress are occupied each day with divisions of prisoners, from 10 in the morning till 1 in the afternoon, and from 2 P.M. until 4. The master officiates as clerk on the Sunday.

Religious books and those of general information are fully supplied. There is no Prisoners' Aid Society, but there is a rich fund called the Prisoners' Charity, chiefly applied to the cases of debtors. Roman Catholic priests and dissenting ministers are allowed to visit those prisoners of their respective persuasions who send for them.

The Surgeon considers the health of prisoners during the past year to have been upon the whole satisfactory, but he states that during the months of August and September influenza and diarrhæa have been epidemic in this prison and the surrounding neighbourhood. On the 26th of September a convicted prisoner, aged 22, died from the effects of influenza with fever of a low type. Several sham attempts at suicide, all ineffectual, have been made. Two prisoners, both convicts, have been pardoned on medical grounds, both having been in an advanced stage of pulmonary consumption.

It is contemplated to supply the prison from the Gloucester waterworks; when this is done, the drainage will be improved by the power that will have been acquired of flushing the drains at low water.

The following prisoners were in confinement at the inspection on the 23d of June 1862:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - - -	44	11	55
Convicted at assizes or sessions -	70	19	89
Convicted under Criminal Justice Act - - - -	14	4	18
Convicted under Juvenile Offenders Act - - - -	6	1	7
Other summary convictions -	31	4	35
Sheriff's debtors - - -	5	0	5
County Court debtors - -	6	0	6
Total - - - -	176	39	215

The following case is inserted as it possesses general interest on an often disputed question. Two prisoners complained to me, that having been sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment on the 27th of March, they were not to be liberated until the 28th of July, although the four months from their conviction would expire on the 26th; their imprisonment being reckoned from the time of their admission to the gaol, irrespectively of the time during which they were detained in the lock-up-house after their conviction. The Governor having at my request represented to the visiting justices that the law officers of the crown had decided that at prisoner's sentence should reckon from the time of his conviction, provided he has been anywhere in custody at that time, the magistrates intimated to me their adoption of the opinion of the law officers, and their decision that the prisoners should be discharged on the 26th of July.

BRISTOL.—COMMON GAOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	569	185	754
Greatest number at one time - -	141	34	175
Average daily number - - - - -			150

Average annual ordinary charge per prisoner - £27 2*s*.

This prison was built in 1811, and presents many of those errors of construction which have been avoided in more recent buildings of the same description, but these defects have been productive of much less inconvenience than might have been anticipated by the very excellent management under which it has been for so many years past,

and which has been so often alluded to in former reports. It is in a good state of general repair, being effectually drained and supplied abundantly with very good water by the labour of prisoners on the treadmill. All classes of prisoners are received, except women committed for disorderly conduct in the streets, who are sent to the Bridewell in the same town.

The accommodation for criminal prisoners consists of 137 cells for males and 42 for females, none of which are certified for separate confinement, partly on account of their small area, and partly from the want of artificial ventilation. There are two cells in the prison capable of containing more than one prisoner, but these are not used for more than one person without the strongest necessity, neither are the prisoners ever associated in day rooms. The number of punishment cells is 4, and there are two reception cells. The debtors have 28 cells and 4 day rooms; they are supplied with coals and light by the city, but none of the cells are lighted with gas, but only the passages for the convenience of the night officers. There are separate infirmaries for male and female prisoners.

Male prisoners work on the treadmill, which is better constructed to prevent communication than that of any other prison in which the same model has not been adopted. They also pick oakum, and work at carpentry, masonry, tailoring and shoemaking, whenever prisoners accustomed to these trades are committed. The women pick oakum, wash, and do laundry and needle work. It appears that the value of the prisoners' labour to the borough, including the money received for the sale of oakum, amounts sometimes to upwards of 600*l*.

The Chaplain reads the morning and evening service with sermons every Sunday; visits daily in the wards, so as to see each prisoner in rotation; especially visits each prisoner on admission, previous to discharge, and when sick. The prison is well supplied with books, and the schoolmaster and schoolmistress are required to instruct every prisoner who is unable to read or write. Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters are permitted to see their respective ministers on application.

A plan has been in operation for the last three years of laying by a sum of 1*s*. per month for each prisoner who shall have strictly obeyed the rules of the prison and incurred no report during that month, to be given them on their discharge from prison.

This plan has had the effect of very much reducing all

punishments in the prison. When it had been in operation two years the total number of the punishments was reduced to 139, the average taken from many preceding years having been about 440.

The general health of the prisoners has been remarkably good, and no epidemic has prevailed. The number of prisoners in custody at my last inspection was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial at assizes - - -	2	0	2
For trial at sessions - - -	23	15	38
Convicted at assizes - - -	12	1	13
Convicted at sessions - - -	29	12	41
Convicted summarily - - -	16	8	24
Insolvent debtors - - -	10	0	10
County Court debtors - -	10	1	11
Deserter - - - -	1	0	1
	103	37	140

The raising of water by the treadmill has caused a saving of 100*l.* per annum, the sum formerly paid to the water company, and a still greater saving has been effected by baking the bread on the premises, although flour is purchased ready ground.

BRISTOL.—BRIDEWELL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	818	379	1,197
Greatest number at any one time -	69	8	77
Average daily number - - - - -			54

Average annual charge per prisoner - £24 11*s.* 10*d.*

The older part of this prison was erected in 1835, but another block of building on a very superior construction was added in 1845, and some very useful alterations have been made since that time. The male prisoners have 62 cells, 36 of which are certified for separate confinement. The female prisoners have 24 cells, all situate in the old building, in which also the remaining cells for male prisoners are contained.

There are two punishment cells. The male prisoners are only employed in picking oakum, and as their sentences are very short it would hardly be possible to employ them more profitably. The female prisoners in addition to that labour, wash, mend, and make the prisoners' clothing, all of which has been made in the prison for the last two years. There were 36 male and 11 female prisoners in custody on the 18th of October at my last inspection, all summarily convicted, no other class of prisoners being received here.

The Chaplain's appointed services are a daily service in the chapel and two on Sundays. It is to be regretted that the schoolmaster and schoolmistress are no longer employed. The prison is supplied with religious books, and there is a small lending library for those who can read. Prisoners wishing to see ministers of their own denominations can always do so on application.

The prison is generally healthy, no serious disease or epidemic having prevailed, although occasionally there is some diarrhœa, and there was one case of fever which ended fatally on the 13th of October, the prisoner having been two months in custody and the disorder having manifested itself one month after his admission.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

HEREFORD.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	392	65	457
Greatest number at any one time -	73	16	89
Average daily number - - -		-	69

Average annual charge per prisoner - £37 12*s.*

The erection of this gaol dates from 1796, but very extensive alterations were made in it about 20 years ago to adapt the cells for the separate confinement of prisoners, and a series of new cells was added of larger size with the same object. The general repair of the building is good. It is well drained, and sufficiently supplied with good water.

The number of cells certified for separate confinement is 48 for men, 22 for women, half of the former and all the latter having been new at the time referred to. Besides these there are 44 cells for male prisoners, which are not certified for separate confinement. There are two punishment cells for men, and four reception cells for prisoners of each sex. The debtors have 22 sleeping cells, three of which are for females, and one day room. Coals and light are supplied by the county to poor debtors. There are separate infirmaries for male and female prisoners.

The only labour performed by prisoners sentenced by the Courts to hard labour consists in pumping water by means of a crank divided into separate compartments, which is quite inadequate to supply employment even for this class, while those sentenced to simple imprisonment are unprovided with light labour, and prisoners awaiting trial have no employment provided for them, a deficiency obviously

at variance with the provisions of Acts of Parliament. This defect in the prison management has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the magistrates by my predecessor in this district, who justly remarked in his last report that "there is much danger that the mind of a prisoner may be "injuriously affected if he is kept in separate confinement "without any occupation." The circumstance of there being no light provided in the cells is also an evil of great magnitude, as it leads to the prisoner being kept in darkness in the winter season, for a time far more than sufficient for sleep, by which, if nothing worse occurs, slothful habits are engendered.

The Chaplain performs two services on Sundays with a sermon, and a morning service daily, instructing the prisoners in classes, each class being taken twice a week; after which he occupies about two hours in visiting, lending books, &c. There is a good library of books and tracts, both on religious and secular subjects. There is no society for aiding or employing discharged prisoners. Roman Catholics and Protestant dissenters are allowed to see a minister of their own persuasion if they desire it, and do not come afterwards under the instruction of the Chaplain. The schoolmaster, who acts also as chapel clerk, instructs those prisoners who need it, in reading and writing, for which purpose he attends in the morning and afternoon. The matron teaches the females as far as time permits. The surgeon describes the health of the prisoners as having been good, and there were no sick at the time of my last visit.

The prisoners in custody on the 26th of June last were as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial	22	3	25
Convicted at assizes and sessions	22	1	23
Under the Criminal Justices Act	3	1	4
Others summarily convicted	12	2	14
Sheriff's debtor	1	0	1
	60	7	67

HEREFORD.—CITY GAOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year	145	70	215
Greatest number at any one time	28	5	33
Average daily number			20

Average annual charge per prisoner £28 17*s.* 7*d.*

This prison was built 1842, and is on very good construction throughout. It is well drained, well supplied

with good water, is in substantial repair, and possesses accommodation for 22 male and eight female prisoners in cells certified for separate confinement. There are two punishment and three reception cells, and the debtors have two sleeping cells for males and two for females, and one day room for either sex. The city supplies coals and light for the debtors. The cells of the criminal prisoners are lighted with gas. There are separate infirmaries for male and female prisoners.

The male prisoners break stones and make mats, the females wash, do needlework, and assist the matron in cooking for the gaol. The Chaplain performs one full service on Sunday, and reads prayers twice in the week; visits the prisoners in their cells, distributes books, teaches the junior prisoners, and hears them read, there being no schoolmaster employed.

The prison is sufficiently supplied with religious books and those of general information. Every facility is afforded to Roman Catholic priests and Dissenting ministers to visit prisoners of their own persuasion.

The health of the prisoners had been generally good, and there were not any on the sick list at the time of my visit.

The prisoners present on the 25th June last were as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted at assizes or sessions -	10	2	12
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	1	0	1
Others summarily convicted -	3	2	5
	14	4	18

There were no prisoners for trial or debtors in custody.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

HUNTINGDON.—COUNTY GAOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	239	33	272
Greatest number at any one time -	64	3	67
Average daily number - -		- -	43

Average annual charge per prisoner - £29 14*s.* 1*d.*

The prison was originally built in 1826, but 60 cells for male prisoners were added in 1849. The general state of repair and the drainage are good, and there is a suffi-

cient supply of water of good quality. The male prisoners are very sufficiently accommodated, having 60 cells as stated above, all of which are certified for separate confinement, and 28 which are not so certified. The women are not so well provided, having only four cells, so that when they exceed that number they cannot be placed in separation. There are two day rooms for men and two for women, and the punishment and reception cells are each two in number, all for male prisoners. There are also 14 sleeping cells and two day rooms for male debtors, but none for females. The county supplies coals, but not lights for the debtors. None of the cells in the prison are lighted at night. There are separate infirmaries for male and female prisoners.

Male prisoners work on an average two hours on each day on the treadmill to supply the prison with water, besides which they make mats and pick oakum, and are employed as far as possible at their own trades.

The female prisoners wash, make and repair the prison clothing and bedding. There are three hard labour machines in the prison, but they have only been used three times in the last five years.

The net amount received for the products of prison labour amounted in the last year to 81*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, and the value of prisoners' earnings while employed in work for the county is set down at 104*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

The Chaplain performs two services on Sunday, and reads prayers on week days. He also visits the prisoners in separate confinement. Instruction is given in reading, writing, and arithmetic, by one of the warders; no schoolmaster being employed. There is a fair supply of religious and other books. Roman Catholic and Protestant dissenting ministers attend on the application of a prisoner of their respective communions.

The health of the prisoners has been generally good; no epidemic having prevailed. A man aged 26 was found dead in June last, his death having probably been caused by epilepsy. He had been in prison two months, but had had no fit previously. One prisoner was pardoned on account of disease of the brain; another attempted to cut his throat, but as he inflicted only very superficial wounds, it was considered that the attempt was a feigned one.

The medical records of this prison bear valuable testimony to the efficacy of an improved dietary, and especially to the use of potatoes, in suppressing the disposition to scurvy among the prisoners. Previously to 1844 the pri-

soners were dieted upon the scale shown in the following regulation :—

"1. That the gaol allowance be one pound and a half of good wheaten bread per day to each prisoner not sentenced to hard labor.

"2. That prisoners sentenced to hard labor for periods not exceeding fourteen days be allowed in addition half a pound of bread per day.

"3. That prisoners under sentence to hard labor for periods exceeding fourteen days be allowed two pounds of bread per day, and one quart of porridge made of oatmeal and milk, served hot to them at dinner time, on five days in the week, and a quart of soup made with meat and vegetables on the other two days, the cost of which is not to exceed twopence per day."

In the year 1844 the dietary was improved by the introduction of potatoes, and by other changes of a material kind, with a view of rendering it more varied, and it will be seen by the subjoined table that the change was instantly followed by the disappearance of this formidable disease, which has not since been observed :—

"Return of the Number of Prisoners in the County Gaol, Huntingdon, who have been under Medical Treatment for Scurvy, from the Year ending 29th Sept. 1838 to 1848 inclusive.

Year.	Decided Cases of Scurvy. (*a.*)	Threatened Cases of Scurvy. (*b.*)	Extra Diet. (*c.*)
September 1838	3	6	6
„ 1839	3	3	5
„ 1840	1	2	17
„ 1841	4	4	6
„ 1842	2	2	4
„ 1843	11	4	4
„ 1844	8	1	0
„ 1845	0	0	0
„ 1846	0	0	0
„ 1847	0	0	0
„ 1848	0	1	0

"(*a.*) Cases of decided and well marked scurvy, extravasations, spongy gums, pains in limbs, &c. &c.

"(*b.*) Threatened scurvy (debility, pains in limbs, epistaxis, &c.) cured by antiscorbutic treatment.

"(*c.*) Cases put on extra diet after an imprisonment of six months kept to hard labor ; the experience of the surgeon tells him that a period of incarceration of over six months with the *ordinary* diet would be nearly sure to produce scurvy. Of course extra diet was ordered for other prisoners suffering from other diseases."

The prisoners in custody on the last day of inspection, 10th of September, were as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial - - - - - -	2	0	2
Convicted at assizes or sessions -	14	2	16
For want of sureties - - -	1	0	1
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	2	1	3
Others summarily convicted -	9	3	12
County Court debtors - - -	3	0	3
	31	6	37

There has been only one execution since the prison was built, and that was for sheepstealing. Photography has been very successfully conducted here for some time past, and has been the means of obtaining information in cases which otherwise could not have been traced.

It is very desirable that some separate cells should be added for the females who are now lodged in the large rooms above mentioned, so that it often happens they are all associated at night. As however there does not appear any prospect of a new building being made for them at present, I would suggest that the wing now used for debtors should be given up to them, some slight alterations being first made to suit it for their purpose, and as the debtors are now few in number, they might be accommodated in the rooms now used by the women.

The ceiling of the chapel should be raised to a uniform height, an alteration which might be effected by prisoners' labour, at small cost. The present wash-house is very defective, but if my recommendation of removing the women should be adopted, the improvement of the wash-house might be effected at the same time.

The clothes are disinfected by the means of Davison's patent apparatus, which is described as very effectual; the cost of this machine was 70*l.*, but as the patent has now expired, it may probably be put up at a more reasonable rate. The prison was in very good order throughout, and the Governor evidently very anxious for its improvement.

The reduction in the number of prisoners committed to this prison has been progressive in the last 7 years, and has kept pace with the increased enforcement of industrial occupation, and the consequent improvement in the revenue arising from the labour of prisoners. These interesting

facts, together with the reduction of recommittals in the same period, are shown in the following table :—

"RETURN of the Number of Prisoners Committed and Recommitted during the last Twenty-one Years, ending 29th Sept. 1862, showing the Population of the County, the Expenditure of the Gaol for Maintenance, and Earnings of the Prisoners in each Seven Years.

Total Population of the County.	Number of Prisoners committed from	Number of Recommittals.
Census of 1841 - 58,549	1842 to 1848 - 2,040	584
	1849 to 1855 - 2,296	549
„ 1861 - 64,250	1856 to 1862 - 1,567	400
Increase of population in last 20 years - - 5,701	Decrease of prisoners in last 7 years - - 729	Decrease of recommittals in the last 7 years - 149

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Total expenses of the prison for maintenance from 1842 to 1848 -	2,136	8	6			
Less earnings of prisoners -	–	–	–			
Total expenses of the prison for maintenance from 1849 to 1855 -	2,558	13	7			
Less earnings of prisoners -	40	11	3			
Net expenses - - - - -				2,518	2	4
Total expenses of the prison for maintenance from 1856 to 1862 -	1,925	19	6			
Less earnings of prisoners -	601	8	3			
Net expenses - - - - -				1,324	11	3
Total reduction of expenses to the county in the last seven years - - - - - -				£1,193	11	1

KENT.

MAIDSTONE.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	2,870	747	3,617
Greatest number at any one time -	518	85	603
Average daily number - -	-	-	524

Average annual charge per prisoner - £19 11*s.* 1*d.*

This prison receives every description of criminal prisoners and debtors. It was built in the year 1818, and is in excellent repair in every part. The supply of water is abundant, but as it comes from the chalk of course it is very hard. The site of the prison being very elevated, there has been no difficulty in obtaining the most effectual drainage.

The plan of the building, which is similar to that of most of the prisons erected at the same period, consists of sleeping cells upon two floors, the ground floor being devoted to day rooms and arcades for exercise in wet weather. The day rooms for male criminal prisoners are 26 in number, indicating that number of separate divisions, to each of which a separate airing yard belongs. The cells for criminal prisoners of the same sex are 381, of which 366 are constructed to accommodate each a single prisoner, the remaining 15 being of larger size. There are 29 males' punishment cells, and two large reception rooms for males containing 15 beds. The females' prison having been very recently built, is upon the most approved construction and contains 116 cells certified for separate confinement under the 2 and 3 Vict. cap. 56, two cells of larger size capable of receiving more than a single prisoner, and two punishment cells, as well as a large room with seven beds for the reception of newly arrived prisoners. With respect to this room it may be observed that it would be more consistent with the dicipline to be afterwards practised that newly arrived prisoners should be put into separate cells. The cells of the male prisoners have not been certified for separate confinement on account of their small size, which being uncompensated for by good ventilation would make them unfit for the confinement of prisoners throughout the day. At my last inspection I was informed that the magistrates have it in contemplation to supply the defect last mentioned, which would enable the prisoners to take their meals in their cells and to do some kinds of work there instead of being continually associated in day rooms and at labour.

The accommodation for debtors is much larger than can ever be again required in the present state of the law. It consists of sleeping accommodation for 55 men and four women, and four day rooms for the former. Gas is supplied to all the certified cells of the females and to the galleries of the debtors' division, and coals are found for poor debtors in the winter. There are now separate infirmaries for male and female prisoners, by which the objections alluded to in former reports have been removed.

The prisoners in custody on the 4th February 1862 were as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial	25	3	28
Remanded	8	2	10
Naval and military prisoners	56	0	56
Convicted at assizes and sessions	224	40	264
Under the Criminal Justice Act	41	19	60
Others summarily convicted	68	7	75
Sheriff's debtors	3	1	4
County Court debtors	23	4	27
In hospital	12	3	15
	460	79	539

With the exception of 96 prisoners who were not engaged in any kind of labour by reason of bodily disqualification or from belonging to the exempted classes, and 25 in school, all the prisoners were occupied in some productive employment under the following heads :—

As bookbinder	1
„ painter	1
„ carpenters	2
„ bricklayer's labourer	1
„ gardeners	9
„ tailors	14
„ shoemakers	21
„ blacksmiths	2
Carrying coals, &c.	6
Preparing and packing oakum	4
Making rope	2
Reeling yarn	1
Miscellaneous employments	14
As weavers	5
„ mat makers	9
„ spinners	2
„ sack makers	8
„ oakum pickers	68
Pumping water	12
At the treadmill grinding corn	101

Cleaning cells and wards	74
Cooking and baking	7
As hospital nurses	3
Needlewomen	17
In washhouse and laundry	34

The treadmills grind corn for the use of the prison and the county lunatic asylum. It would be a great advantage that the prisoners employed upon them should be partitioned from each other while at work, as there can be no doubt that their close juxtaposition upon the wheels leads to much communication that might be avoided.

The amount of money actually received in the year for the several products of the labour of prisoners has only been 104*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, but the estimated value of their earnings while employed in work for the county is set down by a moderate estimate at 1,511*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

The Chaplain and his assistant daily read prayers and a portion of Scripture in each chapel, and each of them performs divine service and preaches twice on Sundays. They devote some part of each day to admonishing prisoners on their admission, and, previously to their discharge, to private conversation with prisoners in their own rooms and in the cells, to visiting the sick and in superintendence of the schools. The schoolmaster and schoolmistress attend daily, and devote about six hours to the instruction of the prisoners, adult as well as juvenile, in classes. Books of general instruction, bibles and prayer books, are supplied to all who can read. There is no society for helping discharged prisoners, but a small house is maintained to receive female domestic servants. Prisoners of all religious denominations differing from the established church are permitted to see their ministers at their own request.

The health of the prisoners has been generally good, and the prison has not been visited by any epidemic. During the last year five prisoners have died, and one has been pardoned on medical grounds. Six insane prisoners have been removed to the lunatic asylum; two of these were found insane on arraignment, three had been in confinement about a week when their symptoms first manifested themselves, and one about three months.

Owing to the peculiar arrangement of the prison buildings, the supervision of the prisoners requires a very large staff of officers, and I am bound to say that the present staff of subordinate officers is not sufficient to maintain proper discipline.

CANTERBURY.—ST. AUGUSTINE'S PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	815	81	896
Greatest number at any one time -	152	14	166
Average daily number - - - -			129

Average annual charge per prisoner - £19 12*s.* 5*d.*

This prison, which was originally built in 1808, was enlarged in 1850, and received some very material additions in 1860. It is in good repair, well drained, and supplied with sufficient water, which is good, although hard, coming through the chalk. It receives all classes of prisoners, except sheriff's debtors, who are sent to Maidstone.

The accommodation for prisoners consists of 132 cells upon the newest construction, certified for separate confinement, all of which are lighted with gas. There are also 5 cells for male prisoners and 15 for females, which are not certified, 2 day rooms for males and 3 for females, 4 punishment cells for males and 1 for females, exclusive of 2 for the former sex over the lodge, which are not now used. The reception cells are 7 for males, females being placed in a vacant cell or in a room. The debtors have 6 sleeping rooms and 1 day room, and are supplied with coals and gas by the county. There are separate infirmaries for male and female prisoners.

Male prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed upon the treadwheel, which pumps water, not only for the use of the prison, but also for the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, which is about a quarter of a mile distant. Male prisoners also pick oakum, do tailoring, shoemaking, and other trades for the use of the prison, and cultivate the prison garden, in which a great quantity of vegetables are raised. Females are employed at washing, picking oakum, making and mending clothes for the prisoners. The net amounts received for prison labour in the last year was 96*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, including 77*l.* for vegetables cultivated in the garden. The estimated value of prisoners' work in the service of the county is 90*l.*

The prisoners in custody on the 26th of November last were as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial or re-examination -	18	4	22
Convicted of felony - -	47	3	50
Misdemeanants convicted at sessions	19	0	19
Summarily convicted - -	28	3	31
Debtors - - - - -	2	0	2
	114	10	124

The males were employed in the following manner:

On the treadmill	36
Shoe-making	2
Tailoring	2
Cooking	2
Picking oakum	24
Gardening	10

The women were making and mending clothes.

The prisoners from Chatham are now sent to this prison instead of to Maidstone, which of course raises the average here and lowers it at Maidstone.

The Chaplain's duties are to read daily morning prayers in chapel to prisoners, the morning and evening services on Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, to see privately every prisoner on admission and discharge, and at such other times as he may think necessary. There is no schoolmaster or schoolmistress, a deficiency which it is very desirable to supply, especially in the case of the former, for although the Chaplain voluntarily instructs the boys, the adults have no instruction. There is a sufficient supply of religious books, but more works of general instruction ought to be added. There is no society in existence for aiding prisoners after their discharge from gaol. Roman Catholic clergy and protestant dissenting ministers may see prisoners of their own communion at all reasonable times at the request of such prisoners.

The general health of the prisoners is described as being very good; but three deaths occurred in the year. C. V., aged 22, admitted 26th Aug. 1861, died 19th Nov. of phthisis. J. B., aged 37, admitted 19th March 1862, died on the 29th of fever. J. J., aged 18, admitted 6th March 1862, died 3d Sept. of fever.

CANTERBURY.—CITY GAOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year	106	19	125
Greatest number at any one time	22	4	26
Average daily number			12

Average annual charge per prisoner - £30 8*s.* 7*d.*

This inconvenient prison was built in the year 1829, and is designed for the reception of all classes of prisoners, but owing to the deficient accommodation, many of the criminal prisoners are sent to the county gaol.

The water supply and drainage are very good. There are 3 cells capable of holding each a single prisoner, and 2 of larger size. There are 4 day rooms for the several classes, and 1 punishment cell, but no reception cells for either sex. The debtors sleep in the day rooms, of which there are 2; they are supplied with light, but not with coals; they pay a charge for the hire of their furniture. The convicted male prisoners are employed picking oakum, pumping water, cooking, and occasionally tailoring; the females at washing, needlework, and oakum picking, 2*l.* 1*s.* having been received for oakum picking in the year.

The chaplain performs one full service on Sundays, and generally reads the Litany on Wednesdays and Fridays, besides visiting the prisoners at other times. The library contains a sufficient supply of books, both religious and of general information.

There is no society for helping discharged prisoners; but a year ago a lady invested 100*l.* in the 3 per cents, the interest of which is at the disposal of the Chaplain for that purpose.

Every facility is given to Roman Catholics and Protestant dissenters for seeing the ministers of their several persuasions.

The health of the prison was good at the time of my last visit.

In the course of the year 29 soldiers have been committed for civil offences. The stock of clothing and bedding is quite sufficient for the number of prisoners.

Prisoners in custody on the 26th Nov. 1862 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial - - - -	3	0	3
Under sentence of penal servitude - - - -	2	0	2
Convicted at sessions - - -	1	2	3
Under the Criminal Justice Act	0	1	1
Others summarily convicted -	1	0	1
	7	3	10

Sheriffs' debtors are committed to this prison, but there were none in confinement at the time of my last inspection.

It is my duty to report that this prison is quite unfit for its purpose, and ought therefore to be abandoned.

The prisoners of the borough should all be sent to the county gaol, or a new prison should be provided, with appliances for carrying out the sentences of the courts in a

proper manner. This can only be done by removing the prison to a more convenient site.

By the alteration of the law of bankruptcy the Governor has lost more than one-third of his income, which is consequently reduced to 60*l.*, his wife receiving 15*l.* only for her services as matron. In consideration of the acknowledged merits of both these officers I feel called upon to point out the inadequacy of the remuneration received by them.

DOVER.—TOWN PRISON.

	Males.	Female.	Total.
Committed in the last year - - -	317	69	386
Greatest number at any one time -	52	6	58
Average number daily - - -	—	—	39

Average annual charge per prisoner - £27 11*s.* 11*d.*

The prison of this borough is not contained in a separate building, but occupies the vaults of the well-known ancient Hall, which has recently been restored by the corporation. These vaults were first converted to their present use in the year 1835, and as may be expected are entirely unfit for conducting any wholesome system of prison-discipline, on account of the close association of the prisoners, which their construction renders necessary. The sleeping cells for male prisoners amount to 14 only, so that as the number of prisoners has attained in the last year to 52 it is necessary to place 3 or more in each cell, without any possibility of supervision by the officers. In the day time the men are placed in classes in 5 day-rooms; but as the number of prisoners awaiting trial is always smaller than that of the convicted, and as the classes of the latter differ in number among themselves, it is not uncommon for a very large number of the prisoners to be placed in one day-room. I have myself seen 16 men in one of them, and as they measure only 18 feet by 9, it is not difficult to conceive that the impurity of the air must be very great, especially as the men are confined in them, at their work, for the greater part of the day, and also take their meals in them. The bed-rooms measure 10 feet 2 inches by 7 feet, and have each three beds in them, but the beds are far from being a measure of the number of prisoners when the gaol is filled as it has been frequently of late.

But it is not to the physical evils arising from want of space that I would alone, or even principally direct attention: the moral corruption which is the inevitable result of such close juxtaposition, without the supervision of officers,

makes it quite safe to affirm that no prisoner is likely to leave that place of confinement without being much worse than he was on his admission to it.

It is needless to say, in addition to the above remarks, that no discipline, worthy of the name, can be enforced in the five day-rooms by two warders, who constitute the whole of the staff, so that the behaviour of the prisoners and the quantity of work done by them are almost entirely at their own option.

The usual employment of the male prisoners is oakum-picking; but a few are put to work at mat making, and some short-sentenced prisoners, chiefly boys, turn the handles of unproductive hard-labour cranks, of which there are six in the prison. These machines are put up in cells of so small a size, as to unfit them for the performance of any kind of hard labour, they being only 6 feet long by 3 feet 9 inches wide, and not provided with artificial ventilation.

A part of the increase which has taken place of late years in the number of prisoners in this gaol is attributable, no doubt, to the increase of the garrison; but the progressive increase in the population of the town, must be allowed to be the chief cause of the change; and I feel it necessary, for this reason, to point out the imperative necessity there is for providing a better prison, in which the sentences of the Courts can be effectually carried out without exposing the prisoners to the contaminating influences alluded to above.

The Chaplain performs divine service once on Sunday, and reads prayers on two other days of the week; visits sick prisoners, and occasionally has private interviews with prisoners.

The Surgeon represents that the health of the prisoners has been generally good. One prisoner, however, died in August, of consumption, and another, in November, of old age.

At my last visit to the prison, on the 27th November last, the following were in custody:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial	6	3	9
For re-examination	1	0	1
Convicted at assizes	1	0	1
Convicted at sessions	17	3	20
Under the Criminal Justice Act	9	2	11
Others summarily convicted	8	3	11
	42	11	53

With reference to a complaint which was made to me by a prisoner, and which I ascertained to be well founded, I found it necessary to call attention to Rule 193, which requires that all convicted prisoners should be supplied with prison clothing, and to the 139th Rule, which provides that the Surgeon shall examine all prisoners on admission, and record his having done so in a book kept for the purpose.

SANDWICH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	99	37	136
Greatest number at any one time -	20	3	23
Average daily number - - -			17

Average annual charge per prisoner - £29 19*s.* 11*d.*

This prison was erected in 1831 ; it is in good repair, but very insufficient for the number of prisoners occasionally confined in it. It contains 13 cells for men and 3 for women, capable of lodging single prisoners, and one for either sex, in which more than one prisoner can be confined. There are also 6 day-rooms for men and one for women, and one reception cell. At the time of my last inspection, on the 26th November, the number of prisoners was so small that there was no difficulty in lodging them separately, being only as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted of felony - - -	1	0	1
Under Criminal Justice Act -	4	0	4
For want of sureties - - -	1	1	2
For vagrancy - - -	0	1	1
Deserter awaiting a route - -	1	0	1
	7	2	9

The male prisoners work at mat-making, oakum-picking, and also make and mend prisoners' shoes and clothing, when competent. There is a treadmill, which is entirely unproductive, and is never used when other work can be procured. The females wash, mend, and make the prisoners' clothing. The net profit of prisoners' earnings has been 20*l.* 5*s.*

The Chaplain performs divine service once on a Sunday. There is no schoolmaster or schoolmistress employed ; but the prison is sufficiently supplied with books for those who

can read. The aid given to discharged prisoners never exceeds a shilling. Any prisoner requesting to see a minister of his own communion is allowed to do so in private.

The Surgeon states that the prisoners have enjoyed very good health and that no epidemic has prevailed within his recollection. The dietary is that recommended by the Secretary of State. All necessaries are purchased by contract.

DYMCHURCH.—GAOL FOR THE LIBERTY OF ROMNEY MARSH.

This prison has been from time immemorial the place of confinement of prisoners committed by the Bailiff and Justices of the Liberty of Romney Marsh, a separate jurisliction under royal charter. The number of persons committed is very small, but small as it is the accommodation is quite incommensurate with it, and I have felt it necessary to call the attention of the Secretary of State to the absence from it of all appliances necessary for carrying out the sentences of the law in a proper manner.

The prison proper may be said to consist of two cells only, opening into a small airing yard, covered, for security, with an iron grating, the yard being separated from a public footpath only by a wall of moderate height, over which there would be no difficulty in throwing prohibited articles, and even instruments to be employed in effecting escape.

When there are prisoners of both sexes in confinement they can converse freely together through the doors or windows of their respective cells during the hours in which they are permitted to take exercise alternately in the yard.

It is needless to refer to the want of supervision further than to point out that the only resident officer is the gaoler, and that even his time is not entirely devoted to his duties, since he only receives 5*l.* annually for his services in that capacity, with 3*l.* for an office called Serjeant-at-Rod, and is therefore obliged to earn some additional means of subsistence by labour away from the prison.

Besides the cells above described there is a small outhouse, very low and dark, which is sometimes used for confining prisoners, but as it opens into a yard which is entirely devoid of security against escape, it is necessary that

prisoners should be continually locked into the cell, and even then they cannot be regarded as secure.

On the upper floor there is another room, opening from the sleeping apartment of the gaolor by a door about three feet in height, through which it is difficult to creep, in which females are sometimes placed when the cells below are occupied by men.

At the time of my recent visit there was no prisoner in custody, but it is proved by the annual return that in the course of the last year there have been 23 prisoners, 4 of whom were in confinement at one time. There is no kind of employment for untried prisoners who may be detained for three months awaiting trial, nor for convicted prisoners, who, unless sentenced to hard labour, undergo their punishment here. If sentenced to hard labour they are sent to the County Gaol at Canterbury.

As there is no female officer engaged the female prisoners are under the lock of the gaoler, but his sister sometimes searches them on admission.

A clergyman with a salary of 5*l.* occasionally reads prayers and admonishes the prisoners, but does not perform the full service of the Church of England.

As it is quite impossible to fulfil the requirements of the law in this ill-appointed and inconvenient prison, I have submitted to the Secretary of State the inexpediency of continuing it in use except for a lock-up house for the detention of prisoners under charge, and have recommended that those committed for trial and those sentenced summarily should be immediately removed to the County Gaol at Canterbury.

NEW ROMNEY.—TOWN GAOL.

This prison is no longer used for the detention of any prisoners after their committal for trial or summary conviction, and it is not often used even for those under remand. All convicted prisoners, as well as those committed for trial, are sent to the County Gaol. This arrangement is much to be commended, as the prison is so insecure that it would be hardly possible to prevent escape without continual watchfulness, which cannot be exercised by the single officer employed, especially as he has other duties to perform besides that of gaoler.

TENTERDEN.—TOWN GAOL.

This prison is in my opinion not only unfit to be used for the detention of convicted prisoners and of those committed for trial, but from its very confined site and defective arrangements is not even suitable for a lock-up house for prisoners under charge.

The prison in question is situated in the middle of the town of Tenterden, adjoining the toll house. It is not secured by any wall, has no outlet at the back, and has the depth of only a single cell on the ground floor. This cell is very dark, and the other two small rooms of which the prison consists are approached by a very dangerous ladder only $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, up which it would be impossible to convey a prisoner disposed to be refractory without serious danger to the officer. There being, as has been said, no exit behind the building, and the front abutting upon the high road, there is of course no airing ground whatever.

Notwithstanding the obvious unfitness of this prison for carrying out the sentences of the law, it is the practice to keep in it all those sentenced for 14 days and under, as well as prisoners for trial, one of the latter having been kept 25 days before trial in the course of the last year. I found by the register at one of my visits that a boy aged 12 had been kept here 21 days preparatory to his being sent to the Reformatory at Red Hill, and I was then assured that arrangements had been made for sending all prisoners to the County Gaol of Maidstone; but as I now find that this design has been abandoned, I have found it necessary to recommend to the Secretary of State that all prisoners whether sentenced, convicted, or committed for trial, should be sent to that prison; that the present building should be altogether given up, and that a police station be built elsewhere on a larger site, containing at least four good cells and a residence for a superintendent and his family, and that only prisoners under charge or remand be kept therein until committed for trial or otherwise disposed of.

It should be stated that the present building contains no room for the accommodation of a resident officer, and that the person who keeps the keys and who is a tradesman in the town, lives at some distance from the prison, and receives 9*d.* per day for supplying each prisoner with food. There is no chaplain appointed, nor any surgeon, and no kind of employment is provided for the prisoners.

NORFOLK.

NORWICH.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	860	2	862
Greatest number at any one time-	-	-	168
Average daily number - -	-	-	125

Average annual charge per prisoner - £24 9*s.* 5*d.*

This prison is contained in the ancient castle of Norwich and receives all classes of male criminal prisoners, the only females committed being debtors. It occupies a very healthy and commanding site, and contains accommodation in cells certified for separate confinement for 181 male prisoners and for a further number of 54 in cells which have not been so certified; with this large number of single cells it has been unnecessary to place more than one prisoner in a cell except on some temporary occasion, as in cases of epilepsy, which however are very rare. The number of cells for debtors is 48, besides which there are three day rooms for that class and four private sitting rooms. Coals and gas are supplied by the county for the ordinary day-rooms; but if any debtor should choose to have a sitting or bed room to himself he is supplied with the requisite furniture in one of these rooms, for which he pays 6*s.* per week, including the charge for 2 cwt. of coals; the rent being carried to the credit of the county. Gas is supplied to 131 of the cells of criminal prisoners. There are separate infirmaries for male and female prisoners.

The treadmill is used to raise water for the entire use of the prison, besides which shoemaking, tailoring, weaving, mat-making, matting-weaving, sack and bag making, hair picking, oakum picking, knitting, bricklaying, and painting, are done by the prisoners, so that I have reason to think that by the careful and judicious arrangements of the governor every prisoner is engaged in some productive employment.

The net amount received in the year for the products of prisoners' labour has been 197*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, and the value of prisoners' earnings while employed for the county, as shoemakers, tailors, &c., has been estimated at 101*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

The duties of the chaplain are to read prayers twice and preach once on every Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, to read a selection from the Liturgy every morning in the chapel, to visit the sick and those under punishment

daily, to see each prisoner on his committal and discharge, and frequently to see each prisoner separately.

The schoolmaster is required to teach the prisoners to read and write, and to give plain moral and religious instruction either in the school room or in the cells.

There is a sufficiency of books for the use of the prison.

There are two sums of 5*s.* and 10*s.*, left for the use of the prisoners, and about 8*l.* 10*s.*, chiefly for the supply of books, a small portion of which may be given to discharged prisoners A private individual also leaves a sum of money in the hands of the governor for the purpose of relief; 144 have been relieved from these sources during the last seven years; not more than ten of those relieved have returned to prison.

The Romanists and Protestant dissenters can see a clergyman of their respective persuasions by only expressing a wish that one should be sent for.

The sanitary condition of the prison has been very good, one prisoner only having died in the last year. A debtor confined for contempt of the Court of Chancery, who has been some time a subject of correspondence with the law officers of the Crown, was at length removed in the course of last year to York Asylum, after having been insane for at least four years; one male prisoner was pardoned in July on medical grounds; two prisoners escaped during the year, but were recaptured and prosecuted to conviction for the offence of prison breaking.

There are 14 visiting justices who are re-appointed at every quarter sessions, unless any choose to retire. They meet every week in numbers varying from four to nine; each visiting justice puts his name down for one month, during which he is responsible for visiting at least once a week.

The prisoners in custody at one of my late inspections, 1st September 1862, were the following:—

	Males.
Prisoners for trial and re-examination	6
Convicted felons	56
Misdemeanants	38
Sheriff's debtors	1
County Court debtors	4
	88

Of the 56 felons 10 were committed under the Criminal Justice Act, and 15 out of the 38 misdemeanants had been tried by courts of quarter session or assize.

The only borough prisoners received here are from Thetford and Lynn. The former, having no prison, sends all clases of prisoners; the latter, all those sentenced for above one month. There would be no difficulty in finding room for he long-sentenced prisoners committed from Yarmouth by aking in a part of the debtors' building, which is now no onger needed.

NORWICH.—CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year	428	124	552
Greatest number at any one time	91	25	116
Average daily number			89

Average annual charge per prisoner £21 12*s.* 8*d.*

This prison was built in 1825; it is in a good state of repair, well drained, and sufficiently supplied with good water. The accommodation afforded to prisoners consists of 81 cells for males and 23 for females certified for separate confinement; three punishment cells for males and one for females; and two reception rooms for males and one for females. It is in contemplation to convert the male reception rooms into six separate cells. The cells of criminal prisoners are lighted with gas, and there are separate infirmaries for males and females. The debtors have six rooms, which are used for sleeping as well as day rooms; they are not supplied, as is usual elsewhere, with coals or light. The labour performed by male prisoners consists of shoemaking, weaving, tailoring, mat-making, teasing hair, and any kind of useful labour in the prison. Besides which, water is pumped by the two treadmills for the use of the prison; the treadmills are divided each into 14 separate compartments. There are four hard labour machines at which juvenile prisoners under 14 years of age and others confined for short periods, and pronounced by the surgeon unfit for treadwheel labour, are employed.

The net amount received for the products of the labour of prisoners in the last year was 42*l.*, and the estimated value of their earnings in work done for the borough was 120*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

The chaplain reads prayers daily, with a short exposition of a portion of Scripture, and performs morning and afternoon service on Sunday, besides which, he gives moral and religious instruction to every prisoner in private. The prison is well supplied with books. Roman Catholics and

Dissenters can see their ministers on making a request to that effect. The schoolmaster, who is also a warder, devotes two or three hours on five days of the week to teaching There is no schoolmistress. The health of prisoners has been good for the most part. No epidemic has prevailed. One male prisoner, 54 years of age, affected with softening of the brain, was pardoned on that ground, but died before the pardon was received. Another male prisoner, 50 years of age, insane from the time of his admission, was removed to Thorpe Lunatic Asylum.

The following prisoners were in custody on the day of my inspection, the 26th of August last:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial	2	3	5
Under remand	2	0	2
Convicted at assizes or sessions	34	16	50
Under Criminal Justice Act	3	1	4
Others summarily convicted	22	4	26
Sheriff's debtors	2	0	2
County Court debtor	1	0	1
	66	24	90

The were employed in the following manner:—

	Males.	Females.
Weaving	4	0
Matmaking	9	0
Shoemaking	5	0
Carpentering	1	0
Tailors	1	0
Whitewashers	1	0
Knitting	3	7
Washing	0	5
Sewing	0	7
Cleaning	6	1
Cook-house	1	0
Picking coir	4	1
Do. hair	4	2
Warping	2	0
Treadwheel	16	0
Cranks	3	0

R. B., a prisoner, complained to me that the sum of 5*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, which he had in his possession when he was apprehended, was not allowed to be used in his defence on his trial; as it appeared to me quite clear that he ought to have been allowed to use it for that purpose, I questioned the governor on the subject, who informed me that the money had been given up to the city treasurer, and that the

following letter on the subject had been addressed to the town clerk :—

"Upper Surrey Street,
"Dear sir, 25th July, 1862.

"At the last meeting of the visiting justices I was directed to inquire of you under what authority the sum of 5*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* was taken from R. B. (now a prisoner in Norwich Gaol) on his committal.

"I am, dear sir,
"Yours faithfully,
"W. L. Mendham, Esq., EDWARD S. BIGNOLD.
"Town clerk."

To this application the following answer had been returned :—

"Guildhall,
"Dear Sir, 26th July, 1862.

"In reply to yours of the 25th instant, I have to inform you that all property, which upon conviction of offenders becomes forfeited, belongs to this corporation.

"Under charters granted to this city, all fines and forfeitures are vested in the corporation, and by the Municipal Corporations Act are carried to the account of the borough fund.

"I am,
"Your obedient servant,
"Ed. S. Bignold, Esq. W. L. MENDHAM."

This explanation would have been satisfactory if the prisoner had been already convicted ; but as he was committed for trial, I apprehend that the money in his possession should have been available for his defence on his trial.

The chapel is very much confined, and divided by partitions that are generally useless, and the removal of which would be a great improvement. A drying closet would add much to the conveniences of the wash-house.

SWAFFHAM.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year -	402	11	413
Greatest number at any one time -	-	-	68
Average daily number - -	-	-	53

Average annual charge per prisoner £35 18*s.* 7*d.*

The oldest part of this building, as I am informed, was built about 70 years ago, but several additions have been made to it of late years. It is in good general repair, and the drainage is very satisfactory, but the supply of water is

at present very deficient; all of it, with the exception of rain water, being raised by buckets from a well, 150 feet deep in the chalk. As the water supply is practically inexhaustible, it is very desirable to increase the quantity raised by instituting a crank pump, with separate compartments, which prisoners might work without communication with one another. If this should be determined upon, it is desirable to adopt the principle of construction used at Wandsworth prison, which effectually prevents idlers from escaping their share of work.

This prison receives all classes of male prisoners except debtors, but no females are committed to it, except those on remand for a few days. The accommodation for prisoners consists of 66 ordinary cells, 26 of which are capable, from their size, of containing more than one prisoner. The cells are lighted with gas, warmed and ventilated, and some of them might be certified for separate confinement if the ventilation was found to be satisfactory. There are two day rooms, four reception cells, and one for punishment.

The labour performed by prisoners consists of mat making, weaving sacking and matting, and oakum picking; making, repairing, and washing prison linen, and making and repairing prison shoes. The treadmill is used only for raising water from the rain-water tanks; it works with unusual rapidity, but is only used for about half an hour daily to supply a boiler with water. The net amount received in a year from the products of prisoners' labour was 88*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* The value of their earnings while employed in the service of the county is about 100*l.*

The chaplain reads prayers daily, and performs divine service twice on Sundays with sermons, also on Christmas Day and Good Friday; he administers the sacrament four times a year. The sick and those prisoners in solitary confinement for prison offences are visited daily, and prisoners are catechised in school at stated periods. The schoolmaster acts occasionally as warder, and is employed in teaching 25 hours weekly on an average. There is a sufficiency of religious books as well as those of general instruction. Roman Catholic prisoners can always see a priest when they desire it, and Protestant dissenters never make application but prefer attending the prison chapel.

The general health of the prisoners during the previous twelve months had been very good, and there had been no epidemic in the prison. No death had occurred, but one prisoner had been pardoned on medical grounds.

There were 55 prisoners in custody at the time of my

inspection of the 3d of September, 15 of whom had been convicted at assizes and sessions, and six under the Criminal Justice Act.

The management has been considerably improved since the appointment of the present governor. The principal alteration having been the employment of prisoners under long sentences in weaving, mat making, sack making, shoe making, and tailoring and the better ventilation and lighting of the cells and passages.

The old day rooms have been converted into cells. An iron spiral staircase, with glazed and louvred cupola has been erected, which acts as a ventilating shaft for the main building. The cells have been warmed with hot-water pipes; the chapel has been reconstructed; baths have been erected; the cooking is done by steam; the well has been deepened, and pumps are now being put down to be worked by eight cranks in separate stalls, for raising water for the supply of the prison. Separation of the prisoners at night and silence strictly enforced. Those for trial and those sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour have employment in their cells. A complete set of account books is now kept, and many other improvements of minor importance have been introduced.

Two new store rooms for manufactured articles and for materials have been made, and two rooms 18 feet long by 10 feet wide, and 9 feet 5 inches high, have been made: one for a hospital for untried prisoners, the other for females on remand. A chapel has also been added. The latter alteration has been consequent upon a fire which took place in January, 1862.

WYMONDHAM.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Females.
Committed in the last year - - -	137
Greatest number at any one time -	25
Average daily number - - - -	14

Average annual charge per prisoner - £43 9*s.* 2*d.*

This prison, which was erected in 1822, is in a good state of repair, and well drained, and well supplied with good water. It receives all the female prisoners of the county and of the boroughs of Lynn and Thetford. The accommodation for prisoners consists of 36 cells for single individuals, and four capable of containing a larger number. There are two day rooms and one punishment cell.

The prisoners in custody on the 28th of August, all females, were as follow :—

	Females.
Remanded	3
Committed for trial	2
Convicted at assizes or sessions	7
Under Criminal Justice Act	5
Others summarily convicted	2
Total	19

The employment of the women consists chiefly in washing for the prison, and for the county gaol at Norwich, they also knit and pick oakum. The net amount received for the labour of prisoners in the year has been 121*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, and the estimated value of their earnings in work for the prison is 70*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*

The chaplain reads prayers in the chapel every morning and twice on Sunday, with a sermon; he visits every prisoner individually in her cell once during the week, hears them read, repeat their lessons and portions of Scripture, questions them thereupon. When a prisoner comes into or leaves the prison he especially visits and admonishes her. There is no schoolmistress, the matron instructing the prisoners in reading and writing. There is a sufficient supply of books for the use of prisoners. No society exists for aiding prisoners after their discharge. At the special request of every prisoner, holding religious opinions different from those of the Established Church, a minister of such denomination is allowed to visit her.

The health of the prisoners during the year has been generally good; no epidemic has prevailed, neither has there been any death. One attempt at suicide took place, but being immediately discovered it was not successful. One insane person who had been in a lunatic asylum three times was brought to the prison during the year from the County Lunatic Asylum, and was afterwards removed by order of the Secretary of State to Bethlehem Hospital.

YARMOUTH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year	319	52	371
Greatest number at any one time	45	11	56
Average daily number			36

Average anuual charge per prisoner - £19 18*s.* 5*d.*

This prison is said to have been built about 600 years ago under the authority of a charter dated 1261; since

that time it has undergone many changes, and in 1818 the building was enlarged, and the House of Correction built in the rear of it. All classes of prisoners are received, but the prison is so unsuitable for carrying out the sentences of the law that the judges have on some occasions remarked upon its insufficiency from the bench, for example in 1853, on the occasion of the trial of two Yarmouth prisoners at the assizes, the late Lord Campbell remarked that he would not sentence them to so unfit a gaol as that of Yarmouth, and accordingly condemned them to two years' imprisonment in Norwich Castle. At the same assize the present Chief Baron sentenced a Yarmouth prisoner to 18 months in Norwich Castle for the same reason.

The male prisoners work on the treadmill, and also pick oakum, hair, and wool, and make mats and shoes for the prison. The females knit, wash, make and mend prison clothing, and also pick oakum. The net amount received in the year for the products of the labour of prisoners was 19*l.* 9*s.*

The visitation of the prisoners, and the religious services, are performed by the chaplain; there are two services with sermons on Sundays, and daily prayers, and the prisoners are assembled in chapel every Friday afternoon for religious instruction. There is an adequate supply of religious books. The schoolmaster instructs the male prisoners an hour and a half daily, but the instruction of the female prisoners is attended to by the chaplain and matron. Roman Catholics and Dissenters can at once see their respective ministers on making a request to do so.

The prisoners in custody on the occasion of my visit, on the 30th of August last, were as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On remand - - - -	1	0	1
For trial - - - - -	5	1	6
Convicted at sessions - - -	4	4	8
Under Criminal Justice Act -	9	3	12
Others summarily convicted -	14	1	15
	33	9	42

There were no debtors in confinement. Three of these prisoners were at work in a large room mat making, from this room four cells opened which were quite dark and most imperfectly ventilated. They are, notwithstanding, used every night for prisoners to sleep in. In the ward intended for prisoners committed for trial there were four prisoners, three of whom were under sentence. I explained

the illegality of this association of tried and untried prisoners, which is the consequence of the defective accommodation of the gaol.

It would be a great public advantage that this prison should only be used for untried prisoners and those sentenced for very short terms, and that all those under sentence for longer terms should be taken to Norwich or Wymondham. It would indeed be a very great gain that all the female prisoners should be committed to the latter prison, by which arrangement the portion of the prison now allotted to them might go to increase the accommodation for male prisoners, which is now so defective.

KING'S LYNN.—BOROUGH GAOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	85	28	113
Greatest number at any one time -	9	2	11
Average daily number - -	-	-	5

Average annual charge per prisoner - £83 10*s.* 10*d.*

This building was first used as a prison in 1784, and although the deficiency in its accommodation has been in some measure remedied by sending all condemned prisoners sentenced to one month and upwards, either to Norwich Castle or to the House of Correction at Wymondham, it must be admitted to be very unsuited for carrying out the sentences of the law, even with reference to those confined for shorter terms. As the male prisoners do no other work than that of cleaning the prison they may be said to pass their time almost entirely in idleness, and the ill construction of the prison makes it impossible to carry out any system of prison discipline, or even that amount of supervision which is necessary to prevent improper communication.

The cells for criminal prisoners are 10 for males and four for females, six of which are of larger size than the rest, but as these cannot be used for separate confinement under the 2d and 3rd Vict., cap. 56, the prisoners must spend the greater part of their time in day rooms, where they are under no supervision, as the gaoler was the only male officer resident in the prison at the time of my visit in September; the only turnkey having left the prison three months before, and no other having been appointed, as the Town Council were contemplating the abolition of the prison.

The following were in custody at the time of my visit:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial - - - -	1	1	2
Under Criminal Justice Act -	0	1	1
Juvenile offenders - - -	1	0	1
Others summarily convicted -	1	1	2
	3	3	6

The chaplain's duties on Sunday in the morning are reading prayers and giving a lecture; in the afternoon prayers alone. On Wednesday he also reads prayers. There is no schoolmaster nor schoolmistress. There is a small library of books for those who can read. Any prisoner being a Roman Catholic or Dissenter may, if he wishes, see the minister of his persuasion.

The general health of the prison has been good; no epidemic has prevailed therein.

SHROPSHIRE.

SHREWSBURY.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year -	1,423	194	1617
Greatest number at any one time -	164	29	193
Average daily number - - -		-	154

Average annual charge per prisoner £23 18*s.* 9*d.*

This prison, which is situate in the Castle of Shrewsbury, was built in 1787, but was altered to adapt it for the separate system in 1840, being the first year after that system was legalised by Act of Parliament. It was in very good repair at the time of my visit; the drainage and water supply are sufficient, and the water of good quality. It receives all classes of prisoners from the whole county.

The accommodation for criminal prisoners consists of 100 cells for males and 23 for females, of unusually large size, certified for separate confinement, 18 of which larger than the rest are capable on occasions of containing more than one prisoner. There are also 61 cells for males which are not so certified. There are four of the old day rooms which are occasionally used for work rooms or dormitories. There are three punishment cells for males and one for females, and four reception cells for males and three for females. The sleeping accommodation for debtors consists of 22 cells and two day rooms. Sheriffs' debtors are in the same division as county court debtors, unless they pay for

a separate room and furniture, which is an objectionable arrangement, inasmuch as the rules for those two classes of debtors are very different. All the certified cells of the criminal prisoners are lighted with gas. There are separate infirmaries for male and female prisoners.

The labour performed by the prisoners consists of making prison clothes, mats, and clogs, picking oakum, and pumping water by a crank pump from the river Severn for the use of the prison. The females make clothing, wash, and pick oakum. There is one hard labour machine in the prison, which is used only occasionally for female vagrants, an application of that kind of labour which I have not met with in any other prison. The net profit by the sale of mats has been 33*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, and the value of prison labour while employed in the service of the county is very moderately estimated at 59*l.* 11*s.*

The chaplain performs daily service in chapel. Instructs in chapel, after Divine Service, half the prisoners on Monday and Thursday, and the other half on Tuesday and Friday. On Wednesday and Saturday visits all in prison; inspects writing and arithmetic, and on Saturday supplies all who can read with religious tracts for the Sabbath. Visits about 20 daily in cells. Sees the sick daily. Also all prisoners on admission to prison, and those to be discharged on the following day in his own room. Holds two full services on Sunday; and generally visits all the female prisoners between the services. Attendance in prison for more than four hours daily.

The schoolmaster arrives when prison is unlocked. Makes entries in chaplain's character books of all prisoners received the day before. Attends chapel, and acts as chapel clerk. Instructs in all about 50 daily. Brings to chaplain's room all male prisoners to be seen by him. Supplies library books to prisoners weekly, and examines tracts.

The matron, who is also the schoolmistress, instructs the female prisoners in reading, writing, and arithmetic for about one hour daily on four days in the week.

There is an adequate supply of books for the chapel and the library. The visiting justices allow any asked for by chaplain.

A *prison charity fund* has been in operation since the beginning of this century. The magistrates of the county subscribe between 70*l.* and 80*l.* annually to be expended by the chaplain for the benefit of poor prisoners.

Each prisoner on discharge, if he has no money, gets a small sum to assist him on his return home, and when requiring them is furnished with tools. Clothes are pro-

cured for some of the very destitute; and juvenile prisoners are occasionally sent to reformatories at the expense of the charity.

Any prisoner who differs in religion from the established church may see a minister of his own persuasion twice weekly on application to the governor. The governor on being applied to sends word at once to the minister required to be seen, and such minister has free access to the prisoner. No Roman Catholic is required to attend the service in the chapel if he tells the governor of his wish to remain away.

There has been no more illness among the prisoners than might be expected in so large a number, many of whom have led vicious and irregular lives. Three deaths occurred within the year, two from inflammation of the lungs, and one from ulceration of the bowels, and two persons have been pardoned on medical grounds, one on account of scrofulous disease in the elbow joint, and one on account of consumption.

The following prisoners were in custody at my inspection on the 11th of August last :—

	Males.	Females.
Prisoners for trial - -	3	0
Convicted at assizes and sessions	55	10
Under criminal justice Act -	14	3
Others summarily convicted -	48	5
	120	18
Sheriff's debtor - - -	1	0
County court debtors - -	8	0
	129	18
Total - -	147	

They were employed in the following manner :—

	Males.	Females.
Working at the pump - -	24	0
Picking oakum - - -	66	6
Tailoring - - -	7	0
Mending clogs - - -	1	0
Mat-making - - -	9	0
Knitting and sewing - -	0	8
Washing - - -	0	2
Sick - - -	4	2
Incidental employment - -	4	0
Stone breaking - - -	5	0
Total - -	120	18

HANTS.

WINCHESTER.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year -	1,455	253	1708
Greatest number at any one time -	363	47	410
Average daily number - -			331

Average annual charge per prisoner - £18 18*s.* 7*d.*

The prison of this county, which was opened for the occupation of prisoners at Michaelmas 1849, is constructed upon the best principles, in a very healthy site in the neighbourhood of the town, is in a good state of repair, well drained, and abundantly supplied with good spring and rain water. It receives all criminal prisoners and debtors of the county, as well as army and navy delinquents.

The accommodation for criminal prisoners consists entirely of cells, certified for separate confinement, and amounting in number to 321 for males, and 67 for females. There are 8 punishment cells and 17 reception cells for male prisoners, and 4 of the former and 6 of the latter for females. The male debtors have 39 cells and 6 day rooms, and the females 2 of the former and 1 of the latter. Coals and light are furnished to all debtors, except to those of the first class who are supposed to be capable of purchasing them. All the prison is lighted with gas. There are separate infirmaries for male and female prisoners. Male prisoners are employed in grinding corn by means of a treadmill and a crank mill, in raising water by the crank mill, in gardening and land labour, mat making, picking oakum, shoemaking, tailoring, painting and glazing, carpentering, bricklaying, smith's and engineer's work, baking, cooking, washing, mangling, and unproductive labour at crank machines. Females wash, iron, mangle, do needlework and knitting. The net amount received in the year for prisoners' labour has been 34*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, and the value of prisoners' earnings while employed in work for the county, which is somewhat liberally estimated by the Governor at 1,584*l.* 15*s.*

The amount of duty required of the Chaplain is, first, a daily service, including a brief address, at 7.30 A.M. Secondly, a daily visitation of all prisoners received, as well as of those to be discharged; and also a continuous systematic visiting of other prisoners in their cells; and of the sick, and those under punishment.

The Chaplain also examines the male and female schools repeatedly every week; and performs two full services, with sermons, every Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas day. The discharge of these, and "office duties," occupies the chaplain six hours daily upon an average.

The duties of the schoolmasters, two in number, embrace five hours' daily instruction in school, except on Wednesdays and Saturdays. On the former days school is held for half a day only. On Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday the masters attend for an extra hour, for the purpose of giving instruction to boys, and special cases in their cells; and also for the purpose of circulating religious tracts, and books from the library. The female prisoners receive on an average five hours instruction each weekly in school. The duties of the schoolmistress are efficiently discharged by the matron. The average number of females in the prison at any time is about 30, and of males 330.

There is a lending library consisting of 445 volumes, of a religious and useful character. Books are adequately supplied for the use of the inmates.

Every facility is afforded to Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters for seeing the ministers of their respective denominations. The wishes of prisoners of these classes to see their ministers are immediately attended to.

There is a society for the relief of discharged prisoners, the printed report of which for 1859 is appended; and it may be added, that, since then, rules 4 and 5 have been found increasingly useful and important. The society is managed by a committee, of which the Chaplain is the honorary secretary.

"This society has been in existence for many years. It has extended its aid to many cases of destitute discharged prisoners, who, most probably, would have been thrown into circumstances of great temptation on leaving the prison, but for the timely help, by which they were enabled to procure shelter, for short periods, while seeking employment.

"The funds of the society are applied as follows:

"1. In providing temporary lodgings for discharged prisoners who are exerting themselves to find employment.

"2. In providing tools for those who have the promise of immediate employment.

"3. In the purchase of clothing for such cases as the foregoing.

"4. In part payment of the expenses of cases admitted to asylums, or other institutions.

"5. Donations, not exceeding ten shillings, are paid through

parochial clergymen to such discharged prisoners as have obtained situations as domestic servants, or in other capacities, and can produce satisfactory testimonials from their employers and parochial clergymen, stating that they have been six months in their places, and are going to continue in them.

"6. Small sums are given, in special instances, to enable prisoners on discharge to reach their distant homes. Those so relieved are, generally, aged, infirm, or juvenile cases.

"7. Railway fares are paid for similar cases where the parties live contiguous to the line.

"The greatest precautions are used to prevent imposition, and it is a fact of no small importance, that not half a dozen of those persons who have been relieved during *the past five years*, have been recommitted to prison. While on the other hand, the most satisfactory testimony has been borne, by clergymen and other persons, to the exemplary conduct of several parties who have been aided by the society.

"During the past year between 40 and 50 discharged prisoners have been assisted; the sum thus expended amounts to 7*l.* 10*s.* 4½*d.*

"The sums paid to charitable institutions or asylums, in part payment of cases received into them is 12*l.*

"The total expenditure of the society for the year, including a balance due to the secretary of 3*l.* 1*s.* 4½*d.*, amounts to 22*l.* 11*s.* 8½*d.*

"The income of the society is small, and is derived chiefly from the interest of money invested in the New 3 per Cent. Annuities.

"The committee trust that this brief statement of the present condition of the society, its resources and its operations, may show the value of such an institution; and also secure for it a more liberal patronage on the part of the magistrates and gentry inhabiting the county. It may be satisfactory to know that the late Duke of Wellington was one of its liberal supporters."

The prisoners were generally in good health at the time of my last visit, and no epidemic had prevailed. The following table shows the deaths which had occurred in the year:

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Period in prison before death.	Disease or cause of death.
J. S. - -	18	Stealing potatoes	14 days	12 days -	Low fever previous to his being received into prison.
W. R. - -	22	3 offences of larceny.	12 months	11 months -	Obstruction in the bowels and impaired health previously.
W. T. - -	24	Stealing fowls -	4 months	4 months -	Apoplexy.
J. F. - -	21	Unnatural offence.	2 years	5 months -	Heart disease.
W. H. - -	36	Stealing fowls -	14 days	15 days -	Apoplexy.
F. O. - -	17	Stealing shirt studs	3 months	2 months -	General atrophy when admitted.

Four cases of lunacy have occurred, the particulars of which are shown in the following table:

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Period in prison before removal.	To whence removed.
J. H. - -	39	Stealing a lamb	6 months -	15 days - -	Hants County Lunatic Asylum.
J. W. R. B. -	39	Using threats towards his wife.	6 months in default of sureties.	4½ months -	Ditto.
E. L. - -	30	Wilful murder of his wife.	Found insane upon.	2 months -	Fisherton Lunatic Asylum.
M. M. -	19	House breaking.	9 months -	7 months -	Hants County Lunatic Asylum.

The following prisoners were in confinement at my inspection on the 6th of February last:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial at the Assizes - -	27	5	32
Ditto at Quarter Sessions - -	—	—	—
Convicted at Assizes - - -	40	2	42
Ditto at Quarter Sessions - -	99	15	114
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	25	4	29
Ditto Juvenile Offenders' Act -	1	0	1
Ditto Game Laws - - -	26	0	26
Ditto Vagrant Act - - -	12	3	15
Ditto Revenue Laws - - -	1	0	1
For Military offences - - -	18	0	18
For Naval offences - - -	11	0	11
For want of sureties - - -	2	0	2
Others summarily convicted - -	45	2	47
Sheriffs' debtors - - -	4	1	5
County Court ditto - - -	3	0	3
Total - - -	314	32	346

SOUTHAMPTON.—TOWN GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year -	534	146	680
Greatest number at any one time -	71	15	86
Average daily number - - - -			59

Average annual charge per prisoner - £24 17*s.* 1*d.*

This prison was built in 1855 and contains all the newest improvements in prison construction. It is in a good state of general repair, well drained, and sufficiently supplied with good water.

All the cells for criminal prisoners, amounting to 66 for males and 35 for females are certified for separate confinement. There are three punishment cells for males and two for females, and two reception cells for prisoners of either sex. The debtors have eight sleeping cells and two day rooms. There are separate infirmaries for male and female prisoners. All the cells of the prisoners admit of being lighted.

The labour performed by them consists of the treadmill, which is entirely unproductive, picking oakum and horsehair, shoemaking, tailoring, and gardening. There is one hard labour crank in the prison which is very seldom used and only in exceptional cases for juvenile prisoners.

The net profit received for prisoners' earnings in the last year has been 39*l.* 13*s.*, and the prisoners' earnings while employed in the service of the borough are estimated at about 180*l.* The chaplain performs Sunday services and reads prayers daily, assembles the prisoners in classes for instruction, visits the prisoners in their separate cells, pays especial attention to the sick, keeps a character book and journal for the purpose of recording any observations that may occur to him in the course of his duties.

There is neither schoolmaster nor schoolmistress employed, but the chief warder and matron give some scholastic instruction to male and female prisoners respectively. The prison is sufficiently supplied with religious books. There is no society for assisting prisoners after their discharge. Every facility is afforded to Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters for receiving the ministers of their respective persuasions.

The health of the prisoners has been generally good. No epidemic has occurred during the last year.

A select body of ladies visit the female prisoners and are represented to be very useful not only by the advice they give them but by providing situations after their discharge, and watching their conduct.

The prisoners in custody at my inspection on the 7th of February were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial - - - - -	2	0	2
Convicted at assizes or sessions -	7	4	11
Summarily convicted of felony - -	13	6	19
„ „ misdemeanour	16	1	17
Under sentence of court martial -	14	0	14
Convicted prisoners from Portsmouth Gaol under contract - - -	11	2	13
	63	13	76

It will be seen that the number in confinement as shown above is larger than usual, not on account of any increase of the prisoners of the borough of Southampton, who are really less numerous than formerly, but on account of the number of military prisoners received from Gosport, and of a contract recently entered into with the borough of Portsmouth for the receipt of a part of its prisoners.

The prisoners are weighed every month. When going over the weight register I find that the prisoners almost invariably lose weight, some considerably. The governor informs me that when drunkards come into prison they lose weight very rapidly in the first part of their imprisonment and gain weight afterwards up to a certain point at which they remain stationary. This is not seen in the register as the loss is in the first week or two and the first weighing is at the end of a month when they have begun to recover weight.

The prisoners were employed on the day of my last visit on the treadmill, picking oakum, picking wool, tailoring, and assisting the cook and engineer.

It is said that the London thieves committed to this prison have been reduced in number since the practice of photography has been adopted in it.

PORTSMOUTH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	1,043	388	1,431
Greatest number at any one time -	99	31	130
Average daily number - - - -			104

Average annual charge per prisoner - £21 18*s.* 11*d.*

This prison was built in the year 1806 and although it has been since improved in some of its details, is still quite inadequate to afford accommodation to all the prisoners of the borough, many of whom were at the time of my visit lodged in the borough gaol at Southampton, for want of sufficient accommodation. It receives all classes of criminal prisoners and county court debtors.

The accommodation for criminal prisoners consists of 47 cells for males and 21 for females 6 of the former being capable of holding three prisoners each. It will be seen below how unadequate it is for the 61 male prisoners whom I found in the prison. There are seven day rooms and three punishment cells for male prisoners and one punish-

ment cell for females. The debtors have five cells and one day room for males but no special accommodation for females.

The labour performed by male prisoners is that of the treadwheel which raises water for the prison, and picking oakum. The women also pick oakum and wash and mend the prison clothing. The net amount received for oakum picked for Her Majesty's dockyard in the year, has been 24*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* The chaplain performs morning and evening service in the chapel every Sunday, Christmas Day and Good Friday, reads prayers daily, with a portion of Scripture, visits the sick and those under punishment for prison offences, gives religious instruction to juvenile offenders, admonishes prisoners on their committal and discharge, and keeps a character book and journal. The gaol is sufficiently supplied with books of a religious character as well as those of general information. There is no fund for aiding discharged prisoners. Roman Catholics and Dissenters can see their respective ministers by making their desire known to the governor. There is neither schoolmaster nor school mistress.

The health of the prisoners generally has been very good; no epidemic has prevailed. One death however occurred—from diseased heart. One male and one female prisoner have been removed to the Hants Lunatic Asylum, the latter was insane on admission, the other became so three months after wards. The number of soldiers and sailors received at this prison is very considerable. In the last year there were 109 soldiers, 56 marines, 131 sailors, and 10 merchant seamen out of a total number of one thousand in prison.

The prisoners in custody on the 20th of February last were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial - - - -	17	3	20
On remand - - - -	1	1	2
Convicted at assizes or sessions -	12	9	21
Summarily under Criminal Justice Act - - - -	20	7	27
Others summarily convicted -	11	3	14
Debtors - - - -	3	0	3
	64	23	87

An additional turnkey has been appointed since my last visit, and the divisions in the Chapel have been removed, which has been found a great improvement. The women

alone have sheets to their beds, it would conduce to economy as well as cleanliness that the men should have them also.

It is absolutely necessary that a new prison should be built for this town as the accommodation for prisoners is obviously insufficient, and the present site does not admit of any extension of the building.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year -	458	77	535
Greatest number at any one time -	87	7	94
Average daily number - - - -			83

Average annual charge per prisoner - £22 17*s.* 8*d.*

This prison was built in 1780, and is in good repair, well drained and supplied with excellent water. It receives all classes of criminal prisoners, and debtors.

The accommodation for criminal prisoners comprises 127 cells for males, and 28 for females, exclusive of six for males, which having been taken from the debtors prison have been considered large enough for separate confinement, and certified accordingly. Four of the men's cells are capable of containing more than one prisoner when required.

There are two day rooms and two reception cells for men, but none of either kind for women, and the only punishment cell is in the women's prison. Twelve cells and one day room are devoted to male debtors, but no separation is maintained between the different classes. The debtors are supplied with coals and light at the expense of the prison. There is a separate infirmary for prisoners of either sex.

An obvious defect in this prison is the deficiency of labour, the only employment consisting of making and mending the clothing, and picking hair and oakum, by male prisoners; washing, needlework, and oakum picking by the females.

The money actually received in the last year for the several products of the labour of prisoners has been 35*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* and the estimated amount of prisoners' earnings while employed for the county in shoemaking, tailoring, and repairs of the prison is vaguely estimated at 70*l.* or 80*l.*

The following prisoners were in custody on the last day of inspection, 16 June 1862:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial	13	2	15
Convicted at sessions	22	1	23
„ assizes	8	1	9
Under Criminal Justice Act	10	6	16
Otherwise summarily	12	2	14
Debtors, insolvents	2	0	2
„ County Court	3	0	3
	70	12	82

An agreement was made on the 10th of June 1861, for the reception at this prison of all the prisoners from the Beccles division of the county, the gaol of that place having been converted into a police station. As this arrangement will increase the apparent number of prisoners in a very considerable degree, it should be mentioned that in the first year after the alteration was made, 104 males and 78 females were thus added to the ordinary commitments.

The Chaplain's Sunday duty consists of two full services and one sermon, generally preached in the afternoon. He also performs daily morning service with the addition on Wednesday of a sermon. He takes the several classes of prisoners in succession in the schoolroom, and catechises and instructs them on successive days. He also daily visits the prisoners by turn in their cells, or has them brought to his room. He sees the sick, and prisoners in solitary confinement daily, and juveniles as frequently as possible, and considers himself much assisted in the discharge of this work by the schoolmaster and schoolmistress. Those officers attend daily, the former being in the schoolroom from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4, the latter from 4 to 6, imparting both general and religious information with great regularity and attention. The supply of books is sufficient, and recruited as required.

There is no society in existence in the town for giving aid to prisoners discharged from the gaol. Ample facilities are afforded to Roman Catholics and Dissenters who desire to see their respective ministers, and a single request from a prisoner leads to consecutive visits without further application.

The dietary is in conformity with that recommended by the Secretary of State, and all necessaries are supplied by contract.

The health of the prisoners generally has been good, but six mild cases of smallpox have occurred.

There have been no deaths in the prison, but one insane prisoner 17 years of age, who had been of unsound mind long before his admission, has been removed to Peckham Asylum.

IPSWICH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	204	52	256
Greatest number at any one time -	25	11	36
Average daily number - - - -			23

Average annual charge per prisoner - £30 11*s.* 7*d.*

This prison was built in 1802, is in good general repair, well drained and sufficiently supplied with good water. It receives all classes of criminal prisoners and debtors from the borough. The cells for criminals are 25 for males and 12 for females, none of which are certified for separate confinement. There is one cell for punishment and one reception cell. The debtors, who have two sleeping rooms and one day room, are supplied with coals and light at the expense of the borough. The cells of the criminal prisoners are lighted with gas at night. There are separate infirmaries for male and female prisoners.

Oakum picking is the sole labour for prisoners of either sex. The amount received in the year as profit upon this work was 9*l.*, and the earnings of the prisoners while employed in work for the borough are estimated at 8*l.* per annum.

The Chaplain performs morning and afternoon service, with a sermon on Sundays, and reads the prayers and lessons daily; he visits some of the prisoners every day in their separate cells and superintends the management of the schools. The schoolmaster attends at the prison 20 hours and the schoolmistress 12 hours per week. The prison is sufficiently supplied with religious books as well as with those of general information. There is no society for assisting prisoners after their discharge. Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters have every facility for seeing the ministers of their several persuasions.

The health of the prisoners during the past year has been generally good, the prison not having been visited by any epidemic. A female prisoner received a free pardon on medical grounds. The diet is in strict conformity with that recommended by the Secretary of State. The bread and meat are supplied by contract, the other necessaries at the market price.

The following prisoners were in custody on the 15th of June last:—

	Males.	Females	Total.
Prisoners for trial - -	6	0	6
Convicted at Sessions or assizes -	6	2	8
Under Criminal Justice Act -	0	1	1
Others summarily convicted -	7	0	7
Remanded - - -	1	0	1
	20	3	23

The cooking for the whole prison is done by the matron, without assistance from prisoners.

As the Governor possesses a key of the women's cells it is necessary to direct attention to the third clause of the 10th section of the 4th Geo. IV. cap. 64, and the third clause of the 6th Section of the 2d and 3d Vict. cap. 56, which require that the parts of the prison allotted to female prisoners should be locked by keys in the custody of the matron, and secured by locks different from those securing the corresponding parts allotted to male prisoners, and that all visits by male officers to the female prisoners shall be made in company with the matron.

As there are no closets in the cells a better description of cell utensils should be adopted. The reception room is kept in an unfit state to receive prisoners, it being the only place where the washing of the men's clothes, which is done by themselves, can be performed, and the bath is made use of in the process. The clothing and bedding is sufficient, and sheets are now supplied to all prisoners. The prison books are very complicated, and unnecessarily numerous.

The male prisoners are kept constantly in their cells, except for two hours' daily exercise before trial, and one hour afterwards, although the cells are not certified for separate confinement; this makes it more necessary to attend to the purity of the atmosphere in the manner above alluded to.

COUNTY GAOL FOR THE LIBERTY OF BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	473	83	556
Greatest number at any one time -	101	14	115
Average number daily - - - - -			78

Average annual charge per prisoner - £30 3*s.* 7*d.*

The gaol in which the male prisoners are confined, and the Bridewell which contains the females, are separate

buildings; the former having been erected in 1800, and the latter having formed a portion of the old gaol which was then superseded. The general state of repair of the buildings is good, and no complaint is now made of the drainage. The water supply also, raised by the treadwheel, is good and sufficient. All classes of criminal prisoners and debtors are received.

The accommodation for prisoners in the two buildings is as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Cells certified for separate confinement	16	—
Cells for single prisoners, not certified	88	20
Cells capable of containing more than one prisoner	16	3
Day-rooms	11	2
Punishment cells	1	1
Reception „	5	1
Infirmaries	1	1

Sixteen of the men's cells are supplied with gas. The debtors have 12 cells and one day-room for men and 2 cells and one day-room for women. They are supplied with fuel and light at the expense of the county.

The treadwheel is the labour in which the prisoners are generally employed, and its application, as has been mentioned, is the raising of water. Some male prisoners also pick oakum, and do a little tailoring and shoemaking, and the females wash and mend the prisoners' linen. The sum of 9*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* has been received in the year for the products of the labour of prisoners, and the amount of prisoners' earnings while employed in work for the County has been in the last year 132*l.* 10*s.*

The prisoners in custody on the 17th June 1862 were as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial	12	0	12
Convicted at assizes	11	0	11
Convicted at sessions	12	2	14
Under Criminal Justice Act	3	2	5
Others summarily convicted	20	5	25
Debtors from Superior Courts	2	0	2
„ „ County Court	1	0	1
	61	9	70

No employment exists for prisoners awaiting their trial, or for those sentenced to simple imprisonment, as required by the 77th of the rules certified for adoption in the prison.

On Sundays the Chaplain reads prayers, morning and afternoon, and preaches one sermon. He also reads prayers in chapel daily and gives an average of three hours' instruction. The schoolmaster attends 7 hours daily. There is no schoolmistress, but the matron instructs the female prisoners. The prison is sufficiently supplied with religious books, and the library comprises some books on general subjects. Dissenters and Roman Catholics are permitted to see their respective ministers whenever they desire it. There is no society at Bury for helping discharged prisoners.

The health of the prisoners has been generally good. No prisoner has died in the year, but two insane persons have been in custody: a woman, aged 26, who was insane on admission, and a man, aged 40, who had previously been in an asylum, and who exhibited symptoms of insanity immediately after his conviction. Both were removed to a lunatic asylum.

The dietary is in accordance with that recommended by the Secretary of State. All the necessaries are supplied to the prison by contract. The stock of clothing and bedding is sufficient.

WARWICKSHIRE.

WARWICK.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year -	1,276	188	1,464
Greatest number at any one time	240	39	279
Average daily number - - - -			235

Average annual charge per prisoner - £30 10*s.* 6*d.*

This prison, which since the closing of that at Coventry, is the only prison for the county of Warwick, was first

occupied in July 1860. It is on a very healthy site at a short distance from the town, and is amply supplied with water of good quality. The accommodation provided for criminal prisoners consists of 247 cells for males and 42 for females, certified for separate confinement, and provided with all necessary appliances, including gas-lighting throughout. To provide for the possibility of prisoners requiring association, there are 12 cells for males and three for females, of larger dimensions. The punishment cells are seven for males and three for females, and the reception cells are in like number. For debtors 47 cells and four day rooms are provided, four of the former and one of the latter being for females; coals, and light are supplied to the debtors; and there are commodious separate infirmaries for male and female prisoners. The male prisoners raise water by a crank mill for the use of the prison, the other works performed by them being mat making, matting weaving, calico weaving, wood chopping, oakum picking, brush making, and the trades of the blacksmith, tinman, carpenter, tailor, shoemaker, filer, and painter. They are are also employed in cooking and baking for the prison. The females wash, make, and mend the prison clothing, and pick oakum. The net amount received for the products of prison labour in the year ending Michaelmas 1862 was 112*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, which, considering that this was the first entire year that has elapsed since the opening of the prison, must be regarded as a very creditable amount. The estimated value of prison labour employed in the service of the county was 1,066*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*

The chaplain performs two services every Sunday, with commentaries in the morning and sermon in the afternoon; also reads prayers every morning, and delivers lectures twice a week to the long-sentenced prisoners. He also superintends the labour of the schoolmaster and mistress, visits prisoners frequently in their cells, and whenever called upon by them. The schoolmaster is employed daily; the schoolmistress attends twice a week. A sufficient supply of religious books as well as those of general information is provided by the county. The chaplain collects subscriptions from the magistrates for the relief of discharged and destitute prisoners. Roman Catholic prisoners and Protestant dissenters are allowed to see the ministers of their respective denominations upon application.

The condition as to health of the prison has been good, and it has not been visited by any epidemic.

The following is a list of the prisoners in confinement on the 16th of December last :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - -	13	5	18
For re-examination - -	0	1	1
Under penal servitude and awaiting removal - -	16	1	17
Convicted felons - -	60	4	64
„ misdemeanants -	15	1	16
Under Criminal Justice Act -	28	11	39
„ Game Laws - -	13	0	13
„ Vagrant Act - -	16	2	18
Others summarily convicted -	39	4	43
	200	29	229
Sheriff's debtors - -	1	1	2
County Court debtors - -	2	0	2
Received in the course of the day	2	1	3
Total - -	205	31	236

On the same day in the last year the numbers were 224 males, 38 females, total 262.

Of the criminals in custody, 199 were county prisoners, six received from Birmingham, and 24 from the borough of Warwick.

Having been acquainted for many years with the old prisons of Warwick, I cannot refrain from congratulating the magistrates upon the acquisition of a prison which ranks with the best establishments of the kind in the district.

BIRMINGHAM.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	1,910	584	2,494
Greatest number at any one time -	379	102	481
Average daily number - -	-	-	410

Average annual charge per prisoner - £24 9*s.* 7*d.*

Until the year 1849 the prisoners of the Borough of Birmingham were committed to the county gaol of Warwick, but in that year a very spacious prison was opened for the exclusive use of the Borough, and in 1856 a new wing was added, containing 118 additional cells. The prison was in excellent repair at the time of my visit, and the supply of water is so abundant that the pump worked

by prisoners supplies not only the prison but the neighbouring lunatic asylum also.

The cells for convicted prisoners are 346 for males and 78 for females certified for separate confinement. There are also 52 single cells for males and 10 for females, which are not certified, and 23 cells for males and six for females, of larger size. There are 12 punishment and nine reception cells for male prisoners, and six of the former and four of the latter for females.

The debtors have 27 cells for males and four for females and three day rooms for the former and two for the latter sex. Coals and light are supplied to the debtors, and every ordinary cell in the prison is lighted with gas. Besides the pumping above alluded to, the male prisoners perform carpentring, tailoring, shoemaking, rule making, mat making, brush making, upholstery, smith's and tinman's work, gardening, grinding wheat by hand mills, picking oakum, bookbinding, painting, whitening, and other repairs, with cooking and baking. Three looms had recently been erected at the time of my visit, for weaving matting. The female prisoners sew, knit, wash, iron, and cook for the prison, and pick oakum.

The net amount received in the last year for the products of the labour of prisoners was 256*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, and the estimated value of the work done by them for the Borough was 1,411*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

The Chaplain performs Divine Service twice on Sunday, reads daily prayers, with exposition of Scripture, visits the sick daily, and all prisoners received and discharged, as well as those under punishment, and makes a point of seeing all prisoners once in the week, unless prevented by special circumstances. He superintends the school and the library, and directs the instruction by the schoolmaster and schoolmistress, who devote seven hours a day to their duties, having one day a week allowed for a holiday. The supply of books is sufficient. A very excellent example has been set by the Borough of Birmingham in the establishment of a discharged prisoners' aid society, having for its object the obtaining employment for deserving prisoners, in which it has been already very successful. Roman Catholic prisoners and Dissenters are always allowed to see their respective Ministers on application.

The health of the prisoners has been generally satisfactory, one death only occurred from congestion of the lungs and brain; two insane prisoners (females), both imbecile on reception, were removed to the asylum.

The following prisoners were in custody at my inspection on the 19th December last.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - - -	68	23	91
Remanded - - - -	1	0	1
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions -	157	43	200
Summarily convicted - - -	93	25	118
For penal servitude - -	0	2	2
Reformatory School - - -	1	0	1
Deserters - - - -	2	0	2
County Court Debtors - -	3	0	3
Total - - - - -	325	93	418

There seems to be no reason why sheriff's debtors belonging to the borough should not be committed to this prison, as well as those from the county courts, as the saving of expense of visits, removal, &c. &c., would be the same in both classes, and the more frequent necessity for the visits of professional men to sheriffs' debtors than to those committed by the county court, would render the saving in the case of the former greater.

The commitments to this prison have very much increased since 1855, but when the great increase of the population is taken into account, the increase seems by no means disproportionate.

The governor, whose attention is always alive to the improvement of the moral condition of the prisoners, suggests that well conducted prisoners should have some small sum credited to them from time to time, and sent in their name to their families, rather than that it should be laid by for themselves, as he considers that it would be the means of inculcating unselfish motives.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

WORCESTER.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	1,295	341	1,636
Greatest number at any one time -	243	46	289
Average daily number - - - -			252

Average annual charge per prisoner - £29 0*s.* 1*d.*

The original gaol of this County, which was erected in 1811, having been found inconvenient in its construction,

and the magistrates having determined upon adopting the separate system of prison discipline, the old building was in 1860 superseded by one of suitable construction, a small part only of the original prison being left. The drainage of the new prison is excellent, and the supply of water sufficient and of good quality, being raised entirely by prisoners' labour. All classes of criminal prisoners and debtors are received.

The accommodation for criminal prisoners consists of 222 certified cells for males and 60 for females, besides 20 in the old portion of the building before alluded to, which also contains the punishment cells for males. These cells are so unsuited for the purpose, from their want of ventilation and other causes, and the whole of the building in which they are situate is of so little value, that it would be a good measure to remove that block of building altogether, and to build in its place some other cells which are needed to complete the in other respects excellent arrangements of the prison. One of these desiderata is a large cell or small room for the occasional association of epileptic prisoners and others who cannot properly be put alone in other cells; perhaps a padded cell might be added. It is also desirable that some punishment cells should be built upon this spot, instead of those of which I have recommended the removal, as the latter being unventilated and unwarmed are liable to do much injury to the health of the prisoners confined in them. There are at present 6 punishment cells for males and 2 for females, and 13 reception cells for the former and 4 for the latter.

The male debtors have 26 cells and 4 day-rooms; the females 2 cells and 1 day-room. Coals and light are supplied by the county. All the cells of the criminals and debtors are lighted with gas. The Infirmaries for male and female prisoners are very spacious and airy.

The labour performed by male prisoners consists of that of the treadwheel, adapted to grinding corn and raising water, pumping by a crank pump, which supplies the females' prison, but is worked by male prisoners; tailoring, shoemaking, matmaking, picking oakum, whitewashing, repairing, and cleaning the prison. The females wash, knit, do laundry and needle work and pick coir. The crank pump employs 7 prisoners in separate compartments. The amount of money actually received for the products of prisoners' labour in the year was 486*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, and the estimated value of

prisoners' labour while employed in work for the county was 436*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* under the following heads :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Tailoring	57	18	4
Shoemaking	48	11	0
Carpentry and smiths' work	15	15	0
Masons and painters	76	15	0
Grinding corn	42	18	0
Washing	39	12	6
Laundry	39	10	6
Needlework	194	7	1

Before leaving the subject of prisoners' labour I feel it necessary to remark upon the inconsistency of placing the prisoners together on the treadmill without any means of preventing communication between them, after so great pains have been bestowed, and so much money expended in procuring the means of separation within the prison. It is true that some of the treadmills which have been the most recently built are partitioned sufficiently; but the obvious advantages which these possess over the others afford the best argument in favour of improving the latter.

The duties of the Chaplain are as follow: — Divine service every morning and afternoon on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Fast and Thanksgiving days, with a sermon; the administration of the sacrament of "the Lord's Supper" six times in the year; prayers every morning during the week, together with the reading of a portion of the Holy Scriptures, and, frequently, a brief exposition; visiting daily all the prisoners in separate cells, the infirmaries, and in punishment cells; the examination of all prisoners on admission, and the keeping of a character book; and the admonishing and exhorting all discharged prisoners. The Chaplain also superintends and directs the schoolmaster in the discharge of his duties.

The schoolmaster acts as Chapel Clerk—assists the Chaplain in exchanging books and tracts in the cells and wards, occasionally reads to the sick, under the Chaplain's direction, and teaches the prisoners to read, and to write on slates, in the cells. There is no schoolmistress.

The Chaplain is allowed to order such books as he may think necessary, and there is a good supply of books for the use of the prisoners.

Every facility required by law is accorded to Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters who express any wish

to receive visits from the ministers of their several denominations.

A society was inaugurated in 1853 under the name of the "Worcestershire Prisoners' Relief Society," which has worked so well that it may be useful to diffuse a knowledge of its rules for the imitation of others desirous of adopting the same humane course. They are contained in the following extract of the report of a general meeting:—

At the Annual Meeting of the "Worcestershire Prisoners' Relief Society," the Right Hon. Sir John Somerset Pakington, Bart., in the chair.

Resolved—

That the following be the rules of the Worcestershire Prisoners' Relief Society:—

1. That the public be respectfully solicited to give their support to the objects of the society by donations or annual subscriptions. Subscriptions to be due on the 1st day of January in each year, and to be paid in advance to the treasurer, or into some bank in the county of Worcester.

2. That every donor of 5*l.*, or annual subscriber of 10*s.* be a governor.

3. That the governors shall meet on such Saturday of October in each year as the honorary secretary may appoint, to receive the report, to examine and pass the accounts of the preceding year, and to transact other business connected with the society.

4. That the president shall call a special meeting of governors at any time he shall see fit, on the requisition of three governors.

5. That the Chaplain of the gaol, or in the event of the prisoner not being a member of the established church, the minister who shall attend the prisoner whilst in gaol, be requested to report to the visiting magistrates the name of any prisoner about to leave the prison, upon whom he shall have reason to hope that the discipline of the gaol, and his own admonitions, have had their due effect in producing repentance for the past, and resolutions of good conduct for the future.

6. That on receiving such reports the visiting magistrates, or any two of them, should they concur in the view taken by the Chaplain or other minister, do communicate with the clergyman of the parish to which the prisoner is about to go, one week at least before he is discharged, or if the prisoner shall not be a member of the established church, to the minister he shall name, remitting such sum of money as they shall deem necessary, and requesting the kind offices of the clergyman or minister to lay out the money sent, either in part payment of labour, if procurable, or for maintenance during such period as shall be prescribed, the sum allowed not exceeding 4*s.* weekly.

7. That the weekly allowance shall be paid so long as the visiting magistrates, or two of them, shall approve: but if the

person so relieved shall through misconduct cease to be worthy of assistance, the clergyman or minister will be pleased to acquaint the visiting magistrates at the county gaol, Worcester, with his opinion of such unworthiness, and withdraw the allowance until he shall receive further instructions respecting it.

8. That when the imprisonment of young persons under the age of 16 shall terminate, they shall be forwarded by a public conveyance to their respective homes, and that the parents or next of kin of such released prisoners, shall be informed of their being so forwarded.

9. That the visiting magistrates be empowered to draw on the treasurers of the society for the sum remitted under Rule 6, as also for the money expended under Rule 8.

10. That a Bible and Prayer Book, not exceeding the cost of 4*s*., be given to such prisoners, upon their leaving gaol, as the Chaplain shall deem worthy of receiving the same.

11. That Sir John Somerset Pakington, Bart., be appointed permanent president of the society, and that the secretary for the ensuing year be appointed at the annual meeting.

12. That Messrs. Berwick, Lechmere, and Co., be appointed treasurers.

13. That the rules of the society may be altered by a majority of governors, at the annual special meetings, as occasion shall require.

14. That the banks in the different towns in Worcestershire be requested to receive subscriptions, and to transmit the same, with the names of subscribers, on each quarter-day to the treasurers.

JOHN PEARSON,
Honorary Secretary.

The following report of the last meeting of the Society alluding to some of the beneficial consequences of its operation is well deserving of attention:—

WORCESTERSHIRE PRISONERS' RELIEF SOCIETY, October 1861.

"During the year ending the 30th of September last, 62 prisoners have been relieved by this Society upon their discharge from gaol, at an expenditure of 38*l*. 18*s*. 0*d*. Of these, 24 have been favourably reported; 5 unfavourably; of 13 little or nothing was known; four have been so recently discharged that no inquiries have been made respecting their conduct; of nine no replies have been received, and seven have been recommitted to gaol. In consequence of an expression of opinion by members of this Society present at our last annual meeting, a far larger number of discharged prisoners have been recommended by the Chaplain for relief than during any previous year, indeed the recipients of our funds in the year lately closed amount to more than double the average annual number, which has been since the establishment

of the Society about 26. Our experience is too limited to enable us to form any positive opinion of the effect of this extension of relief. Exclusive of last year 492 prisoners had received relief, of whom the greatest number of recommitments during any one year amounted to seven, whereas of the 554 who have been relieved inclusive of last year, 13 were recommited, thus increasing the recommitments of 12 months from less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ to more than $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. As the per-centage of ordinary recommitments amounts to 25, there may appear nothing alarming in this fact, but still the increase is very considerable for the test of one year to produce ; and it should be particularly mentioned that 7 out of these recommitted 13 prisoners had been discharged within the year. It is possible that had fewer than 62 prisoners been relieved during last year, a still larger number might have been recommitted to gaol in consequence of the immediate pressure of want, from which relief exempted them ; but we are at present deficient in materials to estimate the preponderance of good and evil which the extension of our practice may have effected, and experience can alone decide the course it may be expedient ultimately to pursue. It is evident from the small number of recommitments under the former more limited system of relief, that great discrimination was used by the Chaplain in the selection of proper objects, and it is equally true under the present more extended plan, that nicety of discrimination cannot to the same extent be exercised. In fact some portion of the responsibility attached to his recommendation is removed. Yet if upon further trial a fair inference can be drawn that notwithstanding a larger proportion of recommitments, a greater number of our fellow creatures can be saved from relapsing into crime, the experiment will not have been made in vain. Deeply thankful indeed should we feel to Him who alone can "order the unruly wills and affections of sinful men," if this Society can be made the outward means of rescuing even a few from misery and ruin. Upon the last point necessary to refer to, no very favourable report can be given,—I mean the financial condition of the Society. The balance in the hands of our treasurer amounts to 9*l.*, and our entire income is nearly 23*l.* per annum, so that another year of similar expenditure to the last, will oblige us to draw upon our principal of 100*l.* consols. Upon this head, however, we do not conceive any real apprehension need be entertained. Our means have hitherto been found equal to our wants, no serious effort has ever been made to increase our income, and many persons are doubtless to be found who would not suffer the Society to languish for insufficiency of funds."

JOHN PEARSON,
Hon. Secretary.

The Surgeon reports as follows :—

The prisoners were generally healthy ; they were not visited by any epidemic.

The deaths were 4, namely,

W. A., 45, congested lungs.

E. J., 43, congested lungs.

J. T., 78, bronchitis.

M. D., 45, serous apoplexy.

Verdict of the coroner's jury in each case, "Died by the visitation of God."

There was one unsuccessful attempt at suicide by a prisoner for debt.

There were five insane prisoners, namely,

W. S., 27,—came to the prison in an insane state; sent to an asylum.

D. P., 24—became insane about 6 months after his admission. He was sent to an asylum, from whence he was soon discharged cured.

W. R., 37,—insane on admission. Sent to an asylum.

T. C., *alias* F., 32,—became insane immediately after his trial. Was removed to asylum.

J. T., 54,—insane on admission, and was sent to an asylum.

No prisoner was pardoned on medical grounds.

The following prisoners were in custody at the inspection made June 24th, 1862:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial	35	7	42
„ penal servitude	9	0	9
Convicted felons	76	21	97
„ misdemeanants	11	4	15
Felons summarily convicted under 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 126	15	5	20
Under the Game Laws	11	0	11
„ Bastardy Laws	3	0	3
„ Vagrant Act	6	4	10
„ Poor Law Act	1	0	1
„ Malicious Trespass Act	2	1	3
For assaults	15	0	15
„ want of sureties	3	1	4
Under the Juvenile Offenders Act	1	0	1
Other Summary Convictions	8	3	11
For examination	2	0	2
Lunatics	1	0	1
Total criminal prisoners	199	46	245
Debtors	4	0	4
Under the County Court Act	6	0	6
Number of children with their parents 1			
Total	209	46	255

The prisoners capable of labour were employed as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In mat-making	89	0	89
„ tailoring	3	0	3
„ shoe-making	2	0	2
As blacksmiths	1	0	1
In painting	1	0	1
„ whitewashing	1	0	1
„ cleaning the prison	11	0	11
„ pumping water	22	0	22
„ picking coir, &c.	36	0	43
„ carrying coal	14	0	14
„ washing	0	10	10
„ laundry-work	0	1	1
„ knitting	0	12	12
„ needlework	0	15	15

Of those exempted from labour 14 were in the infirmary and 10 were debtors. The rest in the reception ward and under punishment.

There is an ample supply of clothing and bedding.

The following prisoners were present at the last day of inspection, the 24th June last:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial	36	7	43
Convicted at assizes or sessions	96	25	121
Under the Criminal Justice Act	15	5	20
Others summarily convicted	52	9	61
Debtors: Sheriff's	4	0	4
„ County Court	6	0	6
	209	46	255

WORCESTER.—CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year	243	75	318
Greatest number at any one time	42	12	54
Average daily number			38

Average annual charge per prisoner - £30 13*s.*

This prison was built in the year 1824. It was in good general repair at the time of my last visit, and is abundantly supplied with both hard and soft water. It receives prisoners of every description, including debtors.

The accommodation for prisoners consists of 36 single cells for males and one for females not certified for separate confinement, and three cells for males and six for females, of larger size, capable of containing more than one prisoner. There are four day rooms for men and three for women, four punishment and two reception cells for men, and one of each for women. The male debtors have four cells and one day room, but there is no accommodation for female debtors. Coals and light are supplied to the debtors by the city, and no charge made for lodging or furniture. There is an infirmary for male but none for female prisoners.

The principal labour is that of the treadwheel, which raises water. There is also a crank at which prisoners work collectively for the same purpose; male prisoners also make and mend shoes and clothes for the prison. The females are employed in washing, making and mending their own clothing, the men's shirts, and bedding of all kinds for the use of the prison. The prisoners in custody on the last day of inspection, 24th June, were as follow:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial and re-examination	5	0	5
Convicted at the assizes	8	1	9
At sessions	8	1	9
UnderCriminal Justice Act	1	2	3
Others summarily convicted	4	1	5
	26	5	31

The duties of the chaplain comprise,—on Sundays, two services, including one sermon.

On Wednesdays and Fridays, morning prayers; and afterwards visits to the several wards and sick prisoners.

On Saturdays, visits to the wards and sick prisoners.

The visits include those to prisoners in solitary confinement.

No schoolmaster nor schoolmistress is appointed.

The prison is amply supplied with books, both religious and others affording general information.

Every facility is afforded to Romish and all Dissenting ministers for visiting the members of their respective churches. A society, denominated the "City of Worcester Prisoners' Aid Society," was established January 1, 1856, the objects of which are,—1st, The raising of a fund to enable the city magistrates to afford such aid to discharged destitute prisoners on leaving the gaol as may appear to be needed for their immediate subsistence; and 2ndly, to

assist the magistrates by all means in their power, in interceding with friends and procuring employment for discharged prisoners who may be deemed proper objects of the Society's attention; or otherwise by rendering such assistance as may aid in lessening the temptation to fall again into crime.

This Society is still in operation; and its labours have been attended with very satisfactory results.

The number of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment in the City Gaol in the past year whose cases have come under the notice of the Committee is 67, viz.:—

Males - - - - - -	49
Females - - - - -	18

In 34 cases pecuniary aid was afforded, amounting altogether to 7*l.* 13*s.* 0½*d.*, 10 females receiving 3*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, and 24 males 3*l.* 13*s.* 5½*d.*

The surgeon describes the health of the prisoners as very good. No epidemic has prevailed

The site of the prison being in the more crowded part of the city, is naturally very confined, and as its construction does not admit of the adoption of separate confinement in it, the association of the prisoners in the day-rooms is unavoidable.

ANGLESEY.

BEAUMARIS.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - - -	126	14	140
Greatest number at any one time -	24	6	30
Average daily number - - - -			12

Average annual charge per prisoner - £44 2*s.* 3*d.*

This prison was built in 1829, is in a good state of repair, well drained, and sufficiently supplied with good water. As it is the only prison in the county all classes of prisoners are received, including debtors.

The accommodation for criminal prisoners consists of 16 cells for men, 8 of which are large enough to contain more than a single prisoner, and 4 day rooms and a punishment cell, also for male prisoners. The female prisoners occupied 4 out of the 7 cells originally designed for debtors, and 1 day room out of the 2 intended for the same class. Coals

and light are supplied to the debtors by the county. None of the criminal cells being lighted with gas on account of their want of ventilation, the prisoners in the winter months must be locked up for a great many hours in darkness. There is only a single infirmary in which but one prisoner can be accommodated at a time. If more should be sick the sleeping cells must be used. The labour performed by the prisoners consists of picking oakum, making mats and brushes. The females sew, knit, and wash for the prison.

The chaplain performs morning and evening service on Sundays with a sermon; also morning prayers, with the Litany, Wednesdays and Fridays. The supply of religious and other books is ample.

Roman Catholics and Protestant dissenters have every facility for seeing their respective ministers.

The general state of the prison health has been satisfactory, and no epidemic has prevailed.

The prisoners in custody on the day of inspection, the 14th August, were:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners convicted at assizes or sessions	1	4	5
Under Criminal Justice Act - -	0	1	1
Others summarily convicted - -	3	0	3
	4	5	9

There was an execution for murder in April last.

A new work room was erected 18 months ago, but it has never been occupied, as the number of prisoners has been too small to require it. It has been ordered by the Sessions that another turnkey shall be appointed as soon as the number of prisoners requires his supervision in the work-room.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

CARDIGAN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	112	15	127
Greatest number at any one time -	25	3	28
Average daily number - -	-	-	22

Average annual charge per prisoner - £36 9*s.* 6*d.*

This prison, which was built in the year 1796, is very inconveniently constructed, and often insufficient to contain

the number of prisoners committed to it. Being situated at one extremity of the county, it is a question worthy of consideration whether it would not be better to erect a good prison at Aberaryron, than to lay out money in the enlargement of the present county gaol. This question has been brought before the magistrates in a special report.

The accommodation for criminal prisoners consists of 13 cells for males, and 4 for females, besides 3 cells which are capable of containing more than one prisoner. There are 4 day rooms, 2 punishment, and 1 reception cell. There are 4 cells for debtors, which are used as sleeping and day rooms. There are separate infirmaries for male and female prisoners. The male prisoners are employed at the treadmills, which are entirely unproductive, and also in picking oakum and breaking stones. The women wash, sew, mend the clothing, and pick oakum. The treadmills are in a very bad state, the steps being worn and unequal, and requiring renewal. The prisoners work on the treadmill from March to October 8 hours in the day, during which time they ascend about 10,880 feet. Those who do not work on the wheel pick oakum. The prisoners in custody on the 2nd April were :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted at assizes or sessions -	11	1	12
Summarily convicted - - -	5	0	5
	16	1	17

The average number of prisoners up to the middle of March had been about 26. In the last year there have been no less than 13 prisoners sentenced to penal servitude. The number of cells is chiefly insufficient in that part of the prison devoted to untried prisoners, who before each session are generally too numerous to be kept singly, and as the large cells, holding 3 prisoners each, are only 3 in number, it has often happened that the governor has been obliged to put 2 male prisoners in a cell, and even in a single bed It is to be hoped that this state of things will soon be removed in the manner alluded to above. The net profit of prisoners' earnings in the year has been 4*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, and the estimated value of their work while employed for the county has been 19*l.* 16*s.*

The chaplain performs divine service and preaches a sermon, both in Welsh and English, every Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday ; and visits all the prisoners at least twice in the week, giving them moral and religious

instruction. There is no schoolmaster, but the prison is sufficiently supplied with religious books, and some of general information. Every facility is afforded to Protestant dissenters for seeing the ministers of their several persuasions, but Roman Catholics are unknown in the prison.

The surgeon states that the prison has been clean and well ventilated, and the prisoners generally healthy.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

CARNARVON.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year	228	52	280
Greatest number at any one time	20	10	30
Average daily number			27

Average annual charge per prisoner £33 7*s.* 5*d.*

The date of the first occupation of this building as a prison is unknown ; it is of most inconvenient construction, the deficiencies of which have been pointed out for many years past, but nothing has yet been done to remedy them. The cells are very small, in many instances measuring only six or eight feet, with a width of four feet ten inches, being too small to receive even one prisoner with propriety, whereas three have been occasionally put into them. The drainage of the prison has been improved of late years, and the supply of water, being now obtained from the town, is sufficient. A part of the prison has been lately taken away to make room for the new shire-hall, and some expectation is again held out that something will be done to this prison, which is now the worst remaining in Wales.

The labour performed by male prisoners consists in making all kinds of mats, weaving matting and hearthrugs, and picking oakum. The females make, wash, and mend the prison clothing, and those for the shortest terms pick oakum.

The net profit from prisoners' labour has been 86*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, and the estimated value of their earnings while employed in the service of the county has been 20*l.*

The chaplain performs one service with a sermon on Sunday, and on Christmas Day and Good Friday ; he also reads prayers three times a week, and visits the prisoners privately. The schoolmaster instructs such prisoners as desire to join the class for one hour daily. The prison is

not well supplied with books of general information. Every facility is given to Roman Catholics and Dissenters for conversing with ministers of their respective persuasions.

The surgeon states that the general health of the prisoners has been good, and that no fever has prevailed. There has been no death in the prison, but two prisoners have been removed to lunatic asylums, one of them a girl 18 years of age was removed to the North Wales Lunatic Asylum about seven weeks after her admission. Another prisoner, a man aged 34, charged with murder, was found insane by the jury on arraignment, and removed to Bethlehem Hospital.

The following prisoners were in custody at my inspection on the 14th of August:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial - - - - - -	1	0	1
Convicted at assizes or sessions -	3	1	4
Under Criminal Justice Act	1	3	4
Others summarily convicted -	8	5	13
	13	9	22

No female turnkey is employed to assist the matron: as the number of female prisoners sometimes amounts to 16, it is quite necessary that there should be such an officer.

DENBIGHSHIRE

RUTHIN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	294	36	330
Greatest number at any one time -	45	11	56
Average number daily - - - - -			35

Average annual charge per prisoner £29 0*s.* 10*d.*

This prison was erected in 1775, and is in good general repair. The site has been ill chosen, being upon the lowest ground in the town on the river bank, which has caused a difficulty in effecting good drainage. The water supply is abundant and of good quality. The accommodation for criminal prisoners consists of 20 single cells for male prisoners and 3 of larger size holding 3 prisoners each. The women's cells are 3 in number, holding 16 between them. There are 4 day rooms for males and 3 for females. There is no special punishment cell, prisoners under punishment being

locked up in their sleeping cells. There is a reception cell for male prisoners capable of holding 5 or 6 persons. There is an infirmary for prisoners of either sex. The debtors' accommodation consists of 3 cells for males and 3 for females and 3 day rooms. Coals and light are supplied to the debtors at the expense of the county.

The labour performed by male prisoners consists in that of the treadmill, which raises water for prison purposes; stone breaking, mat making, and picking oakum. When shoemakers or tailors are in custody they are employed in their respective trades for the use of the prison. The females wash, make, and mend clothing, and cook for the prisoners.

The net receipts from the productions of prisoners' labour amounted to 19*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, besides five guineas received, which was given to prisoners on their discharge. The estimated value of prisoner's earnings in the service of the county was 49*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

The Chaplain performs divine service on Sunday, with a sermon, and on week days reads selections from the liturgy of the Church of England. There is a fair supply of religious books as well as of those of general information. The schoolmaster attends daily from 6 to 8 p.m. The prisoners on being discharged have a small sum given them from the gaol fund, the products of their own labour. Roman Catholic priests or Dissenting ministers are always sent for when their presence is desired by a prisoner. The Roman Catholic prisoners frequently avail themselves of this permission.

The surgeon states that the prisoners have been healthy during the year, and the prison free from any epidemic disease. One prisoner was pardoned on medical grounds.

The prisoners in custody at my inspection on the 13th of August were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial - - - -	1	0	1
Convicted at assizes and sessions -	19	1	20
Under Criminal Justice Act -	6	0	6
Others summarily convicted -	12	1	13
Debtors - - - -	1	0	1
	39	2	41

The prison was very clean and orderly. Some new lock-up sheds have lately been constructed for stone breaking.

FLINTSHIRE.

FLINT.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	189	65	254
Greatest number at any one time -	23	8	31
Average number daily - - - - -			21

Average annual charge per prisoner £31 1*s.* 5*d.*

This prison was built in 1785, is in a good state of repair, well drained, and abundantly supplied with water by a stream from the mountain. The accommodation for criminal prisoners consists of 16 cells for males, and four for females, so that under ordinary circumstances the greater number of prisoners can be kept separate. There are no day rooms, but there is one punishment and one reception cell used for either sex as required. The dark cell for punishment measures only 6 feet by 4½ feet, with a height of about 10 feet, and the ventilation of it is very imperfect; it is difficult to ascertain how long prisoners may have been in it, as the governor seldom enters in the punishment book the time for which the prisoners are to be confined. There are three bedrooms and one day room for debtors, who are allowed coal and candles by the county.

The labour in the prison consists in breaking stones, picking oakum, and mat making; and for the female prisoners, washing the prisoners linen, making and repairing clothing, and picking oakum.

The net receipts for the products of prisoners' labour amounted in the last year to 31*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, of which stone-breaking realised 7*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, picking oakum 23*l.*, and making rice bags 1*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

The duties performed by the Chaplain are prayers three days a week, and a sermon on Sundays, and visiting the prisoners in their cells; neither schoolmaster or schoolmistress is employed. There is a sufficient supply of religious and secular books. Romanists and Dissenters may on application to the governor see the ministers of their several persuasions.

The surgeon reports that the health of the prisoners has been generally good during the last year, with the exception that between the 4th and 15th of November, three cases of severe English cholera, and five cases of

diarrhœa occurred in the prison, without any evident local cause, as the drainage was very good. The cases yielded readily to treatment, except in one instance, in which the prisoner was so depressed and feeble that he was pardoned by the Secretary of State.

The prisoners in custody at my visit on the 13th of August were :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted at session or assizes - -	8	2	10
Under Criminal Justice Act - -	1	2	3
Others summarily convicted - -	11	0	11
	20	4	24

MERIONETHSHIRE.

DOLGELLY.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the last year - -	119	14	133
Greatest number at any one time -	32	3	35
Average daily number - - -			16

Average annual charge per prisoner £37 17*s.* 5*d.*

This prison was originally built in 1810, but 12 cells, fit for separate confinement, were added to it in 1850. It is in good general repair and well drained, the site is healthy, and the supply of water sufficient and of good quality. The accommodation for prisoners consists of 12 cells for males certified for separate confinement, four cells for single male prisoners not so certified, and four for males and two for females of larger size, and capable of containing more than one prisoner. There are four day rooms, one of which is for females, a punishment cell, and a reception cell for males. The debtors have three cells and one day room. They are supplied with coals and light at the expense of the county. 14 of the criminal cells are lighted at night. There is a single infirmary which is used when required for prisoners of either sex.

The male prisoners are employed in mat-making, stone-breaking, and oakum picking, but as there is only a single turnkey employed, the supervision of the prisoners is only nominal.

The Chaplain performs one service on Sundays, with a sermon, and visits the prisoners occasionally during the week. The schoolmaster attends twice in the week for an hour each day, and teaches writing, reading, and arithmetic. There is no schoolmistress. The prison is well supplied with religious and other books. Protestant Dissenters have every facility for seeing their ministers. There are no Roman Catholics.

The state of the prisoners' health has been generally good; there has not been any epidemic in the prison. One death of a debtor, aged 67, took place from inflammation of the bowels. The prisoners present on the last day of inspection were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial - -	1	1	2
Convicted at assizes and sessions	6	2	8
Under Criminal Justice Act -	1	0	1
Others summarily convicted -	9	1	10
Total - - -	17	4	21

There were no debtors in confinement. There is no sale for the oakum picked by prisoners, but the mats are readily disposed of. It is unfortunate that no labour can be devised for prisoners in their cells, as they are now congregated together in the yard breaking stones, with only the occasional supervision of an officer. This is the more to be lamented as the cells are well constructed for separate confinement.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

MONTGOMERY.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Committed in the last year - -	306	45	351
Greatest number at any one time -	64	5	69
Average daily number - - - - - -			43

Average annual charge per prisoner - £35 8*s.* 7*d.*

This prison was first occupied in 1833, and is in a good state of general repair, but, as will be seen by comparing the above numbers with the amount of accommodation, is exceedingly deficient in room for even the average number of prisoners, still more for the larger number occasionally

confined in it. The building is well drained, and sufficiently supplied with good water.

The accommodation for criminal prisoners consists of 20 cells for males and five for females, designed for single prisoners, and four for males, and two for females, capable from their larger size of containing more than one prisoner. There are six day rooms for males and two for females, and one punishment cell, used indifferently for either sex. There are no reception cells in the prison, but there are separate infirmaries for male and female prisoners. The debtors have 10 cells and three day rooms, one of each being devoted to females. Coals and light are supplied to the debtors by the county, and gas has lately been introduced into each of the day rooms for the male and female criminals, who will have the benefit of it until half-past eight, when all prisoners are locked up.

The labour performed by male prisoners, exclusively of that of the treadmill, which pumps water for the use of the prison, consists of tailoring, clog making, stone breaking, and whitewashing. The females wash, sew, and do other employments for the use of the prison. The money actually received for stone breaking during the year has not exceeded 2*l.*; the profits upon the work being about 9*d.* per ton. The estimated value of the prisoners' earnings while employed in work for the county is 22*l.* 14*s.*

The Chaplain gives one full service every Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, in the English language, and occasional extra services in Welsh to prisoners unacquainted with English; he also visits the gaol during the week. No schoolmaster or schoolmistress is employed.

The prison contains a sufficient supply of religious and secular books. Whenever a Roman Catholic or Protestant Dissenter wishes to see a minister of his own persuasion he is always allowed to do so under an order from a visiting Justice. As the law gives an absolute right to prisoners to see ministers of their own religious persuasion, an order from a Visiting Justice should not be considered necessary.

The prison surgeon states that the general health of the prisoners had been good in the previous year. A short time previously to my visit, however, a severe visitation of typhus fever had taken place, affecting three male prisoners, the governor, the late governor, two turnkeys, and a maid servant of the house. The drains were reported to be in a satisfactory state at the time of the outbreak of the epidemic. Owing to the deficiency of accommodation, prisoners of different denominations are assembled together in a manner

not allowed by law. In the trial yard there were three convicted prisoners and one untried. In the first class misdemeanants' yard were one convicted prisoner and six awaiting trial. There is much communication also among prisoners, which might be avoided by putting up partitions to separate them while working at the treadwheel.

The prisoners in custody on the day of my last inspection, the 11th of August last, were as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial at assizes -	1	0	1
Prisoners for trial at sessions -	4	2	6
Convicted at assizes and sessions -	34	2	36
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	5	0	5
For re-examination - - -	3	2	5
Summarily convicted - - -	7	4	11
Crown debtors - - -	1	0	1
County Court debtors - -	1	0	1
	56	10	66

The governor, who was absent at the time of my visit afterwards gave the following explanation of the cause which led to one instance of the association of prisoners of different classes :—

"I would also explain why the prisoners for trial was placed with the convicted felons.

"At the last Midsummer sessions for this county the said prisoner was convicted of felony along with three others with whom he was on the day of your visit, and at the expiration of his sentence was discharged, and in a few days afterwards committed an act of arson, and sent here for trial to the assizes to answer the charge (very late on Saturday night, the 9th instant), and as he appeared on the Sunday morning to be very dejected, in consequence of having committed so serious a crime, and the long period he would have to await his trial (March, 1863), I placed him with his old companions, lest, during my absence in London, he would attempt suicide, which appeared to me at the time to be more than probable."

I learn by a letter dated 10th of December last, that the visiting judges, feeling anxious that the prison should be enlarged to meet the requirements of the county, were about to recommend its enlargement, and its conversion to the purposes of the separate system. With this view I was requested to furnish them with information relative to other county and borough prisons, which are conducted on the separate system. This information I had the pleasure of supplying to them on the 15th of the same month, but I

have not yet heard that the judicious proposal of the visiting justices has been adopted by the Court of Quarter Sessions.

RADNORSHIRE.

PRESTEIGN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners committed in the last year	80	20	100
Greatest number at any one time -	20	2	22
Average daily number - -			17

Average annual charge per prisoner £32 13*s.* 10*d.*

This prison was erected in 1820. It is in a good state of general repair and tolerably drained, but the situation is low and damp. It is sufficiently supplied with good water. The male criminal prisoners have 23 cells and the females three, each capable of containing a single prisoner but not rcetified for separate confinement. There are three day-rooms for males and one for females; there are also one punishment cell and one reception cell for males. The debtors have three sleeping cells used indifferently for either sex, and two day rooms. The debtors are supplied with coal by the county but not with light. There are separate infirmaries for male and female prisoners.

The male prisoners are employed in stone-breaking, the females in washing. There is no employment provided for unconvicted prisoners.

The chaplain performs divine service with a sermon every Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, he also reads prayers from the Liturgy once a week, and sometimes visits the prisoners.

The health of the prisoners during the last year has been very good: no epidemic having occurred. One insane prisoner was admitted and transferred to the County Asylum. One prisoner escaped during the year but was retaken two days afterwards.

The following prisoners were in confinement at my last inspection on the 25th of June:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial - - - - -	2	1	3
Convicted at assizes or sessions -	8	0	8
Convicted summarily - - -	3	0	3
	13	1	14

No debtors were in confinement. The walls have been stuccoed in the airing yards to render escape by breaching the wall more difficult, but its only use is to show any attempt more conspicuously, as it cannot add much strength to the wall.

The men are in almost entirely unrestrained communication by day, but they sleep separately at night.

NEW RADNOR.—BOROUGH GAOL.

At the Epiphany Sessions for the borough of New Radnor the magistrates agreed to contract with the county of Radnor for the maintenance of their prisoners in the county gaol at Presteign, and the terms of the contract were agreed upon at the Epiphany Sessions for the county held a few days afterwards. All borough prisoners except those committed for less than a week will in future be sent to the county gaol, and I am informed that no prisoner has been committed for less than a week for the last seven years.

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38.,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

III. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1863.

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TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

III.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE GREY, BART., SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR, Uffington, Stamford, July 1863.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the 28th Report of the Inspectors of Prisons for the Northern District, which comprises Scotland and the 14 northernmost counties in England.

In visiting the prisons in Scotland for the first time, I could not but observe the difference in the rules for the punishment of prisoners for prison offences in that country, and those in force in the prisons in England.

The rules for regulating prison punishments in England are framed on the 41st and 42nd sections of the Gaol Act (4 Geo. 4. c. 64.), which limit the authority both of the Visiting Justices and the Governor. The Governor has power to confine prisoners in the refractory or solitary cells, and to keep them on bread and water only for any term not exceeding three days.

The Visiting Justices are empowered to place prisoners in close confinement for any period not exceeding one month, and to order corporal punishment in the case of prisoners convicted of felony or sentenced to hard labour.

The Act for the administration of prisons in Scotland does not contain any regulations for the punishment of prisoners for prison offences; but the rules framed by the late General Board of Directors of Prisons in that country provide that—"Any prisoner who disobeys any rule of the "prison, or any order of an officer, or who otherwise mis-"conducts himself, shall be subject to punishment." The

ordinary prison punishments are nowhere laid down, neither is the period stated for which any such punishment may be carried out, either by the members of the County Prison Board or the Governor; it is merely stated that "the "punishment must not be more severe than is considered "necessary to produce the desired effect;" and that "flogging or other corporal punishment must never be "employed." The use of handcuffs or other fetters, however, is limited to the same extent as in the prisons in England.

I think it is very desirable that the power vested in the authorities should be clearly defined, and that the members of County Prison Boards in Scotland should have the same power as the Visiting Justices in England to order corporal punishment when they may consider it necessary.

It is found that although the Visiting Justices are very unwilling to resort to this mode of punishment, except in extreme cases of insubordination and violence, they generally feel that the power to inflict it is necessary for the maintenance of discipline; and from what I have seen of the prisons in Scotland during the past year, I am satisfied that similar powers are much required there.

My attention was also directed to the dangers attending the detention of prisoners charged with offences of a grave character in the small county gaols (where frequently the keeper has no male officer to assist him), and to the risk of removing prisoners with an insufficient escort from the circuit court, after conviction, back to the county gaol, to be again removed over the same ground to a convict prison, or to the general prison at Perth. I communicated with the prison managers in Scotland on the subject of these defects, and the Lord Advocate is, I understand, about to bring in a bill to remedy the evils attending the removal of prisoners after sentence; but the danger of an insufficient staff still remains, and in more than one instance lately a violent attack has been made by a prisoner on the keeper of the gaol, with a view to effect his escape.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
HERBERT P. VOULES.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

III.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

ABERDEEN COUNTY PRISON.

This prison consists of two buildings about three-quarters of a mile apart, called respectively the East and West Prisons. Together, they afford accommodation for 115 males and 44 females, criminals, and seven males and one female civil prisoners.

The number of prisoners on the day of inspection was :—

Criminals :—	
Males	31
Females	31
Civil Prisoners :—	
Males	6
Total	68

The daily average number was	55
Greatest number in confinement at one time	83

Number committed during the year :—

Criminals :—	
Males	416
Females	316
Civil Prisoners :—	
Males	41
Females	1
Total	774

It appears to me that one prison, with some trifling alterations, would afford sufficient accommodation for all the prisoners, and the inconvenience and expense of two establishments might be avoided.

The governor of the prison died suddenly a fortnight prior to my visit, and the chaplain was in temporary charge. The governor of Linlithgow Prison has since been appointed to the office.

The general health of the prisoners is represented to be good; there has been no death or removal on medical grounds during the year. One male prisoner was committed to the prison as a dangerous lunatic, preparatory to his removal to a lunatic asylum. The prisoners when questioned made no complaints. The large room at the top of the building, now used as an airing gallery, is insecure, it overlooks the town, and is more suitable for a store room.

The prisoners are employed "weaving," "shoemaking," "tailoring," "knitting," and picking oakum, hair, and wool; the profit on work done by prisoners for sale was 86*l.* 16*s.* 11½*d.* The total expenditure for the year amounted to 1,875*l.* 7*s.* 6½*d.*

Seventeen boys and seven girls were removed to certified reformatory schools, under the provisions of the Act 17 & 18 Vict.

PETERHEAD PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—	
Males	4
Females	3
Total	7
Daily average number	3
Number committed during the year :—	
Males	45
Females	23
Total	68

Greatest number in confinement at any one time, 8.

The prison was clean and in good order. The prisoners were employed mending the prison clothes, and picking oakum; they made no complaints. The general health and conduct of the prisoners is represented to be good, and there was no occurrence to call for any special remark.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The total expenditure for the year was	99	6	7
The profit arising from the prisoners' labour amounted to	3	5	10½

FRASERBURGH PRISON.

Two deserters were received on the day of my visit; there were no other inmates.

The number committed during the year was :—

Males	9
Females	4
Total	13

Greatest number in confinement at any one time :—

Males	2
Females	2
Total	4

The building is in good repair, but the walls of the cells are damp; this, I think, arises from the use of sea sand in making the mortar; there is a stove in the corridor, but it has no effect on the temperature of the cells, which are very cold in winter; they must also be unwholesome, as there are no waterclosets for the prisoners; they use the night-pans in their cells, and empty them into the ash-hole once a day.

This prison is limited to prisoners sentenced for periods not exceeding 10 days. Prisoners charged with crimes of a grave character are removed to Peterhead for trial.

HUNTLY PRISON.

I found one prisoner in confinement, a boy 16 years of age, charged with rape; he was to be removed to Aberdeen on the day following my visit.

The number committed during the year was	42
Greatest number in confinement at one time	3

The building was in good repair. The surgeon attends when required, and the clergyman of the parish visits occasionally, and is willing to do so at all times when asked.

The prison was in good repair, it is limited to prisoners sentenced for periods not exceeding 10 days.

AYRSHIRE.

AYR COUNTY PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—	
Males	25
Females	9
Debtors	2
Total	36
Daily average number	43
Greatest number in confinement at one time	61
Committed during the year :—	
Males	248
Females	136
Debtors	27
Total	411

Showing an increase of 98 criminals compared with the number in the preceding year. Sixty males and 45 females had been before convicted.

The buildings were in good repair, the prison clean and in good order throughout.

The general health of the prisoners is good, and their conduct satisfactory ; there has been only one punishment for a prison offence during the year. One prisoner was removed to a lunatic asylum ; he was of unsound mind when admitted in the month of April.

The chaplain is required to visit the prison daily, and, in the absence of the schoolmaster, who has been for some time unwell, he teaches some of the prisoners who are unable to read. "With few exceptions they make satisfactory progress." The library for the use of the prisoners is not in a satisfactory state.

The male prisoners are employed principally mat-making and picking oakum ; the females, sewing and knitting, but some difficulty is found in obtaining any profitable employment for them.

In the prison set apart for females there are 99 good separate cells, 60 or 70 of which might be made available for prisoners from other prisons.

The total expenditure for the year was 1,086*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* ; the average cost of the prison diet for the year, 5*l.* 12*s.* 6½*d.* per head ; net cost per prisoner, after deducting the earnings, 24*l.* 15*s.* 1½*d.*

KILMARNOCK PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—	
Males	13
Females	4
Total	17
Daily average number	17
Greatest number in confinement at one time	25
Committed during the year :—	
Males	156
Females	69
Total	225

The governor had been for some time seriously ill—confined to his bed. I found his son, a boy about 16 years of age, in charge of the prison, assisted by the matron and one warder. I therefore wrote to the Chairman of the County Prison Board to recommend that an experienced officer from the county gaol at Ayr should be sent to take charge during the illness of the governor.

This prison affords accommodation for 10 males and five females. The daily average number during the year has been 12 males and five females, and at one time there were as many as 20 males and five females. I would therefore recommend that prisoners committed for trial at the Circuit Court should at once be sent to Ayr, this arrangement would relieve the prison at Kilmarnock, and provide all the accommodation required for prisoners sentenced for three months and under, the period for which the prison has been legalized.

There is no exercise-yard for the prisoners. The prison kitchen is very small, and the steam from the boilers and wash-house pervades the whole prison and makes it damp. The ashpit, into which not only the ashes but all the refuse of the kitchen are thrown, is immediately under the window of the governor's office, and is very offensive; it should be removed to another part of the premises, and emptied frequently, care being taken that no vegetable or other matter should be mixed with the ashes.

BANFFSHIRE.

BANFF PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—	
Males	3
Female	1
Debtors	5
Total	9

Daily average number - - -	11
Greatest number of criminals at any one time	15
Number committed during the year :—	
Males - - - - -	56
Females - - - -	8
Debtors - - - - -	13
Total - -	77

An increase of 24 male criminals compared with the preceding year; the increase was principally in persons committed for theft.

The building is in good repair, but the walls of the cells are damp; I have no doubt this is caused by the use of sea sand in the mortar when the prison was building. There are no less than three closed cesspools within the walls, one immediately outside the inner door of the prison, and another on the north side under the windows, while the main drain passes close to the building with fall sufficient to carry off any quantity of soil. I would recommend that the cesspools should be filled up, and a communication opened into the main drain.

The general health of the prisoners is represented to be "good." The surgeon attends regularly twice a week. The chaplain performs divine service on Sundays, and visits occasionally during the week. The teacher attends once a week.

Prisoners are principally employed mat making, stone breaking, picking oakum, hair, and wool. The profits arising from their work amounted to 28*l.* 9*s.* The total expenditure for the year was 289*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*

I observe the following entry in the governor's journal of 13th April 1862:—"During divine service to-day an "untried prisoner was the means of causing a good deal of "disorder; I have on this, as on many other occassions, "found great want of a male assistant, especially at a time "like this, when there are 13 criminal prisoners in con-"finement, and all assembled in one place for divine worship." It appears that the daily average number of criminal prisoners during the year was eleven, while there were at one time as many as 15 in confinement. I do not think the prison secure with that number of prisoners, and only one male officer.

The teacher receives 10*l.* per annum, for which he attends once a week; it would be better to increase the amount and appoint an officer to assist the governor in carrying out the discipline of the prison, who should, at the same time, be qualified to give the necessary instruction to the prisoners.

KEITH PRISON.

There were no prisoners in confinement.

Number committed during the year -	14
Greatest number in confinement at one time -	2

The building is in good repair; no alterations have been made since the last inspection, and nothing has occurred to call for any special remark.

CULLEN PRISON.

There were no prisoners at the time of my visit.
The number committed during the year was 23.

The buildings are in good repair, but the keeper informs me that the cells are very cold in winter. Here, as in most of the small prisons in Scotland, the stove is placed in the passage, and is useless for the purpose of warming the cells.

This prison is limited to prisoners under sentence for periods not exceeding 10 days. Prisoners for trial, or sentenced to long terms of imprisonment are sent to Banff.

BERWICKSHIRE.

GREENLAW COUNTY PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males - - - - -	6
Females - - - - - -	2
Total - -	8
Daily average number - - -	7
Greatest number at one time - - -	12
Number of commitments during the year :—	
Males - - - - -	38
Females - - - - -	8
	46

The building was in good repair, but the airing yards are not secure, more especially as the governor has no male assistant. He is 75 years of age, and has been 42 years an officer of the prison; his wife, the matron, is 73 years of age.

The general health of the prisoners is represented to be good. One prisoner, a female, was removed to a lunatic asylum on the 28th August 1861.

The visits of the surgeon are not recorded in his journal regularly twice in each week as required by the rules.

The prisoners are employed making mats, picking oakum, and on the crank, and occasionally in tailoring, shoemaking, netting, knitting, and sewing. The profit on work done by prisoners during the year was 2*l.* 12*s.*

The provision accounts are not entered regularly, and some of the entries were made with a pencil; it would be very desirable to have a provision book approved for all the Scotch prisons. All the provisions except the meat and milk are supplied by contract.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to 310*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

DUNSE COUNTY PRISON.

For prisoners sentenced for periods not exceeding 14 days.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Male	1
Female	1
Total	2

Daily average number	1

Greatest number in confinement at one time :—

Males	4
Females	3
Total	7

Total number during the year :—

Males	62
Females	22
Total	48

The buildings were in good repair. The prison is warmed by a stove in the passage, but very little of the warmth extends to the cells; and there is no yard or secure place where the prisoners may take exercise.

The health of the prisoners is represented to be good; no record is kept at the prison of the visits of the chaplain or surgeon, neither is the prison inspected by a

member of the County Prison Board, once in each month, as required by the rules.

The journal of the keeper is written with a pencil; he was informed that it must, in future, be entered in ink.

A deserter, who had been nine days in prison, effected his escape in February through the carelessness of the keeper, who is dissatisfied with the remuneration he receives for his services, and is not disposed to trouble himself much about the prisoners entrusted to his charge.

BUTESHIRE.

ROTHESAY PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	7
Females	1
Total	8

Average daily number	6
Number committed during the year	73
Greatest number in confinement at one time	11

There have been no alterations since the prison was last visited by an inspector. The buildings are in good repair, the drainage is good, and the prison is well supplied with water. During the winter there is a fire in each occupied cell; this, no doubt, greatly assists the ventilation, but it is apt to make a prison too comfortable, and the cost of the fuel for one year would almost be sufficient to meet the expense of a proper heating apparatus for warming the whole prison.

The prisoners are employed principally picking oakum; their general health and conduct is represented to be very good.

The chaplain visits once, and the surgeon twice a week; the provisions are purchased by the governor as required, and the accounts are settled quarterly.

There is no storeroom of any sort, and the cell windows are so low that a prisoner in the airing yard may communicate with the prisoners in the cells.

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

WICK PRISON.

Number of prisoners in confinement :—	
Males	2
Females	3
Debtor	1
Total	6
Daily average number	6
Number committed during the year :—	
Males	60
Females	16
Total	76

Greatest number in confinement at one time, 12.

The prisoners were employed picking oakum and hair.

The prison is in good repair. The cells are warmed by a stove in each, and have open windows.

The drainage is good.

The chaplain visits once a week, the surgeon twice.

The provisions are purchased by the keeper, and the accounts settled monthly.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

ALLOA PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—	
Males	2
Female	1
Civil prisoners	2
Total	5
Daily average number	5
Greatest number in confinement at one time :—	
Males	4
Females	5
Total	9
Number committed during the year :—	
Males	41
Females	17
Civil prisoners	5
Total	63

Of this number 22 had been before in prison. The governor called my attention to the steady decrease in the daily average number of prisoners in confinement during the last 10 years, as follows:—

1853—Daily average	- - -	22
1854 „	- - -	18
1855 „	- - -	11
1856 „	- - -	11
1857 „	- - -	8
1858 „	- - -	8
1859 „	- - -	7
1860 „	- - -	7
1861 „	- - -	6
1862 „	- - -	5

The ward occupied by females was dirty and untidy, and a water-closet at the foot of the stairs approaching the females' ward was very offensive. The attention of the governor was directed to the state of the ward, and also to the omissions in his journal, no entry having been made for three months.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. A prisoner who had shown a suicidal tendency was employed in the prison kitchen and about the premises, and while so employed contrived to effect his escape over the boundary wall; the case was fully investigated, and a special report forwarded to the Secretary of State at the time of the occurrence.

The prisoners are employed making and repairing the prison clothes, picking oakum, and making nets; the profit on work done for sale or hire was 4*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*; the total expenditure for the year was 360*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

DUMBARTON PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	- - - - -	21
Females	- - - - -	5
Debtors	- - - - -	2
	Total - -	28
Daily average number	- - - -	21

Greatest number in confinement at one time :—

Males	27
Females	7
Debtors	4
Total	38

Committed during the year :—

Males	220
Females	95
Debtors	9
Total	324

Of this number, 44 males and 22 females had been before confined in this prison. The prison is in good repair. The water from the well within the walls is unwholesome ; pipes have therefore been laid on from the town, affording a supply of good wholesome water.

The general health and conduct of the prisoners has been good ; there had only been one punishment for a prison offence during the year. A female prisoner who was employed to cook for the other prisoners effected her escape in the early part of July, but was recaptured within an hour. The matron carelessly left the key of the inner door on the kitchen table and the prisoner let herself out, the outer door being left open for the admission of workmen employed about the court house. I warned both the governor and matron that the key of the entrance door should never be taken within the prison, and referred them to the rule on the subject.

I found nine boys, some of them barely nine years of age, each sentenced to 15 days imprisonment for robbing a garden eating strawberries) ; the younger boys had evidently been led away by their older companions, and I was sorry to see them committed to prison for such an offence. The governor had very properly placed the younger boys two in a cell, judging them too young for separate confinement.

The prisoners were employed principally picking oakum and making mats.

The governor and matron give instruction to any prisoners who desire it ; he states —" The books of the prison " library are regularly circulated, and many of the prisoners " show, when examined, that they have benefited by what " they have read. They take proper care of the books lent " them to read."

The chaplain visits once, and the surgeon twice a week.

HELENSBURGH PRISON.

There were no prisoners in confinement at the time of my visit.

Number committed during the year	80
Greatest number in confinement at one time	5

There has been no occurrence calling for special remark since the last visit by an inspector. The prison is limited to prisoners sentenced for periods not exceeding 10 days, and is in good repair.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.

DUMFRIES PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	20
Females	3
Total	23
Daily average number	29
Greatest number in confinement at one time	47

Committed during the year :—

Males	247
Females	95
Debtors	30
Total	372

Of this number 140 had been before convicted.

There have been no alterations in the buildings, or in the discipline of the prison, since the last inspection. The general health of the prisoners is represented to be "very good." The food is sufficient and of good quality, the average daily cost is about 3½*d.* per head. Two men were removed to the Royal Infirmary for disease contracted before they were admitted to the prison.

The chaplain attends four days in the week to give instruction to the prisoners. He also performs divine service on Sunday. He states the prisoners generally make satisfactory progress. They are principally employed making mats, picking hair and oakum, and bruising oats, occasionally as tailors and shoemakers ; the profit arising from their labour was 44*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* The total expenditure for the year amounted to 584*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* The net cost per prisoner, after deducting the earnings, was 20*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

The general conduct of the prisoners is represented as "very good." There have only been five punishments for prison offences during the last four years.

EDINBURGHSHIRE.

EDINBURGH PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	180
Females	176
Debtors	9
Total	365

Average daily number:—

Males	167
Females	177
Debtors	6
Total	350

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	189
Females	212
Debtors	16
Total	417

Number committed during the year:—

Males	2,249
Females	3,053
Debtors	53
Total	5,355

Showing an increase of 397 males and 481 females compared with the preceding year. The increase was principally in the number committed for "disorderly conduct," under which head I find no less than 1,093 males and 1,776 females; a large proportion of the latter are committed for "importuning" (which is constituted an offence under the Police Act). It is not necessary to a conviction that the person importuned should complain or appear against a female charged with this offence. The evidence of two policemen is sufficient to convict. While in prison they are

confined in the old panopticon building, which affords no means of carrying out a reformatory discipline; it is defective in construction, and I fear only calculated to harden and add to their degradation. They are generally penniless when discharged, and necessarily return to their old haunts and associates, a course which soon brings them back to prison. It is not therefore surprising that we should find the large number of 2,365 females (considerably more than two-thirds of the whole number committed) had been before in this prison, 958 of them having been convicted upwards of ten times, and 128 more than 50 times. In the early part of their career most of them were probably fit objects for a refuge rather than a prison, and I believe many would still gladly avail themselves of any opportunity to withdraw from the life to which, after they have once been sent to prison, they are urged on by the want of the ordinary means of subsistence, as well as all sympathy, except from their old associates.

The buildings were in good repair, and the prison clean and in good order throughout; the general health of the prisoners is represented to be "very good." There were four deaths during the year, one caused by an accident—a female employed in the wash-house fell into a boiler and was severely scalded; she died on the following day.

There were two cases of insanity; one, a prisoner committed for trial charged with killing a fellow patient in a lunatic asylum, the other a female under a sentence of 60 days' imprisonment—she became insane while in prison and was removed to an asylum.

The prisoners are employed "mat making," "shoemaking," "tailoring," "teasing hair and oakum," "stone breaking," "joiners' and smiths' work," sewing and knitting. The value of the work done by prisoners is estimated at 1,006*l.* 8*s.* 4½*d.*

The number of punishments for prison offences was:—

Males	73
Females	82
Total	155

The chaplain attends daily and visits the prisoners from cell to cell; there is one male and one female teacher, who are each engaged giving instruction to the prisoners 27 hours weekly.

The chaplain states, "The prisoners generally who are "under instruction make satisfactory progress; we have a "tolerably sufficient number of library books for the use

" of the prisoners." The total expenditure for the year amounted to 7,317*l.* 16*s.* 3½*d.*; the net cost per prisoner, after deducting the earnings, was 17*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*

ELGINSHIRE.

ELGIN PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	14
Female	1
Debtor	1
Total	16

Daily average number	9

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	21
Female	1
Debtors	3
Total	25

Number committed during the year:—

Males	118
Females	18
Debtors	12
Total	148

Showing an increase of 41 male criminals compared with the preceding year.

The prison affords accommodation for only 10 criminals and 2 debtors; some of the male prisoners must therefore have been confined three in a cell, the cells being of a size sufficient for only one prisoner.

Since the last visit by an inspector, an office for the governor and a store room have been built; the buildings are in good repair, and the health of the prisoners is "good," but there is a general complaint that the cells are very cold. The stove in the passage is of so little use that the governor states he frequently finds it necessary to keep the gas burning during the day to raise the temperature in the cells.

Prisoners are employed "dressing cloth," mat making, making sacks, picking hair and oakum, tailoring and

making nets; the profit arising from the work done by prisoners amounted to 40*l.* 6*s.* 4½*d.*

The conduct of the prisoners has been very good; there has been no punishment for a prison offence for the last two years.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to 256*l.* 5*s.* 3½*d.*

FIFESHIRE.

CUPAR COUNTY PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—	
Males	20
Females	2
Total	22
Daily average number:—	
Criminals	20
Civil prisoners	2
Total	22
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males	30
Female	1
Civil prisoners	7
Total	38
Number committed during the year:—	
Males	178
Females	65
Civil prisoners	31
Total	274

Showing an increase of 65 criminals and 13 civil prisoners compared with the preceding year; of this number 76 had been previously convicted, one of them, a female, as many as 37 times. Looking to the sentences, I find 12 prisoners were sentenced for periods ranging between two and six months, and only four for periods exceeding six months; in the number and description of offences there appear, "for theft," 80; "housebreaking," 12; "assault with intent,"

4; "malicious mischief," 7; "rape," 1; "sheep stealing," 1; "perjury," 2; "forgery," 1; "falsifying register," 1; "concealment of pregnancy," 2.

The prison was clean and in good order throughout. The surgeon visits regularly twice a week. The chaplain attends daily from 10 until 1 o'clock.

The prisoners are employed weaving, making mats, teasing hair and oakum.

The profit on work done by them for sale amounted to 34*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*

The total expenditure for the year was 685*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

Three boys and two girls were removed to reformatory schools, under the provisions of the Act 17 & 18 Vict.

DUMFERMLINE PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—	
Males	8
Female	1
Total	9
Daily average number	7
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males	9
Females	4
Civil prisoners	2
Total	15
Number committed during the year:—	
Males	66
Females	27
Civil prisoners	4
Total	97

Of this number 22 were under 16 years of age, and 40 (six of whom were juveniles) had been before convicted.

I found one man sick, suffering from delirium tremens. The health of the prisoners generally is good. The surgeon visits regularly twice a week; the chaplain performs divine service on Sunday, and visits the prisoners once a week; the "teacher" attends daily except Sunday.

The prisoners are employed making mats, teasing oakum, and at the crank machine; the profits arising from the sale of mats and oakum amounted to 11*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

FORFARSHIRE.

DUNDEE PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Criminals :—	
Males	41
Female	49
Civil prisoners :—	
Males	3
Female	1
Total	94
Daily average number of criminals	67

Greatest number in confinement at one time :—

Criminals :—	
Males	59
Females	30
Civil prisoners :—	
Males	4
Females	1
Total	94

Number committed during the year :—

Criminals :—	
Males	541
Females	433
Civil prisoners :—	
Males	31
Females	3
Total	1,008

Showing a slight decrease in the number of males, and an increase in females, compared with the numbers in the preceeding year. Of the 974 criminals, 239 males and 322 females had been before in prison as follows :—

	Males.		Total Males.	Females.		Total Females.	Grand Total.
	Adults.	Juveniles.		Adults.	Juveniles.		
Once before	45	27	72	43	1	44	116
Twice before	23	14	37	28	—	28	65
Three times	16	8	24	24	—	24	48
Four times	9	4	13	22	—	22	35
Five times	16	4	20	12	—	12	32
Six times and under ten	34	8	42	40	—	40	82
Ten times and under twenty	21	1	22	57	—	57	79
Twenty times and under fifty	9	—	9	63	—	63	72
Fifty times and upwards	—	—	—	32	—	32	32
	173	66	239	321	1	322	561

The general health of the prisoners is represented to be good. One prisoner (a female) died. There were four sick at the time of my visit. I observed that prisoners with the itch are treated in the ordinary cells in the corridor, and are employed teasing rope. I would recommend that some cells—apart from the others—should be fitted for the treatment of such cases, and that the prisoners so affected should not be employed on any work that may be the means of extending the disease to others, either within or without the prison. I would also recommend that a proper water-closet should be substituted for the open sinks (one on each floor, where the night pans are now emptied), to be used by the prisoners during the day. I found many of the cells most offensive when I visited them, the night pans having been recently used by the inmates.

Each cell should be fitted with a bell, or other sufficient means of communicating with the officer of the ward; at present the prisoners knock at their cell doors with their knuckles during the day, and call to the watchman who patrols the premises at night.

The prisoners were variously employed, weaving, tailoring, shoemaking, knitting, teasing oakum, &c. The clear profit on work done for sale amounted to 189*l*.19*s*. 1½*d*.

Twenty-six males and two females were removed to reformatory schools under the provisions of the Act 17 & 18 Vict.

FORFAR COUNTY PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Criminals :—	
Males	9
Females	3
Civil prisoners	5
Total	17

Daily average number	14
Number of criminals committed during the year	132
Greatest number in confinement at one time	25

I found the upper part of the north and east walls of the building damp, and on examining the roof it appeared to me to be caused by the rain-water lodging behind the parapets and in the turrets, a defect which may be easily remedied.

Some of the prisoners complain of excessive cold in the winter; the cells receive no benefit from the warming

apparatus, while the corridor is overheated. The governor says "The corridor is so warm from the stove in winter "that it is scarcely bearable, but the cells are fearfully "cold."

The governor has hitherto kept no journal or record of occurrences within the prison; some of the cells were very dirty, and there was generally an absence of order and arrangement.

The chaplain attends on Sunday to perform divine service, and visits occasionally during the week. The surgeon visits once a week, and oftener when required. The health of the prisoners has been good, and the food sufficient, and of good quality. The provisions and stores are not supplied by contract.

Prisoners are employed weaving, picking oakum, and repairing the prison clothing. The profit on work done by prisoners for sale last year was 36*l.* 6*s.* The total expenditure for the year was 360*l.* 2*s.* 2½*d.* Average cost of prison diet, per head, 5*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* Net cost per head, after deducting the earnings, 20*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

Grave irregularities having been committed by the governor, subsequent to my visit to this prison, he was removed from his office; and the County Board report that they have taken steps to prevent such irregularities in future.

The prisons of Montrose, Arbroath, and Brechin, in this county, were closed on the 11th November last, by an order of the Secretary of State, dated 25th June, 1862.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

HADDINGTON COUNTY PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—	
Males	10
Females	4
Total	14
Daily average number	12
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males	20
Females	3
Total	23

Number of commitments during the year:—

Male criminals	148
Females	39
Civil prisoners	8
Total	195

Showing an increase of 32 males, and a decrease of 9 females, compared with the preceding year. Sixty-one had been before convicted, five of them upwards of 10 times.

I found the prison in good order; the prisoners were employed making mats, and teasing hair and oakum. The present governor was appointed in November 1861. The profit arising from the labour of the prisoners during the eight months he had held the office amounted to 12*l.* 10*s.*

The general health of the prisoners is good; one man was liberated on medical grounds.

The provisions were of good quality, the bread alone is supplied by contract; there is no book kept for the entry of provisions received, and issued. It would be desirable to have a provision book approved for all the prisons in Scotland.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to 344*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

INVERNESS PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	8
Females	3
Debtors	2
Total	13

Daily average number 13

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	19
Females	6
Debtors	2
Total	27

Number committed during the year :—

Males	96
Females	33
Debtors	14
Total	143

Of this number 36 males and 12 females had been previously convicted.

There have been no alterations in the buildings, or in the discipline of the prison, since the last visit by an inspector. The prison was in good order, but here, as in most of the prisons in Scotland, the means used for warming the cells are insufficient ; the thermometer ranges from 45 to 47 in the winter ; this is higher than in some other prisons I have visited, but I do not think it is sufficient for prisoners, many of whom are for the first time employed in some sedentary occupation.

The food is sufficient, and of good quality ; the daily cost per head was $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ The prisoners made no complaints, they are employed weaving, mat making, shoemaking, tailoring, picking oakum, sewing and knitting ; the profit on work done by them for sale amounted to 179*l.* 1*s.*

The chaplain and surgeon are very regular in their attendance ; a teacher also attends daily for two hours, to give instruction to the prisoners, who make good progress.

In the case of prisoners from Sutherland and Caithness shires, who are sent to Inverness for trial at the Circuit Court, and sentenced to penal servitude, or to imprisonment in the general prison at Perth, it has been the practice to send them first to the prison from whence they came, and thence to their place of destination, causing unnecessary expense, and risk of escape while under escort, and a further risk of escape by violence while detained in the small prisons of Dornoch and Wick, where there is only one male officer. I would recommend that such prisoners should be removed direct from the circuit prison to their place of destination.

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the accounts are settled quarterly.

The total expenditure for the year was 623*l.* 13*s.* $9\frac{1}{2}d.$

FORT WILLIAM PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection	2
Number committed during the year :—	
Males	29
Females	7
Total	36
Greatest number in confinement at one time	5

There have been no alterations since the last visit by an inspector; the building was in good repair; the general health and conduct of the prisoners has been good; so far as practicable they are employed at their own trades, or picking oakum.

The provisions are purchased by the keeper as required, and the accounts settled quarterly.

The chaplain visits once, and the surgeon twice a week.

The drainage is good, and water abundant.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

STONEHAVEN COUNTY PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—	
Males	4
Females	2
Total	6
Daily average number	7
Greatest number in confinement at one time	12
Committed during the year :—	
Males	61
Females	23
Total	84

Showing an increase of 22 males and 10 females compared with the commitments in the preceding year; but the crimes committed were not of a grave character.

The cells were all more or less offensive from the practice of using the night pans during the day, otherwise the prison

was in good order; the prisoners are represented to be healthy and well conducted; they were employed at the time of my visit making wire chains for tobacco pipes, and picking oakum. The former appears to me to be a very safe and good employment for prisoners in separate cells, as it requires constant attention, is clean, profitable, and may be done by taskwork. The profit on work done by prisoners amounted to 13*l.* 1*s.* The total expenditure during the year was 217*l.* 4*s.* 0½*d.* Average cost of prison diet per head per annum, 5*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* Net cost per head, after deducting earnings, 30*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

KINROSS-SHIRE.

KINROSS PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection	3
Daily average number	1
Greatest number in confinement at one time	11

Number committed during the year:—

Males	42
Females	10
Civil prisoners	3
Total	55

The prison was in good order, and the prisoners made no complaints. I would recommend that the cell, formerly used as a police cell, but now unoccupied, may be converted into an office for the accommodation of the governor. It is conveniently situated, and would enable him, if occupied, to check communications now carried on by the prisoners from cell to cell.

The chaplain attends once a week, but not on Sunday. The surgeon very regularly twice a week. The health of the prisoners has been very good; they are employed principally picking oakum, but there are two looms in the prison at which prisoners are occasionally employed weaving. The profit on work done during the year was 13*s.* 9*d.* The total expenditure amounted to 108*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, and as the daily average number of prisoners was only one, the net cost was very high. The salaries of the officers amounted to 72*l.*

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—	
Males	9
Females	2
Debtor	1
Total	12
Average daily number	10
Greatest number in confinement at one time :—	
Criminals	15
Debtors	3
Total	18
Committed during the year :—	
Males	87
Females	25
Debtors	6
Total	118

Of this number 36 had been before convicted.

The prison buildings are old and damp, and do not afford the means of carrying out any sound system of prison discipline; the question of adding to the old prison or building a new one has been under consideration from time to time, and has been deferred until this year, when it is to be hoped the County Board may determine to submit plans for an entire new prison, as the present structure is so defective in all its arrangements, that I am satisfied any money expended on it would fail to make it an effective prison.

The general health of the prisoners has been good; one man who was in a delicate state of health when admitted was liberated on medical grounds.

The chaplain visits the prisoners regularly, and states that instruction is received by them with attention and thankfulness. They read, and generally take good care of the library books.

The principal employments are, picking hair and oakum, sewing, knitting, shoemaking, and bruising oats by crank labour. The profit arising from work done by the prisoners amounted to 16*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* Net cost per prisoner, after deducting the earnings, 34*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*

MAXWELLTOWN PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Male	1
Female	1
Total	2

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	3
Female	1
Total	4

Number committed during the year:—

Males	22
Females	8
Total	30

The prison is in good repair and secure, and the drainage is good. Prisoners are employed at the crank, and picking oakum. Females sewing. There is no appointed chaplain, but the minister of the parish frequently visits the prison. The surgeon visits once a week, and when required.

The provisions are purchased by the keeper, and the accounts settled quarterly.

The prison was only occupied 165 days during the year.

LANARKSHIRE.

GLASGOW PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	272
Females	191
Debtors	24
Total	487

Daily average number:—

Males	278
Females	200
Debtors	22
Total	500

Greatest number in confinement at one time :—

Males	298
Females	252
Debtors	29
Total	579

Committed during the year :—

Males	2,307
Females	1,614
Debtors	235
Total	4,156

Of this number 831 males and 900 females had been before convicted.

There have been no alterations since the last visit by an inspector. The buildings are in good repair, but in most of the wards the ventilation is defective ; in some parts of the prison it is very bad.

The general health of the prisoners is represented to be good. Three male prisoners died during the year, and two were liberated on medical grounds.

Eighty-eight males and 30 females were removed to certified reformatory schools.

The following employments are carried on within the prison ; the figures show the average number engaged daily in each employment :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Weaving	1	—	1
Winding	1	—	1
Shoemaking	4	—	4
Tailoring	3	—	3
Carpenters	1	—	1
Blacksmiths	2	—	2
Heckling	13	—	13
Picking oakum	69	42	111
Sewing and knitting	—	97	97
Mat-making	3	—	3
Cooking and baking	10	—	10
Washing and cleaning	—	9	9
Tinsmith and gasfitter	1	—	1
Labourers	5	—	5
Crank	1	—	1

The clear profit on work done for sale was 412*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* The whole expenditure for the year amounted to 9,104*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* The average daily cost of the food was

3¼*d.* per head. The meat, milk, and fuel alone are supplied by contract. The bread is made in the prison.

Number of punishments for prison offences :—

Males	309
Females	57
Total	366

Notwithstanding the depression of trade there was no increase in the number of commitments to the prison at the close of the year, and the calendar for the winter circuit was unusually short.

A debtor made several complaints which on inquiry were proved to be groundless. No complaints were made by the criminal prisoners.

LANARK PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	16
Females	3
Debtors	4
Total	23
Daily average number	9
Greatest number in confinement at one time	24

Committed during the year :—

Males	126
Females	24
Debtors	10
Total	160

Showing an increase of 62 criminals and three debtors compared with the preceding year. Of this number, 22 males and two females had been before convicted.

There have been no alterations since the last inspection. The buildings are in good repair. The roof of the prison caught fire towards the close of the year, from over-heating the warming apparatus; precautions have been taken against the recurrence of such an accident.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, and their conduct in prison satisfactory. The male prisoners are employed picking oakum; the females, sewing. The profit arising from their labour amounted to 7*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the accounts settled monthly.

HAMILTON PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	30
Females	7
Debtors	2
Total	39
Daily average number	33
Greatest number in confinement at one time	48

Committed during the year:—

Males	390
Females	99
Total	489

Of this number, 116 males and 53 females, total 169, had been before convicted.

The buildings are in good repair, a new reception cell, and a bath-room for male prisoners, have been built. There have been no other alterations since the prison was last inspected. The general health of the prisoners is good and their conduct, with a few exceptions, satisfactory. They have been employed principally teasing hair and oakum and mat-making. The profit arising from their labour amounted to 50*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

The chaplain visits regularly three times a week; the surgeon twice. The books are properly kept, and there was nothing to call for any special remark.

AIRDRIE PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	32
Females	10
Debtor	1
Total	43
Daily average number	33
Greatest number in confinement at one time	44

Committed during the year:—

Males	417
Females	173
Total	590

The prison buildings are in good repair. The general health of the prisoners has been "good," and the duties of the surgeon have been regularly attended to. The chaplain visits the prison twice a week, he also performs divine service on Sunday.

Prisoners are employed breaking stones, teasing oakum and hair, and sewing and knitting. The average amount of earnings was 2*l.* 14*s.* 7½*d.* Average cost of prison diet per head, 4*l.* 16*s.* 3½*d.* Net cost per head, after deducting earnings, 20*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* The number of punishments for prison offences was 24. The prisoners, when questioned, made no complaints.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

LINLITHGOW PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	18
Females	7
Total	25
Daily average number	17

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	31
Females	5
Total	36

Number of commitments during the year:—

Males	135
Females	44
Civil prisoners	6
Total	185

Showing an increase of 44 males and 10 females compared with the preceding year. Twenty-three males and 16 females were known to have been in prison before.

Of the whole number committed, 67 were for theft and 59 for assaults.

The prison was in good order and the prisoners all employed. The work done in the prison includes shoemaking, tailoring, weaving, mat-making, netting, knitting, sewing and tambouring, and picking oakum. The profit on work done by the prisoners during the year was 25*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

The general health of the prisoners is good; there had only been one case of illness in the 12 months.

There is no chaplain, but a schoolmaster or "teacher" attends three times a week.

The books are properly kept.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to 378*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*

ORKNEY.

KIRKWALL PRISON.

There was only one prisoner (a female) in confinement at the time of my visit.

The number received during the year was:—

Males	27
Females	12
Total	39

The prison contains four cells for male prisoners and two for females; the cells are of a good size, with a fireplace in each, and the accommodation is generally sufficient, although it appears there were, last year, as many as 12 prisoners in confinement at one time; but there is no accommodation for the governor in the gaol; he resides at some little distance; and no prison can be considered secure without the presence of an officer on the premises.

The governor states, "During the 20 years he has been "in charge of the prison there has been no case of illness "worthy of notice, though some prisoners are ailing when "admitted." The chaplain and the surgeon both attend once a week, and oftener when required.

The books are properly kept, and there appears to have been no occurrence to call for any special remark since the last visit by an inspector.

PEEBLESSHIRE.

PEEBLES PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	2
Female	1
Total	3

Daily average number	5
Greatest number at one time	17
Number of commitments during the year :—	
Males	60
Females	8
Total	68

Of this number, 16 males and 1 female had been once or more previously convicted and imprisoned in this gaol.

The prison was in good order. The prisoners made no complaints. Much inconvenience is felt for want of a proper store room.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. The surgeon visits twice a week; the chaplain once. The governor and matron give instruction to the prisoners in the evening; during the day the prisoners are employed making mats, and at crank labour; the mats are sold at a price that pays the cost of the material and the carriage, without any profit.

There has been no punishment for a prison offence for two years.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to 236*l.*

PERTHSHIRE.

PERTH COUNTY PRISON.

This prison affords proper accommodation for only 31 males and 17 females.

The number of prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection was :—

Males	36
Females	18
Debtor	1
Total	55

The daily average number was :—

Males	32
Females	15
Debtors	2
Total	49

And there were at one time as many as 59 males and 19 females, criminals, and five civil prisoners, being 28 males and

two females, criminals, and four civil prisoners in excess of the number of cells.

It appears there has been very little variation in the number of prisoners during the last three years, some steps therefore should be taken to provide increased accommodation.

Of the 597 criminals committed during the year, 278 had been before convicted, 12 of them (all females) 50 times and upwards.

Several of the cells were very offensive from the use of the night-pans; I therefore communicated with a member of the prison board, and recommended that a water-closet should be fitted in each airing yard, and the prisoners should be required to make use of them when at exercise; this recommendation has been acted upon by the board, and the governor of the gaol, writing to me towards the close of the year, says: "I am quite satisfied that these water-closets "will prove a very great sanitary advantage to the prison, "as we have already felt very considerable benefit from the "two now finished."

The general health of the prisoners has been "good," there were no prisoners sick on the day of inspection; one prisoner died from apoplexy.

The chaplain performs two services on Sunday, and visits daily except Saturday.

The prisoners are employed weaving, tailoring, shoemaking, knitting, teasing hair and oakum; and the females, sewing and washing. The clear profit on work done by the prisoners was 106*l.* 4*s.* 9½*d.*

DUNBLANE PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection	2
Daily average number	3
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males	5
Females	3
Total	8
Number committed during the year:—	
Males	35
Females	15
Total	50

The health of the prisoners generally is good; one male prisoner died in November.

There is no chaplain, but a "teacher" attends twice a week, and instructs the prisoners in their cells.

The two prisoners in confinement at the time of my visit were employed teasing oakum.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Average cost of prison diet, per annum -	5	17	4
Average amount of earnings - -	1	14	6
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings - - - - -	41	6	1

RENFREWSHIRE.

PAISLEY PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males - - - - -	60
Females - - - - -	27
Debtor - - - - -	1
Total - - -	88
Daily average number - - -	78

Greatest number in confinement at one time :—

Males - - - - -	71
Females - - - - -	31
Total - - -	102

Committed during the year :—

Males - - - - -	663
Females - - - - -	375
Debtors - - - - -	29
Total - - -	1,067

Showing an increase of 108 in the number of criminals compared with the preceding year.

The following tables show the proportion of juveniles to the whole number of commitments to the prison during each of the four years ending 1852 and 1862 :—

1849	commitments	894	juveniles	58	proportion	6·4 per cent.
1850	„	889	„	38	„	4·2 „
1851	„	682	„	32	„	4·6 „
1852	„	797	„	26	„	3·2 „
1859	„	862	„	11	„	1·2 „
1860	„	910	„	10	„	1· „
1861	„	930	„	47	„	5· „
1862	„	1,038	„	28	„	2·6 „

The governor states, "Since the year 1855, 83 boys and "girls have been sent to reformatory schools; of this num- "ber six, who were amongst the first sent, absconded (they "were committed to prison and afterwards sent back to the "school), three have since been in prison for theft:" he adds, "I would say, as the result of my experience, that the "reformatory schools have been eminently successful in "arresting many who would otherwise have continued a "career of crime."

The prisoners were employed "weaving," "winding," "mat-making," "shoemaking," "tailoring," "net-making," and "picking oakum;" the clear profit arising from their work amounted to 71*l.* 10*s.*

The general health of the prisoners has been very good, there has been no death in the prison; a female aged 21, committed for trial on a charge of theft, attempted to commit suicide by hanging, immediately on admission; she had not been more than ten minutes in her cell, when the officer visiting the cell found her suspended to the gas pipe. No serious consequences resulted from the attempt. There were also two feigned attempts with a view to obtain some relaxation of the discipline.

The chaplain visits the prison daily, the surgeon twice a week, and oftener when required.

The total expenditure for the year was 1,508*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* The net cost per prisoner, 16*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* The provisions are supplied by contract, and the accounts settled quarterly.

GREENOCK PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—	
Males	9
Females	3
Total	12
Daily average number:—	
Males	10
Females	8
Total	18
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males	20
Females	17
Total	37

Committed during the year:—

Males	219
Females	163
Total	382

These numbers show a slight increase in the males, and a decrease of 63 in the females, compared with the preceding year. 83 males and 116 females had been previously convicted, 25 of the latter upwards of 20 times.

There has been no alteration in the buildings since the last visit by an inspector. The cells on the ground floor are damp, and I found the occupied cells so offensive that I could scarcely enter them. There is little or no ventilation, and the structure is so defective in all its arrangements that it would be a waste of money to attempt to improve it, as it would be impossible to make it either a wholesome or an effective prison. The question of building a new prison was, I understand, under consideration some time since, and there was some correspondence on the subject between the late General Board in Edinburgh, and the County Prison Board for Renfrew; the result has been that the prison has been allowed to remain in its present unsatisfactory state with the expectation that something would be done. In the year 1856 the late inspector for the district called attention to the unsatisfactory and crowded state of this prison, and some relief was given by limiting the periods for which convicted prisoners may be confined therein to 20 days; but prisoners may be detained here for some time awaiting their trial, and afterwards undergo 20 days' imprisonment. If some steps are not taken to provide suitable accommodation for the western part of the county, it will be my duty to draw special attention to the prison, with a view to its being closed.

The chaplain visits three times, and the surgeon twice a week: there is a sufficient library for the use of the prisoners, and the books were in good condition.

The prisoners are employed principally in picking oakum. The profit arising from their work amounted to 19*l.* 13*s.* 4½*d.*

ROSS AND CROMARTY.

DINGWALL PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—	
Males	3
Females	2
Debtor	1
Total	6
Daily average number	4
Greatest number in confinement at one time :—	
Males	8
Females	2
Debtors	3
Total	13
Number committed during the year :—	
Males	42
Females	12
Debtors	10
Total	64

The buildings are in good repair, but the drainage is not good.

The health of the prisoners has been good; the food is sufficient and of good quality; the daily cost per head was $3\frac{1}{2}d.$

The chaplain and the surgeon attend once a week, and the "teacher" three times.

The means used for warming the cells are insufficient; the warmth from the stoves does not extend beyond the corridor.

CROMARTY PRISON.

There were no prisoners in confinement at the time of my visit.

Number committed during the year	9
Do. do. in the preceding year	5
Greatest number in confinement at one time	2

There have been no alterations since the prison was last visited by an inspector. The buildings were in good repair

but the walls had all the appearance of being damp, although the keeper stated they were not so. I think this may probably be caused by the use of sea sand in preparing the mortar for the building. I find the same appearance of moisture in most of the prisons built near the sea.

The provisions are purchased, as required, by the keeper, and charged accordingly. The water on the premises is not fit to drink, or to be used for cooking purposes, but there is an abundant supply not far from the prison.

No employment is provided for prisoners, but the prison is frequently without an inmate, and the few prisoners received are generally committed for a few days only.

TAIN PRISON.

There was only one prisoner in confinement at the time of my visit, a boy charged with housebreaking.

Greatest number in confinement at one time -	4
Committed during the year - - -	20

The prison was in good repair. There have been no alterations since the last inspection.

The chaplain and the surgeon both attend once a week. There has been no case of sickness in the prison since it was opened. Prisoners are employed principally picking oakum.

The provisions are purchased by the keeper as they are required.

The drainage is good, but the supply of water on the premises is limited.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

JEDBURGH COUNTY PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—	
Males - - - - -	16
Female - - - - -	1
Total - -	17
Daily average number - - -	18
Greatest number in confinement at one time -	38
Number committed during the year :—	
Males - - - - -	216
Females - - - -	24
Civil prisoners - - - -	5
Total - -	245

An increase of 77 compared with the preceding year.

The prison was clean and in good order throughout, and the prisoners, when questioned, made no complaints.

The general health of the prisoners is very good. The surgeon attends twice in each week, and oftener when required. The chaplain, who also acts as schoolmaster, attends daily, and teaches the prisoners in their cells. The prison is inspected once a month by one or more of the County Prison Board.

The prisoners are employed at crank labour, knitting stockings, picking wool and oakum. The clear profi on work done by the prisoners amounted to 17*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* The net cost per prisoner, after deducting the earnings, was 28*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*

Of the 240 criminals committed to this prison during the year, I find six only were sentenced for periods exceeding six months; 41 had been before convicted, two of them above 20 times.

The number of punishments was 14, all ordinary prison punishments for minor offences.

The total expenditure for the year was 565*l.* 18*s.* 3¾*d.*

KELSO PRISON.

For prisoners sentenced for periods not exceeding 10 days.

There were no inmates at the time of my visit.

Greatest number in confinement at one time -	3
Number committed during the year - -	17

The building was in good repair, the cells clean and in good order.

The surgeon attends when required, and the clergyman of the parish visits the prisoners occasionally.

The governor of the county gaol inspects the prison quarterly, but it had not been visited by a member of the county board since the month of May 1861.

The provisions are purchased by the keeper at the market price.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed on the cranks.

SELKIRKSHIRE.

SELKIRK COUNTY PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Criminals:—	
Males	3
Females	0
Civil prisoners:—	
Male	1
Total	4
Daily average number	4
Greatest number in confinement at one time	11
Number of commitments during the year:—	
Males	54
Females	11
Civil prisoners	3
Total	68

Showing an increase of 24 criminals and three civil prisoners compared with the preceding year.

Of the 65 criminals committed during the year, 22 were sentenced for periods not exceeding ten days, 37 above ten days and under six months, and only three for periods exceeding six months. 21 had been before committed.

Plans for proposed alterations, a portion only of which have been adopted by the county board, were shown to me at the prison. The accommodation is insufficient, the cells are badly ventilated, there is no proper airing yard for the prisoners, and the open water-closet at the back of the prison is very offensive and should be removed.

The governor complains that he has no access to the prison from his house and office without crossing the yard, and states that the prisoners, who watch him from their cell windows, take advantage of his absence to communicate with each other; he suggests that a covered way should be made, by which he could enter or leave the prison at all times unobserved.

The general health of the prisoners is represented to be good. I found the inmates at the time of my visit very healthy. The surgeon attends regularly twice a week, the chaplain once, he also performs divine service on Sunday when the number of prisoners exceeds four.

The prisoners are employed making mats, stockings, and shoes, teasing oakum and hair, and on the crank machine;

the profit on work done by prisoners last year was 11*l.* 5*s.*, the total expenditure for the year amounted to 202*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.*

STIRLINGSHIRE.

STIRLING PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—	
Males	29
Females	12
Civil prisoners	4
Total	45
Daily average number	46
Greatest number in confinement at one time :—	
Males	36
Females	23
Civil prisoners	2
Total	61
Number committed during the year :—	
Males	331
Females	132
Civil prisoners	25
Total	488

Of this number 132 had been before convicted.

The prison was clean and in good order, the prisoners made no complaints ; they are employed as tailors, shoemakers, making mats, and picking oakum ; the females in sewing and knitting ; the profit arising from work done by prisoners amounted to 41*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*

The general health of the prisoners is good. The Surgeon visits twice a week, and oftener when required ; the chaplain daily, except Saturday.

The provisions are supplied by contract, and are of good quality ; the total expenditure for the year amounted to 1,205*l.* 5*s.* 11¼*d.*

FALKIRK PRISON.

There were no inmates at the time of my visit.

The daily average number was	1
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males	7
Female	1
Total	8
Number committed during the year:—	
Males	92
Females	30
Total	122

The prison comprises two cells in an old tower, approached by a narrow staircase. The floor of the cells is made of iron, and there is an open water-closet in each, and it is altogether unfit to be used for the confinement of prisoners. Moreover there is no accommodation for the keeper, he therefore resides some little distance from the prison. I understand the plans for a new prison were prepared some time since, but I could obtain no satisfactory explanation of the delay in carrying them out.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

DORNOCH PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—	
Males	2
Females	0
Total	2
Greatest number in confinement at one time	4
Committed during the year:—	
Males	11
Female	1
Total	12

There have been no alterations since the last visit by an inspector; the buildings were in good repair; the health of the prisoners has been very good.

The means used for warming the cells are insufficient. The drainage is represented to be good.

Prisoners are employed making mats and nets, and breaking stones. The food is sufficient and of good quality. The books are properly kept, and the accounts are settled quarterly. The chaplain and the surgeon attend once a week.

WIGTOWNSHIRE.

WIGTOWN PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection	5
Daily average number	4
Greatest number in confinement at one time	13
Committed during the year	66
Number of re-committals	15

The prison buildings are represented to be damp in the winter, and the rain drives in at the windows. The kitchen, which is used also as a wash-house and a bath room, is very small and dark, the window should be enlarged, and a separate wash-house built, to be used as a bath room when required.

The governor died in the early part of the year and has been succeeded by his son.

The general health and conduct of the prisoners have been good; they are employed picking oakum, sewing, and knitting.

STRANRAER PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—	
Males	4
Females	2
Total	6
Daily average number	8
Greatest number in confinement at one time :—	
Males	9
Females	6
Debtors	3
Total	18
Committed during the year :—	
Males	41
Females	24
Debtors	11
Total	76

The committals have decreased from 103 criminals in the preceding year to 65; of this number 21 had been before convicted. The decrease was principally in the number of persons committed for theft.

The kitchen chimney smokes very much. The surgeon has referred to it several times in his reports, and it is very desirable something should be done to remedy the evil. In other respects the prison was in good order.

The general health, and the conduct of the prisoners, has been "very good;" they are employed picking oakum and sewing. Tradesmen are occasionally employed at their own trades. The profit on work done by prisoners amounted to 7*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

The books are properly kept, and the accounts settled quarterly.

The chaplain attends twice a week, and performs divine service on Sunday. He says, "The appointment of a "'teacher,' or schoolmaster, is most desirable." At present the prisoners receive no secular instruction.

By the visiting book, it appears that the prison is seldom visited by members of the county prison board.

ZETLAND.

FORT CHARLOTTE PRISON, LERWICK.

There were no prisoners in confinement at the time of my visit.

The daily average number was	2
Number committed during the year:—	
Males	33
Females	12
Total	45
Greatest number in confinement at one time	15

Some of the cells are damp, and I am informed they are very cold in winter, the inmates receiving little or no benefit from the stove, which is placed in a passage at the entrance to the prison. The pipes for warming the cells are carried along the roof and distribute no warmth through the cell; moreover, there is no gas or other means of lighting the cells, which I consider indispensable in a latitude where darkness prevails 18 out of the 24 hours in the depth of winter.

The general health of the prisoners is represented to be "good." The chaplain and the surgeon visit once a week. The chaplain also attends on Sunday when there are five prisoners in confinement.

Prisoners are employed picking oakum.

PRISONS OF ENGLAND

IN THE

NORTHERN DISTRICT,

INCLUDING THOSE IN THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND, DURHAM, LANCASTER, LEICESTER, LINCOLN, NORTHAMPTON, NORTHUMBERLAND, NOTTINGHAM, RUTLAND, STAFFORD, WESTMORELAND, AND YORK.

CUMBERLAND.

CARLISLE COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—	
Males	64
Females	16
Total	80
Average daily number	83
Greatest number in confinement at one time	105
Committed during the year :—	
Males	499
Females	135
Debtors	5
Total	639
Recommittals :—	
Males	84
Females	44
Total	128

The visiting justices of this prison have authorized the governor "to give employment other than hard labour to "all prisoners committed from the County Court;" this may account for the small number of debtors committed to this

gaol, most of whom, it appears, were only a few days in custody.

The buildings were in good order. The prisoners are associated during the day; but so far as the accommodation will admit, they sleep in separate cells; they go to bed at 6 o'clock both summer and winter, and are not provided with a light in their cells during the winter months. They are employed on the treadwheel, at crank labour, stone-breaking, and matmaking, washing, sewing, and mending; but the treadwheel and crank are only used when stones are not required for the road.

The general health of the prisoners is "good;" two deaths occurred during the year from natural causes.

It is the practice in this gaol to place long-sentenced prisoners in the earlier stages of their imprisonment on a lower scale of diet, commencing with the 1st class for the first seven days, and raising them to the higher classes as their time advances. I am satisfied that prisoners sentenced for long periods should at once be placed on a diet which is sufficient to carry them through the whole period of their imprisonment, for if they are reduced by a low diet at the commencement, it will be found very difficult to bring them up again to their ordinary health and strength.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to 2,386*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* The net cost per prisoner was 28*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*

DURHAM.

DURHAM COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection:—

Males	282
Females	93
Debtors	18
Total	393
Average daily number	369

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	324
Females	100
Debtors	11
Total	435

Committed during the year:—

Males	1,937
Females	791
Debtors	260
Total	2,988

Showing an increase of 322 males and 82 females (criminals) compared with the number in the preceding year. The increase was principally in the committals under the Criminal Justice Act, and for disorderly conduct; 481 males and 355 females had been previously committed; 15 males and 29 females upwards of ten times.

It is very desirable, I may say necessary, that increased accommodation should be provided for the female prisoners. There are at present only 73 certified cells for females, while the daily average number of females has been 85; and there were at one time as many as 100 in confinement. The cells constructed in the roof of the female prison must be very hot in summer and very cold in winter; and the ventilation in some of the other cells is defective, especially those on the male prisoners' side, which are certified for periods not exceeding one month; they appear to me to be dark and close, and were dirty and untidy. The governor explained that these cells are occupied by prisoners sentenced for short periods, some for a few days only. This, together with the work on which they are employed (picking oakum), renders it impossible to keep them as clean and tidy as the larger cells. The buildings were in a good state of repair. A wall has been built round the Debtors' Ward; there has been no other alteration since the last inspection.

The general health of the prisoners has been "good." Five deaths occurred during the year; the verdict in each case was "died from natural causes." Two prisoners were removed to a lunatic asylum, they are both represented to have been insane when admitted to the gaol.

In addition to the other duties performed by the chaplain, I observe he mentions "the supervision of discharged "prisoners before and after they obtain employment;" this I consider a very important part of his duties, but one that can seldom be carried out by the chaplain of a county gaol, as the prisoners on discharge are generally so scattered that it would, in most cases, be impossible for a chaplain with his multifarious duties to keep up any intercourse, even by letter, with all who have been under his charge. It is, however, most desirable that the influence and advice of the

chaplain should, if practicable, be continued when prisoners are first released from restraint, and exposed to the temptations which beset them on their discharge. While in goal prisoners are not only removed from temptation, but are surrounded by all the aids to reformation and improvement. In the time of their greatest need all assistance is withdrawn, and they are left exposed to the evil influences of old associates, idleness, and want. Many persons, I believe, are sincere in the professions they make while in gaol, but from various causes they are unable to carry out their good resolutions, and nothing helps a man who is wavering more than to find the authorities continue to take an interest in him after he leaves the walls of the prison.

The following table shows how the prisoners were employed, and the earnings at each employment during the year:

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners, exclusive of Sundays.			Actual Profit on Work done by the Prisoners for Sale.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prison during the Year.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Oakum picking	169	21	190		No account kept.	
Oakum packing	2	—	2			
Rope yarn drawing	5	—	5	167 17 3		167 17 3
Rope making	3	—	3			
Tailoring and mending	6	—	6			
Shoemaking and mending	6	—	6			
Weaving	9	—	9	367 16 1		367 16 1
Knitting	—	18	18			
Needlewomen	—	36	36			
Matmaking, &c.	14	—	14			
Coir picking and plaiting	11	—	11	176 19 8		176 19 8
Stack cover making	4	—	4			
Work done by females for Slop Shops	—	—	—	90 14 0		90 14 0
Work done by different trades for Officers of the Prison	—	—	—	21 15 11		21 15 11
Total number employed at profitable labour	229	75	304	825 2 11		825 2 11
Labour not estimated:						
Painters, Masons, Joiners, Cooks, general cleaning and incidentals	34	7	41			
Unemployed, viz.:						
Debtors	16	—	16			
Sick	5	3	8			
Total	284	85	369			

The number of punishments for prison offences was 496, principally for idleness, wilful damage, and disobedience to

orders. One man received 12 lashes for wilfully destroying his bed clothes.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to 6,109*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* The net cost per prisoner, after deducting the earnings, was 14*l.* 6*s.* 5¼*d.*

The chapel is not large enough for the number of prisoners in the gaol; the chaplain therefore suggests that there should be three services on Sunday, the males and females to attend separate services, and each to attend twice every other Sunday, leaving each class one service in the alternate week. This would prevent recognition by coughing, &c., during the service, and would also admit of the removal of the gallery which at present obstructs the free circulation of air.

LANCASHIRE.

KIRKDALE COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—	
Males	396
Female	111
Debtors	12
Total	519
Average daily number	480
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males	437
Females	104
Debtors	30
Total	571
Committed during the year:—	
Males	2,146
Females	608
Debtors	456
Total	3,210

An increase of 578 males and 114 females and 98 County Court debtors compared with the preceding year.

The number re-committed was males 388, females 177.

The buildings were in good repair.

This prison at present affords accommodation for only 162 prisoners in separate confinement, but the plans for two new

wings to be built on the same system, one for males and the other for females, have been submitted and approved by the Secretary of State. At present a large number of prisoners are employed in association picking oakum; frequently only one officer can be spared to overlook them, and he can exercise but a very imperfect supervision over a number which sometimes exceeds 100 prisoners.

Much evil has also arisen from the association in the female wards, where three and four females have been confined in one cell during the night. The chaplain states: "The evil of this association of the females has indeed been "shown to me during the last year most painfully, by the "fact of several poor girls having been dissuaded from "entering the refuge and the penitentiaries whose doors "were open to receive them, and lured instead into dens of "infamy.

The surgeon states: "Notwithstanding the high daily "average of prisoners for the year ending Michaelmas 1862, "a considerably higher rate than has happened for many "years, a more wholesome condition has prevailed, with a "better sanitary state of the gaol throughout, than I have "ever witnessed." "Eighty-seven prisoners were admitted "to hospital, whereof 15 were admitted for warmth and rest, "10 for the closer observation of their feigned diseases, and "62 for surgical and medical treatment." Six deaths occurred. In one case (that of a transport convalescent after an attack of spitting of blood,) the surgeon states: "According to the testimony of the lad's mother, there "had been an unusual innate dread of death, and his death "was caused by disease of the brain brought on by the "terror he gave way to on discovering there was a dead "body in the dead-house in the vicinity of the hospital." He mentions also the case of a female for trial for the manslaughter of her infant by overlying; she died within ten days of her admission to the gaol "from mental anxiety "arising out of the circumstances leading to her committal." The other four died: 1. From "inflammatory fever." 2. From pulmonary abscess. 3 and 4. From consumption. Five prisoners were removed to lunatic asylums; three of them were insane when admitted, the other two were imbeciles.

Prisoners are employed "matmaking," "cotton and matweaving," "shoemaking," "repairing prison clothes," "picking oakum," joiners' and smiths' work, and at the crank; the females washing and mending.

The profits on work done by the prisoners was 1,130*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

The total expenditure for the year amounted to 8,599*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* The net cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on their work, was 15*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

LANCASTER CASTLE COUNTY GAOL AND FEMALE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—	
Males	4
Females	63
Debtors	20
Total	87
Average daily number :—	
Males	7
Females	70
Debtors	37
Total	114
Greatest number in confinement at one time :—	
Males	19
Females	77
Debtors	178
Total	273
Committed during the year :—	
Males	83
Females	159
Debtors	291
Total	533

Of these, 25 males and 63 females had been in prison before.

The governor died in July last, having held the office upwards of 29 years; he has been succeeded by his son, who was absent from England, and only assumed charge of the prison in October.

The buildings were in good order and repair, and the general health of the prisoners has been "good." There were three deaths during the year, viz., two debtors, one from consumption the other from apoplexy, verdicts accordingly; and one male criminal who drowned himself in the cistern over the watercloset the morning on which he was to have

been executed; verdict, "Felo de se." One female prisoner was liberated on account of failing health. One male and two female prisoners were removed to the County Lunatic Asylum, all are represented to have been insane when admitted; both the females had been in the gaol before.

The chaplain performs the usual weekly and daily services, superintends the schools, instructs the prisoners in class, and visits them frequently in their cells.

The schoolmistress is engaged during the week giving instruction to the females in class and in their cells. The chaplain says: "She is a very satisfactory officer in all respects."

The male prisoners are employed picking oakum and pumping water; the females picking cotton and sewing. The profit on work done by the prisoners amounted to 10*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*

The number of punishments for prison offences was:—

Males	3
Females	86
Total	89

Principally for talking and making a noise.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to 3,803*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* The net cost per prisoner, after deducting the profits, was 33*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

I recommended that some means of communicating with an officer during the night should be provided in the debtors' sleeping cells.

LIVERPOOL BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	477
Females	368
Debtors	2
Total	847

Average daily number	837

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	479
Females	437
Debtors	8
Total	924

Committed during the year:

Males	4,878
Females	4,518
Debtors	77
Total	9,473

Showing an increase of 985 males and 707 females compared with the preceding year; the increase extended over all classes of prisoners. The number of re-committals was 5,274.

The prison was in good order. No alteration has been made either in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison.

Four deaths occurred during the year; one from disease of the brain, one from consumption, and two from diarrhœa. Four prisoners were liberated on medical grounds, and one, a female, was removed to the County Lunatic Asylum. The surgeon states: "In six instances I thought it advisable "that the severity of the discipline should be relaxed in "consequence of their having exhibited, more or less, ten- "dency to aberration of mind. There is at present a prisoner "in the hospital, placed there for observation, he having "exhibited symptoms of insanity." With regard to the "health of the prisoners, he says: "My opinion is that "persons of drunken habits being kept from indulgence "in their habitual vice, improve in health up to six months, "but after that period they continue in moderately good "health."

There has been no alteration in the services performed by the chaplain, who devotes his whole time to the duties of his office. There are three schoolmasters and the same number of schoolmistresses, all of whom attend daily from 8 a.m. to 12·30, and from 2 p.m. to 5, and visit the prisoners from cell to cell for the purpose of instruction. The chaplain says, "They make as much progress as can be expected, "when it is remembered that upwards of 70 per cent. are "here for periods not exceeding one month."

The following Table shows how the prisoners have been employed during the year, and the earnings at each employment:—

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners exclusive of Sundays.			Actual Profit on Work done by the Prisoners for Sale.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prison during the Year.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Opening junk and picking oakum	300	37	337	412 14 2	—	412 14 2
Matmaking and weaving matting	48¼	—	48¼	380 5 3	—	380 5 3
Tailoring	22½	—	22½	82 16 11	126 1 0	208 17 11
Shoemaking	13	—	13	43 6 4	74 17 10	118 4 2
Tinmen, Gardeners, Joiners, and Basket makers	7	—	7	47 9 2	28 16 3	76 5 5
Weaving for prisoners Clothing and bedding	7¾	—	7¾	—	29 15 10	29 15 10
Ropers	8¼	—	8¼	220 6 1	—	229 6 1
Sewing and knitting	—	228	228	332 18 8	186 0 7	518 19 3
Total number employed at profitable labour	406¾	265	671¾	1528 16 7	445 11 6	1974 8 1
Employed cleaning the gaol, &c.: Whitewashers, Cleaners, Cooks, Washerwomen, Hospital Nurses, attending boilers, Labourers, &c.	40¾	29	69¾	Value of labour not estimated.		
Employed pumping water	7	—	7	Do.	do.	do.
Unemployed, viz.: Sick Women with children, Drunkenness, and Debtors	36½	52½	89	Unemployed.		
Total	491	346½	837½	528 16 7	445 11 6	1974 8 1
Daily number employed at crank, treadwheel, or other unprofitable labour	40 Prisoners are employed pumping water for the prison, &c., two hours each day for two days every week.					

The number of punishments for prison offences was 1759, principally for neglect of work, talking, &c.

Eighty-seven males and 19 females (youthful offenders) were removed to reformatory schools, under the provisions of the Act 17 & 18 Vict.

One prisoner made several complaints, all of which, on inquiry, were shown to be groundless.

The total expenditure for the year was 14,792*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The net cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit on the work done by prisoners, was 15*l.* 16*s.* 11½*d.*

MANCHESTER CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	361
Females	171
Debtors	20
Total	552

Average daily number - - - - 560
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	454
Females	175
Debtors	18
Total	647

Committed during the year:—

Males	2,854
Females	1,512
Debtors	458
Total	4,824

An increase of 620 males, 302 females, and 236 debtors, compared with the preceding year. The number of recommittals was:—

Males	743
Females	466
Total	1,209

The prison was in good order. No alteration has been made either in the buildings or in the discipline since the last inspection. Some of the cells are not provided with wrought-iron bars to the windows. The cast-iron window frames may be easily broken, and are, in my opinion, a very insufficient protection against escape without the addition of the bars.

The chapel affords accommodation for only 259 males, and 87 females, total 346; while separate cells are provided for 550 males and 289 females = 839.

Four deaths occurred during the year. The verdict in each case was, "Death from natural causes." There were also six cases of insanity, as follows:—

1. Of weak mind on admission, with suicidal tendency, removed to asylum.
2. A remanded prisoner, found to be insane and removed to asylum; since dead.
3. Showed symptoms of hallucination about 10 days before the expiration of his sentence; sent to the workhouse.

4. An old convict from Bermuda, of morose, sullen disposition from the time of admission, and very intractable; removed to asylum.
5. Had been in an asylum before, and showed symptoms of insanity a few days after his admission; removed to asylum.
6. Showed symptoms of insanity a few days after admission to the gaol; removed to asylum, but since strongly suspected that he was feigning.

The usual weekly and daily duties are performed by the chaplain. The schoolmaster and schoolmistress attend daily daily from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., and are engaged teaching in class or in the cells. The chaplain says, "All to whom instruction is given, whether secular or religious, make satisfactory progress. There is a good and sufficient library for the use of the prisoners.

There are 50 crank machines in the prison; of these 22 were out of repair and 28 were in daily use. Prisoners are also employed matmaking, weaving, shoemaking, and as tailors and joiners: females, washing, sewing, and knitting. The earnings of the prisoners in work done for sale and for the prison, is estimated at 2,103*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* The total expenditure for the year amounted to 11,027*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* The net cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit, was 15*l.* 18*s.* 8¾*d.*

The governor referred to me a question which had arisen between the matron and himself, whether he was entitled to inspect the matron's journal? I expressed an opinion that, "the governor, being responsible for the discipline of "the females, as well as the males, should be fully informed "of all occurrences affecting the order and arrangement of "the prison, and all circumstances that may assist him in "forming an opinion of the general character of the pri-"soners; he should, therefore, have access to the journal of "the matron." The visiting justices, however, have determined otherwise.

PRESTON COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	330
Females	33
Debtors	15
Total	378

Average daily number	325
Greatest number in confinement at one time	383
Committed during the year:—	
Males	1,823
Females	480
Debtors	389
Total	2,692
The number of re-committals was:—	
Males	724
Females	197
Total	921

The General Quarter Sessions were being held at the time I visited this prison (on the 15th and 16th October); there was not a single case for trial arising out of the want of employment in the district. In Preston there are 87 mills which give employment to 26,591 operatives; 34 of these mills were closed at the time I was there, leaving 11,703 of the operatives totally unemployed. The remainder were working as follows: six days per week, 3,852; five days, 1,024; four days, 2,730; three days, 1,179; two days, 163.

The buildings were in good repair. The prison at present contains accommodation for only 168 prisoners in separate confinement; but the plans for a new wing for the separate confinement of male prisoners have been approved by the Secretary of State.

A large number of prisoners are still employed in association, picking cotton and oakum. With them the silent system is very strictly enforced, and this may account for the number of punishments for prison offences, viz:

Males	4,532
Females	59
Total	4,611

Principally stoppage of some portion of the food for "looking about and talking."

The general health of the prisoners has been very good; one death occurred during the year.

The chaplain frequently visits in their cells the prisoners in separate confinement, and sees other prisoners alone; there are two schoolmasters who are severally employed about 18 hours a week giving instruction to the prisoners.

The average daily number of prisoners employed mat-

making was 40, and in picking cotton 180; a few are also employed as tailors and shoemakers. The profit on work done by the prisoners was 558*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

The total expenditure for the year, including 598*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* expended on the building, amounted to 6,944*l.* 11*s.* The net cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit, was 19*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

SALFORD NEW BAILEY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—	
Males	347
Females	149
Debtors	23
Total	519
Average daily number	517
Greatest number in confinement at one time :—	
Males	415
Females	127
Debtors	44
Total	586
Committed during the year : —	
Males	2,998
Females	1,105
Debtors	803
Total	4,906

Showing an increase of 641 criminals, and 101 debtors compared with the preceding year.

There have been no alterations since the last inspection. It is proposed to build a new gaol on a site removed from the present building. The plans have been submitted and approved by the Secretary of State, and the work will be commenced forthwith.

Provision will be made for 564 male and 240 female prisoners; and for 52 male and 8 female County Court debtors. Dwellings will be erected for the governor, matron, chief warder, taskmaster, engineer, and porter; and accommodation will be afforded within the gaol for 12 male and 14 female warders.

Seven deaths occurred during the year, all from "natural causes."

The following table shows how the prisoners have been employed during the year and the value of the work performed.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners, exclusive of Sundays.			Actual Profit on Work done by the Prisoners for Sale.	Estimated Value of Work done for the Prison during the Year.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Joiners and Coopers	2	—	2			
Bricklayers and Masons	2	—	2			
Blacksmiths	2	—	2			
Turners	1	—	1			
Plumbers and Glaziers	1	—	1			
Painters and Plasterers	2	—	2			
Tinplate Workers	1	—	1			
Shoemakers	6	—	6			
Cloggers	2	—	2			
Tailors	6	—	6			
Brushmakers	1	—	1			
Mopmaking	1	—	1	2,152 9 4½	811 5 6	2,963 14 10½
Weaving	29	—	29			
Matmaking	69	8	77			
Matting weaving	26	—	26			
Opening old rope and hair, picking oakum, cocoa fibre, cotton, &c.	94	—	94			
Labourers	5	—	5			
Mending bobbins	1	16	17			
Sewing	—	61	61			
Knitting	—	6	6			
Washing	—	13	13			
Total number employed at profitable labour	251	104	355			
Daily number employed at crank, treadwheel, or other unprofitable labour	30		30			
Labour not estimated:						
Cooks and Cleaners	40	9	49			
Unemployed, viz.:						
County Court Debtors	25	1	26			
Awaiting trial	30	15	45			
Sick in Hospital	7	5	12			
Total	383	134	517			

The number of punishments for prison offences was 4,324, principally for "shouting to each other at night," talking, &c., the construction and arrangement of the prison offering great temptations for such breaches of the prison rules; 23 prisoners were flogged, viz.: 14, under seventeen years of age, with the birch, and 9 adults with the cat, as follows:—

Repeated disorderly conduct	8
Refusing to work at treadmill or crank	11
Determined idleness with insolence	4
Total	23

The total expenditure for the year was 8,629*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* The net cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit, as shown in the above table, was 12*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners in confinement on the day of the inspection:—

Males	90
Females	10
Debtors	4
Total	104

Average daily number 104

There was also a daily average of 98 Government convicts confined in this gaol.

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	106
Females	12
Debtors	13
Total	131

Committed during the year:—

Males	514
Females	64
Debtors	158
Total	736

Showing an increase of 102 criminals and 32 debtors compared with the preceeding year.

The increase has been in the number committed under the Criminal Justice Act, and other summary convictions.

The number of re-committals was, males 151, females 10.

The prison was in good order throughout, and the general health of the prisoners has been good. The most prevalent disorder has been diarrhœa. There have been eight cases of insanity, viz., four government convicts, and four county prisoners. Of these, the surgeon states, five were evidently insane on admission, one was excitable, and two weak-minded. All were removed to lunatic asylums. The following table shows the number under medical treatment during the year:—

Committals (including Government convicts)	889
Infirmary cases	10
Slight indisposition	103
Cases of insanity	8
Deaths	0
Greatest number sick at one time	27
Extra diet	3

The duties performed by the chaplain continue without change. An addition of one hour has been made to the time given for instruction by the schoolmaster.

Male prisoners are employed as tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, smiths, matmakers, and weavers, picking and plaiting coir, making coir hammocks, rubbers and brushes, frame work, knitting, and wool and waste picking, and in the general cleaning and whitewashing the prison, and at crank labour. The females making and mending the clothes, sewing and washing. A large proportion of the prisoners who work on the hard labour crank are also employed for various periods in the day at profitable labour.

The estimated value of the work performed by prisoners, including that done for use in the prison, was 354*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* The total expenditure for the year was 6,245*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* Of this sum 3,216*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* is repaid by Government for the rent of cells and maintenance of convicts, under contract. The net cost per prisoner after deducting the earnings was 29*l.* 3*s.* 3¼*d.*

A female prisoner complained that property amounting to 80*l.* had been seized and sold when she was committed to prison. On inquiry, it was stated that the husband of the woman is at Dartmoor under a sentence of four years' penal servitude. The Under Sheriff seized the property when the woman was convicted, in accordance with instructions contained in a letter from the Home Office dated 8th August 1860.

LEICESTER BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection :—

Males	52
Females	7
Total	59

Average daily number :—

Males	48
Females	9
Total	57

Greatest number in confinement at one time :—

Males	76
Females	8
Total	84

Committed during the year:—

Males	439
Females	67
Total	506

Showing an increase of 63 males, and a decrease of 16 females, compared with the preceding year. 202 males, and eight females had been before in gaol. The male prisoners are now all in separate confinement in the new wing; but the plans approved by the Secretary of State in the year 1858, have not all been carried out, inasmuch as the females are still confined in the old cells and are associated in the yards and day rooms; the proposed chapel, infirmaries, store rooms, and offices have not yet been built. The want of proper accommodation for the female prisoners is a very great evil, and has a prejudicial influence on prisoners who may be well disposed. The chaplain in his report states: "I would respectfully press upon your attention the want "of proper accommodation for female prisoners. The cells "in the old gaol, are so constructed that the prisoners when "locked up can carry on a conversation with one another, "and a very serious evil is the result; they not only corrupt "each other (the more hardened and depraved contaminating "those who are less so, and who, if kept more apart, might "possibly be reclaimed), but they quarrel, and incite one "another to insolence and insubordinate action. We have "at present two women who for savageness and depravity "surpass anything I have ever seen during a long experience. "The more respectable and better conducted prisoners, and "especially the matron and sub-matron are forced to hear "the torrents of foul and blasphemous language which they "pour forth; when they lift up their voices they are heard "throughout the building, and to maintain anything like "discipline on such occasions is very difficult. Amongst the "males discipline is very good, cases of insubordination being "very rare."

The visiting justices in their report state: "The justices "regret that two of the females prisoners have been extremely "refractory, and have been guilty of insubordination, refusal "to work, destruction of wearing apparel and bed furniture, "and of using foul and disgusting language. The justices "have inflicted such punishment as the cases seemed to "require, and as the arrangements of the prison would admit, "but they feel it to be their duty to point out to this court "that the want of suitable rooms for the purpose of close

" confinement in the female department renders it extremely " difficult to preserve the discipline of the gaol."

Two deaths occurred during the year. The verdict in each case was " Died by the visitation of God." The prisoners were both in bad health when admitted to the prison.

Male prisoners are employed as shoemakers, tailors, stocking makers, mat and matting making and weaving, coir plaiting, making coir brushes and scrubbers, and in the general work of the prison; the females, sewing and washing.

The profit on work done by prisoners amounted to 105*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.* The estimated value of work done for the prison 238*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* The total expenditure for the year was 1,816*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* The net cost per prisoner after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour, was 30*l.* 0*s.* 6½*d.*

LINCOLNSHIRE.

FALKINGHAM COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—	
Males	37
Females	3
Total	40
Average daily number	41
Greatest number in confinement at one time	58
Committed during the year:—	
Males	222
Females	38
Total	260

An increase of 63 on the preceeding year. The number of re-committals was 37.

The buildings were in good repair, and the general health of the prisoners has been good. One prisoner was liberated on medical grounds (he has since died), and one was insane; he was in the hospital at the time of my visit. I also found a prisoner, A. R., here again for an assault on his father; he is scarcely a fit object for a prison.

The duties of the chaplain continue without change. He says: " There is no schoolmaster; the prisoners can make " little or no progress in secular or even religious knowledge " without any provision for their instruction, but many im- " prove themselves very much in reading, and acquire a " fondness for it which may hereafter be beneficial to " them."

The prisoners are employed on the treadwheel and at crank labour, under supervision; prisoners for trial, or unfit for labour, are associated without supervision.

The number of punishments for prison offences was 68, principally talking, swearing, neglecting, and refusing to work. One prisoner was flogged for repeated misconduct and destroying the prison clothing.

The total expenditure for the year, amounted to 977*l.* 6*s.* 8¾*d.* The net cost per prisoner was 23*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*

SPILSBY COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—	
Males	24
Females	13
Total	37
Average daily number	45
Greatest number in confinement at one time	64
Committed during the year:—	
Males	193
Females	140
Total	333

An increase of 65 compared with the preceding year; the re-committals have also increased from 68 to 118.

The prison was in good order throughout, and the general health of the prisoners was good. The number of sick of all description, was 68 Of these the infirmary cases were five; the greatest number sick at one time seven. There was no death or removal on medical grounds.

The chaplain says: "The officer who acts as schoolmaster "has been diligent in his duties; a slight progress is made "by some of the prisoners, though little can be expected "from the majority in consequence of the short time they "remain and their inattention and carelessness. All the "school and library books have been repaired and strongly "re-bound. (Some of the prisoners having been taught "bookbinding.) I would hope, that a slight addition may "now be made to the present scanty supply of books in the "library."

The principal employments are pumping water by treadwheel labour and picking oakum; a few prisoners are employed as tailors, shoemakers, matmakers, carpenters, and bookbinding. The females washing and needlework. The profit on work done for sale was 18*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

The prisoners are associated and under such supervision as the number of officers will admit; the number of prisoners who were punished was 32, the number of punishments, 70, principally for disobeying orders, refusing to work, insolence, and talking.

The chief warder, who had been upwards of 30 years an officer of the prison, died in October; he had been a good and faithful servant of the county.

The total expenditure amounted to 1,443*l.* 12*s.* 9½*d.*, the net cost per prisoner after deducting the profit was 31*l.* 21*s.* 1¾*d.*

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—	
Males	92
Females	17
Debtors	3
Total	112
Average daily number	120
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males	127
Females	8
Debtors	5
Total	140
Committed during the year:—	
Males	613
Females	95
Debtors	64
Total	772

Showing an increase of 85 males and 14 females compared with the preceding year. The increase may be found principally in the number committed for trial, and for poaching and wilful damage. There has been a slight decrease in the number of vagrants. The re-committals have increased from 203 to 248.

At the time of my visit there were several prisoners sick. Four deaths occurred during the year; the verdict of the jury in each case was "Death from natural causes;" and one prisoner was liberated on medical grounds. The surgeon stated there was nothing in the locality, treatment, or diet to cause illness, but several prisoners had been received in a

very feeble state. There have been two cases of insanity; in each case the disease existed previous to the prisoners coming to goal, and both had been patients in a lunatic asylum.

The duties performed by the chaplain and schoolmaster continue without change. The prisoners generally are orderly and attentive both in chapel and in school.

The prisoners were employed as follows, during the year:

Employment.	Average daily Number of Prisoners.		Profit on Work.
	Males.	Females.	
			£ s. d.
Mat making and picking oakum	75	—	200 7 1½
Tailor	1	—	—
Shoemaker	1	—	—
Crank labour and treadwheel	25	—	—
Washing, making, and mending clothes	—	14	—
	102	14	£200 7 1½

The number of punishments for prison offences was 116, principally for attempting to communicate and not performing their work.

The total expenditure for the year (including 376*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* expended in repairs and alterations, and the large sum of 1,048*l.* 16*s.* 7¼*d.* returned under the head of sundries) was 4,351*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The net cost per prisoner, after deducting these two sums and the profit arising from the prisoners' labours, was 22*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

NORTHAMPTON BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—	
Males	98
Females	10
Total	108
Average daily number	83
Greatest number in confinement at one time	113
Committed during the year:—	
Males	266
Females	58
Total	324

An increase of 41 committals compared with the preceding year; the re-committals have also increased by 14.

The general health of the prisoners is good; there were none sick at the time of my visit. Three prisoners died during the year; the verdict in each case was "Died by the visitation of God." The surgeon died on the 18th of August, and Mr. Terry the surgeon of the county gaol has undertaken to discharge the duties until a permanent medical officer is appointed.

One prisoner sentenced to 18 months imprisonment, and who was suffering from mental infirmity when admitted, was removed to a lunatic asylum, and one imbecile was received from the Middlesex House of Correction.

There has been no change in the duties performed by the chaplain and schoolmaster. The employments provided for prisoners also continue without change, viz., "shoemaking, matmaking, tailoring, and weaving cocoa-nut matting." The sum of 260*l.* was paid to the Borough Fund on account of the earnings of prisoners.

The number of punishments for prison offences was 28, confined principally to male prisoners received under contract from the House of Correction for Middlesex.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to 2,057*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* The net cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit, was 21*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

PETERBOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—	
Males	22
Females	8
Total	30
Average daily number	25
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males	26
Females	10
Debtors	2
Total	38
Committed during the year:—	
Males	139
Females	29
Debtors	6
Total	174

The number for trial at the Quarter Sessions had increased, from 16 in the preceding year, to 44. The re-committals were reduced from 27 to 18.

The prison was in good repair; there have been no alterations since the last report. Frequent complaints continue to be made by the prisoners of the coldness of the cells during the winter. The surgeon states: "A larger number of cases "of remittent fever and diarrhœa have prevailed than usual; "the ventilation is still imperfect. The cesspool receiving the "drainage from the prison is emptied monthly, by means of "pumping the contents on to the surface of the adjoining land. "I consider the practice likely to affect the health of the "prisoners. One prisoner died; verdict, 'Died by the visitation of God from natural causes.'"

There has been no change in the duties performed by the chaplain; of the prisoners he says: "Some who are willing to "learn have made considerable progress, not only in reading "and writing, but also in scripture history. Others seem "unwilling to learn and have made very little improvement." The number of punishments for prison offences was 38, principally for idleness at crank labour or taskwork.

The prisoners are employed making mats, sacks and brushes, at crank labour, and mending prison clothes and shoes. The profit on the work done by the prisoners for sale amounted to 87*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* The net cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit, was 20*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*

NORTHUMBERLAND.

MORPETH COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	53
Females	11
Debtors	4
Total	68

Average daily number	79
Greatest number in confinement at one time	98

Committed during the year:—

Males	353
Females	115
Debtors	45
Total	513

Showing an increase of 90 males and 39 female criminals compared with the preceding year. This increase has been principally in the number committed summarily for drunkenness, assaults, disorderly conduct, &c., and may be in some measure explained by the alteration in the periods for which prisoners are committed to the Houses of Correction at Tynemouth, Alnwick, and Hexham; prisoners sentenced for periods of one month and under were formerly committed to those prisons, but all prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding 14 days are now sent to the county gaol.

Eighty-five males and 40 females had been before convicted.

The buildings were in a good state of repair, and the prison in good order; 13 additional cells have been certified for the separate confinement of females. The prisoners made no complaints. The governor retired from bad health and has been succeeded by Mr. Kinch, and the deputy-governor, Mr. Webster, has been promoted to the same office at York Castle.

The general health of the prisoners has been good; there has been one death (a male prisoner awaiting his trial for wilful murder). The surgeon states: "The ventilation and "drainage are good, with some exceptions. I consider the "diet sufficient to maintain the prisoners in health and "strength. During the year 137 prisoners lost weight, 101 "gained, and 213 neither lost nor gained in weight."

The chaplain "performs two full services on Sunday, and "reads prayers daily, visits the sick and prisoners in solitary "confinement, attends the school frequently, and pays "especial attention to juvenile offenders." The schoolmaster is engaged two hours daily giving instruction to the prisoners. There is a sufficient library. The male prisoners are employed "matmaking, weaving, shoemaking, tailoring, picking coir and oakum, making cork fenders for shipping, and, as blacksmiths, carpenters, and masons, in doing the work of the prison. The females, washing, sewing, and knitting. The clear profit on work done for sale was 126*l.* 2*s.* The estimated value of work done for the prison was 425*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*

The average cost of the diet including extra diet by order of the surgeon was 6*l.* 13*s.* 4½*d.* per head. The net cost per prisoner, after deducting the earnings, was 20*l.* 12*s.* 5¾*d.* The provisions are supplied by contract, and the accounts settled quarterly.

NEWCASTLE BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection :—

Males	115
Females	61
Debtors	6
Total	182
Average daily number	177
Greatest number in confinement at one time	214
Committed during the year :—	
Males	903
Females	410
Debtors	102
Total	1,415

Showing an increase of 159 male and 56 female criminals and 12 debtors compared with the numbers in the preceding year. 327 males and 256 females had been before in prison.

The chaplain in his report refers particularly to two prisoners :—the first a female, 35 years of age, who had already been committed to this prison 50 times ; the other a male prisoner, 23 years of age, who had been convicted 36 times. He adds : "It appears to me that we need laws far more "stringent, or rather the net closer made and drawn for such "offenders, and we need especially transportation." Speaking also of the working of the Criminal Justice Act, he says : "It "appears to me to offer no terror whatever to old offenders, "but in some cases rather the contrary, they seem to be fully "aware of the extent to which they can go in crime, and when "caught what will be the probable limits of the law if they "only confess their guilt. We have had prisoners returned to "this gaol during the last two years, under that Act, two, "three, four, and even five times ; the prisoner to whom I "refer, who had been in five times, has in every instance "been committed under the Criminal Justice Act.

A new wing, containing 71 separate cells, has been built for the female prisoners, and I was glad on this my first visit to the prison to be enabled to certify 57 of these cells (the other 14 were too damp to be used with safety). The females were transferred from the old prison where they had been crowded together in a building wholly unfit to be used for the confinement of prisoners, being defective in

construction, ventilation, and arrangement. I wrote to the visiting justices recommending some precautions in the transfer of the female prisoners from unrestricted association to the seclusion of the separate system; and also called their attention to the cells for male prisoners on the east side of the building, which are small and imperfectly ventilated, and to the approach to the chapel, which is dangerous. I would recommend that the outside gallery should cease to be used, the prisoners entering the chapel through the door immediately in front of the bridge by which they approach the building. The chaplain suggests the removal of two large pillars which impede his view of the prisoners during the service; they are unsightly, and might be replaced by two iron pillars.

The general health of the prisoners has been good; three deaths occurred during the year, as follows:—

1. From disease of the heart.
2. Effusion of the brain, during *delirium tremens.*
3. Consumption.

The usual notice was given to the coroner in each case, but no inquest was held. A prisoner condemned to death for murder was certified to be insane, and removed to an asylum.

The surgeon states: "I believe the imperfect ventilation "in the male prison in some cases causes illness; the system "of drainage is also imperfect, but the drains are kept clean "by constant flushings." He adds: "I would suggest that "the imperfections in the ventilation be remedied, and that "an infirmary be arranged on a proper system, where "prisoners can be satisfactorily treated. The cells at pre- "sent set apart for an infirmary are unsuited for the "purpose."

With respect to the drains, I would observe that one of the principal drains is not at present provided with a flushing tank.

The chaplain performs the usual weekly and daily services. He instructs the prisoners in class, visits daily all prisoners sick and under punishment; visits all the cells and wards in the gaol at least once in each week; admonishes prisoners on admission and discharge; directs the distribution of books; superintends the schools, &c. &c. The schoolmaster and mistress are engaged 30 hours in the week giving instruction to the prisoners. There is a sufficient library, and the progress made by the prisoners generally is represented to be satisfactory.

Prisoners are employed making mats and matting, picking hair and oakum, and as tailors, shoemakers, and carpenters.

The females making, mending, and washing the prison linen. Some prisoners were also employed excavating ground, and assisting in building the new wing, &c. The clear profit on work done for sale or hire was 479*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* The total expenditure for the year amounted to 3,928*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Net cost per prisoner after deducting the profit arising from their labour, 18*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

The number of punishments for prison offences was 518 The governor states that "serious or wanton breach of "rules is confined to a comparatively few; the greater "number of the minor punishments have been inflicted in "endeavouring to enforce greater industry."

A Refuge and Industrial Home for Discharged Female Prisoners was opened at Newcastle at the close of the year 1860. The objects of the institution are:—

1. To provide an asylum for female prisoners immediately on their discharge from the gaol.
2. To afford industrial occupation during their stay at the refuge.
4. To keep up the religious instruction which they have have received in the gaol.

During the year 1861, 24 females were received as inmates of the Home, and others were assisted in various ways. Of those received as inmates:—

Went into service, or returned to their friends, and are doing well - - - -	16
Left her situation and considered bad - -	1
Left the Home without permission, and considered doubtful, if not bad - - - -	2
Remain at the Home and going on very well -	5
	24

The institution is reported to be working very satisfactorily, so much so that similar efforts are about to be made for male prisoners on their discharge from prison. A workshop where they may obtain employment has been established, and several have availed themselves of it.

TYNEMOUTH COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males - - - - -	10
Females - - - - -	8
Total - - -	18

Average daily number - - -	15
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males - - - - -	15
Females - - - - -	18
Total - - -	33
Committed during the year: —	
Males - - - - -	321
Females - - - - -	224
Total - - -	545

Of this number, 82 males and 138 females had been before in gaol; 36 of the females upwards of ten times.

The period for which prisoners may be committed to this prison has been reduced from one month to 14 days. All prisoners committed for trial, or sentenced for longer periods, are sent to the county gaol at Morpeth.

There has been no other alteration either in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison.

The general health and conduct of the prisoners has been good; they are employed making mats and cork fenders for shipping, and picking oakum; the females making shirts and knitting stockings. The profit on work done by the prisoners for sale was 28*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; the daily cost of the food was 4*d.* per head; the net cost per prisoner, after deducting their earnings, was 14*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NOTTINGHAM COUNTY GAOL.

Number of prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection:—

Males - - - - -	19
Females - - - -	4
Debtors - - - - -	11
Total - - -	34

Average daily number:—

Criminals - - - - -	34
Debtors - - - - -	8
Total - - -	42

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Criminals	52
Debtors	13
Total	65
Committed during the year:—	
Males	321
Females	44
Debtors	164
Total	529

A decrease of 36 criminals, and an increase of 20 debtors, compared with the preceding year. The number of re-committals was—males, 122; females, 11=133.

The buildings were in good order. Since the last inspection the debtors' day-room has been enlarged, a rain-water tank has been built, and some of the cells have been warmed and ventilated. The work was all done by prison labour.

The general health and conduct of the prisoners have been good. One prisoner died from "natural causes." I saw him in hospital, without any hope of his recovery, when I visited the prison; he attributed his illness to a severe cold caught on the night he committed the robbery for which he was then under a sentence of penal servitude.

The chaplain in his annual report refers to the great want, in the county and town of Nottingham, of an institution "to "provide for the employment of certain prisoners on their "discharge from prison, until they can obtain some employ-"ment in which they may earn their livelihood in a regular "and honest way." He adds: "There are prisoners who "on leaving the gaol are almost necessarily driven to their "former associates and practices, having no homes to which "they can repair, and no friends who will receive and watch "over them." I cannot but think if this plan were more generally adopted there would be fewer re-commitments.

Prisoners are employed making the clothes and in doing all the work about the prison; they are for the most part only confined here before trial or under a summary conviction, and remain but a short time.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to 1,429*l.*; the net cost per prisoner was 34*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

NOTTINGHAM BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection:—

Males	60
Females	22
Debtors	4
Total	86

Average daily number	91
Greatest number in confinement at one time	132

Committed during the year:—

Males	477
Females	128
Debtors	84
Total	689

Showing an increase of 60 criminals compared with the preceding year; 164 males and 41 females had been before in gaol.

The new wing has now been occupied upwards of twelve months by the male prisoners, and it is very desirable that, as proposed in the original plans, the prison for females should be proceeded with; the females are now confined in portions of the old building, which are badly ventilated and so defective in construction and arrangement that it is quite impossible to carry out any good system of discipline, and it would be a waste of money to attempt to patch or alter these old buildings for permanent occupation.

The general health of the prisoners has been "good." The food is sufficient and of good quality; the daily cost was $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ per head.

The Chaplain retired at Midsummer, and has been succeeded by Mr. Rodgers. There is at present no schoolmaster.

Prisoners are employed making mats and picking oakum, and making the clothes and shoes for the prison; the females, sewing and washing. The profit on work done by them amounted to 47*l.*

The total expenditure for the year was 2,437*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; the net cost per prisoner, after deducting the earnings, was 26*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

RUTLAND.

OAKHAM COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection:—

Males	3
Female	1
Total	4

Average daily number	6

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	9
Females	2
Debtors	2
Total	13

Committed during the year:—

Males	53
Females	13
Debtors	4
Total	70

Of this number, 13 had been before in prison.

Looking to the offences for which prisoners have been committed to this prison, I observe a considerable *decrease* in the number committed for poaching, and an increase in "assaults," especially on the police. The chaplain refers to the small number of re-committals, which he attributes to the recent alteration in the discipline doing away with the association of prisoners in the yards and day rooms. The prison was in good order and repair. The general health and conduct of the prisoners have been good; they made no complaints, and nothing has occurred since the last inspection to call for any remark. Male prisoners are employed on the treadwheel and cleaning the prison, &c., females sewing and washing.

The total expenditure for the year, including 250*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* expended in repairs and alterations, amounted to 864*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* The average daily cost of the food was 4½*d.* per head.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

STAFFORD COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	515
Females	122
Debtors	20
Total	657

Average daily number 679

Greatest number in confinement at one time :

Males	602
Females	124
Debtors	27
Total	753

The number of committals have continued to increase, the numbers being :—

Males	3,410
Females	977
Debtors	780
Total	5,167

Against :—

Males	3179
Females	957
Debtors	575
Total	4,711

In the preceding year shewing an increase of 231 males, 20 females, and 205 debtors. The re-committals have also advanced from 1,378 to 1,475, 39 males and 33 females having been previously committed, upwards of 10 times.

The prison buildings were in good repair, but I should be glad to see the crescent building removed and separate accommodation provided for all the male prisoners, many of whom are still employed in association, picking oakum.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. Five deaths occurred during the year, including one case of suicide—a boy 13 years of age ; he had been in the gaol four times before. The jury returned a verdict of " Temporary insanity."

The surgeon informed me that it has been his practice lately when visiting prisoners in their cells, only to open the service door (through which the dinners are served), and thus to afford the prisoners an opportunity of complaining to him should they be unwell. This, in my opinion, is not sufficient, as the surgeon should have the opportunity of observing every prisoner, and judging for himself as to his state of health.

There has been no change in the duties performed by the chaplain, and the schoolmaster continues to give instruction to the prisoners 38 hours during the week.

The prisoners are employed principally on the treadwheels, of which there are two: the power is applied, the one to grind corn and the other to pump water. The bread for the prison and for two asylums in the neighbourhood is also baked here; and some prisoners are employed as tailors, shoemakers, and matmakers, and in doing the general work and repairs of the prison. A daily average of 40 prisoners are associated, under supervision, picking oakum.

The general conduct of the prisoners is represented to be good; the number of punishments for prison offences was 1,976, principally for communicating with each other, neglect of work, damaging clothing, books, &c. There were five cases of corporal punishment for "repeated misconduct and acts of insubordination."

A prisoner charged with assault complained to me that money had been taken from him to pay the travelling expenses to the prison of himself and the constable, who had also charge of three other prisoners. On making inquiry, I find the following case quoted in the Criminal Law Consolidation Acts.

"*Taking Prisoners' Money.*—A defendant committed to "take his trial at the Assizes for assaulting a constable, had "a sum 2*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* taken from him by the constable who con- "veyed him to prison, to pay (as was alleged) the expenses of "conveying him to the prison and his maintenance in prison "till the trial, this being the ordinary practice in the county "of Stafford.—Held, that the practice was quite wrong, "and the Judge at the Assizes directed the money to be "restored to the defendant. *Reg.* v. *Bass*, 2 Car. & Kir. "822. Platt."

The total expenditure for the year amounted to 12,454*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* The net cost per prisoner after deducting the profit was 18*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*

WESTMORELAND.

APPLEBY COUNTY GAOL.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—	
Males	10
Female	1
Total	11
Average daily number	6
Greatest number in confinement at one time	13
Committed during the year :—	
Males	48
Females	3
Debtors	4
Total	55

Of this number 21 males had been before in gaol.

The prisoners are associated without supervision during the day, but are confined in separate sleeping cells at night; the ventilation of the cells is defective.

The general health of the prisoners is good, but the diet is insufficient for prisoners sentenced for long periods. All prisoners, however long thier sentence may be, are placed on first-class diet for the first seven days; second-class, from seven to 14 days; third-class up to six weeks; fourth-class up to three months. After which they are placed in the fifth or highest class. Prisoners sentenced for long periods should at once be placed on a diet sufficient to carry them through the whole period of their imprisonment, otherwise there is much danger that their health may be undermined beyond recovery.

The surgeon states "The food is of good quality, and "*generally* sufficient to maintain health and strength; the "prisoners, except those employed in the cook-house, "generally fall off in weight."

"The governor says: "I do not consider the quantity of "food sufficient; all convicted prisoners commence on first-"class diet, however long they may have been awaiting trial."

The chaplain performs two services on Sunday, and reads prayers to the prisoners three times a week; there is no schoolmaster.

Prisoners are employed on the treadwheel and making mats. Tailors or shoemakers, &c., are occasionally employed at their own trade. The profit arising from work done by prisoners was 19*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*

The number of punishments for prison offences was 11, principally for minor offences, such as talking, &c., but my attention was called to a prisoner who had been very violent and insubordinate, threatening the governor and warder; he had been reported to the visiting justices, but had not been punished except by the governor.

It is quite necessary that the authority of the governor should be supported, otherwise he would not be able to maintain discipline, especially in a gaol where the prisoners are in association.

The total expenditure for the year was 403*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* The net cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit, was 64*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*; this appears very high, but it is explained by the small number of prisoners over whom the salaries of the officers and other necessary expenses of the establishment are divided.

KENDAL COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—	
Males	10
Females	5
Debtors	3
Total	18
Average daily number	20
Greatest number in confinement at one time	32
Committed during the year:—	
Males	205
Females	41
Debtors	25
Total	271

An increase of 47 male criminals compared with the number in the preceding year.

63 males and 10 females had been before committed.

The buildings were in good repair. The general health of the prisoners is "good." The surgeon considers the diet sufficient, but I find the same objection to the dietaries here as at Applebey, the other prison in this county. It has been stated by an eminent medical man, an acknowledged authority on the subject of diet, that although an insufficiency of diet may not show itself immediately, it will surely tell upon a man, and undermine his constitution.

The following are the prison dietaries for the county of Westmoreland:

Class 1.

All convicted prisoners for the first seven days:—

Breakfast daily - - - -	6 oz. bread.
Dinner „ - - - -	6 oz. bread.
Supper „ - - - -	6 oz. bread.

Class 2.

All convicted prisoners after the expiration of seven days, and up to 14 days:—

Breakfast daily - -	1½ gill milk and 5 oz. oatmeal for porridge.
Dinner „ - -	4 oz. bread and ½ lb. potatoes.
Supper „ - -	1½ gill milk and 5 oz. oatmeal for porridge.

Class 3.

All convicted prisoners after the expiration of 14 days, and up to six weeks:—

Breakfast daily - -	1½ gill milk and 5 oz. oatmeal for porridge.

Dinner:

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday - -	1 lb. potatoes, 8 oz. bread.
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday - -	1 pint soup, 6 oz. bread.
Sunday - - -	1½ gill of milk and 8 oz. bread.
Supper daily - -	Same as breakfast.

Class 4.

All convicted prisoners after six weeks up to three months:—

Breakfast daily - -	1½ gill of milk, 5 oz. oatmeal for porridge.

Dinner:

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday - -	1 pint soup, 6 oz. bread.
Tuesday and Thursday	3 oz. uncooked meat, 1 lb. potatoes, 6 oz. bread.
Saturday - - -	1 lb. potatoes, 8 oz. bread.
Sunday - -	1½ gill milk and 8 oz. bread.
Supper - - -	Same as breakfast.

Class 5.

All convicted prisoners after the expiration of three months:—

Breakfast daily -	1½ gill milk, 5 oz. oatmeal for porridge.

Dinner:

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday - -	4 oz. uncooked meat, 6 oz. bread, and 1lb. potatoes.

DINNER :

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	1 pint soup, 6 oz. bread, 1 lb. potatoes.
Sunday	1½ gill of milk, 8 oz. bread.
Supper	Same as breakfast.

It appears to me that a prisoner sentenced to two years' imprisonment would be so reduced in the first six weeks, rising through the first, second, and third classes of diet, that the fifth class diet to which he would be advanced after the expiration of three months of his imprisonment, would not restore him to his ordinary health and strength.

The usual weekly and daily services are performed by the chaplain ; the schoolmaster attends for a couple of hours four times a week ; the prisoners are attentive and well conducted.

Matmaking, and crushing corn by crank mills, are the principal employments. Prisoners are occasionally employed making and repairing the prison clothes, and picking wool. The clear profit on work done for sale was 31*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* The prisoners are associated under such supervision as the number of officers will admit; but with a daily average of 16 male prisoners, and only one warder, who has other duties also to perform about the prison, the supervision cannot be very effective.

The number of punishments for prison offences was :—

Male prisoners	14
Females	12
Total	26

The total expenditure for the year was 642*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* The net cost per prisoner after deducting the profit was, 30*l.* 10*s.* 8¾*d.*

YORKSHIRE.

BEVERLEY COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	71
Females	13
Total	84

Average daily number	89
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males	99
Females	19
Total	118
Committed during the year:—	
Males	658
Females	127
Total	785

Showing an increase of 264 males and a decrease of 18 females compared with the preceding year. I find the large number of 431 persons committed for vagrancy alone: 223 prisoners had been before in gaol.

The prison was in good order and repair. In the month of May diarrhœa was prevalent in the prison as well as in the town and neighbourhood. Two deaths occurred during the year, one from disease of the heart, the other from ulcer; there were also two cases of insanity; one was an escaped lunatic, the other a German vagrant, who appeared to be in a state of imbecility.

The usual weekly and daily services and other duties are performed by the chaplain; the schoolmaster is engaged 22 hours in the week giving instruction to the prisoners, who are attentive and make satisfactory progress: they are employed on the treadwheel, matmaking, picking oakum, and with the handmill bruising oats. With the exception of those employed matmaking, the work in which the prisoners are engaged is changed frequently, and a general account is kept of the profit, which amounted to 50*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* The number of punishments for prison offences was 117, principally for talking and neglect of work.

The day preceding my visit a female prisoner under a sentence of 6 years penal servitude effected her escape; she was employed in the laundry, and the sub-matron sent her into the yard to hang some clothes on the line to dry: with the aid of the clothes props and lines, &c. she got on the top of the wash-house and thence over the boundary wall into the garden. The matron and her assistant were reprimanded by the magistrates for their carelessness in allowing a prisoner under sentence of penal servitude to be employed in the yard without the presence of an officer, and precautions have been taken to prevent such an occurrence in future.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to 2,690*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* The net cost per prisoner after deducting the profit was 29*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—	
Males	87
Females	51
Debtors	5
Total	143
Average daily number	141
Greatest number in confinement at one time :—	
Males	119
Females	53
Debtors	9
Total	181
Committed during the year :—	
Males	816
Females	378
Debtors	43
Total	1,237

Showing an increase of 58 males and 43 females compared with the preceding year. The number of re-committals was, males, 213 ; females, 162.

There have been no alterations in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since I last visited it prior to the re-arrangement of the districts in 1857. There are only 80 cells for male criminals, 25 for female, and 11 for debtors, while there were at one time during the year as many as 119 males and 53 females in confinement. In the year 1859, when the numbers were highest, there were at one time as many as 145 males and 80 females, and although it does not appear that the health of the prisoners has suffered, the number of punishments for prison offences has largely increased.

The following are the number of punishments for prison offences for the year ending 30th September last :—

Males	1,235
Females	283
Total	1,518

In answer to my inquiries, I was informed that it was proposed to build a new prison on a site removed a short distance from the town. It is very desirable the plans should be submitted for approval and the building commenced without delay, for it is impossible to maintain anything approaching to good discipline in a prison so crowded. The prisoners become insolent and insubordinate, and the ordinary punishments by the governor are found insufficient to control them. The attention of the governor was directed to the rules with respect to the use of irons, prisoners having been placed in handcuffs without the written authority from a visiting justice, or even an entry of the occurrence in the governor's journal.

Two deaths occurred during the year, one a vagrant, who was covered with itch and boils when admitted—he died two days after he entered the prison apparently from exhaustion; the other from chronic abdominal disease. The verdict in each case was, "Died by the visitation of God." One man was removed to a lunatic asylum; he had been frequently an inmate of the prison and there had been no doubt of his imbecility for some years past; he became latterly so much more filthy and destructive in his habits, and difficult to manage, that it was necessary to remove him to an asylum.

The duties of the chaplain are performed with much care and regularity. The schoolmaster is employed only six hours in the week giving instruction to the prisoners, the rest of his time is occupied in his duties as clerk to the governor. The chaplain says:—"He is well qualified for the office, "both by his acquirements and his excellent character."

The prisoners are employed making mats and matting, picking hair and oakum, and making the prison clothes, &c. &c., and on the treadwheel; the females sewing and washing. The treadwheel power is used in making whiting. The profit on work done for sale or hire was 366*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*

The total expenditure for the year amounted to 2,434*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* The net cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit, was 14*l.* 9*s.*

LEEDS BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males - - - - -	225
Females - - - - -	85
Total - -	310

Average daily number	265
Greatest number in confinement at one time	315
Committed during the year :—	
Males	1,826
Females	622
Total	2,448

An increase of 102 males, and a decrease of 74 females, compared with the preceding year. The large number of 1,225 prisoners, or half the whole number committed, had been before in gaol.

The buildings are in good repair. It is proposed immediately to enlarge the female prison, increasing the accommodation to 98 separate cells, with the addition of three rooms for prisoners with infants.

The general health of the prisoners has been "good." Three deaths occurred all from natural causes, viz., "visceral disease," "inflammation of the lungs," and "phthisis." The surgeon in his report states: "The present arrangements "of the prison, as far as I am able to judge, are very good; "cleanliness is strongly enforced, though occasionally evaded, "and ventilation is carried out, if not in a most perfect "manner, quite as well as the construction of the cells will "admit of. The temperature in cold weather is very fairly "sustained. I consider the dietaries amply sufficient in "general, but in certain cases an alteration or addition "becomes necessary, and when so is freely given, also an "extension of time for out-door exercise." He further states: "A great number of cases are admitted in an unhealthy "condition, from cutaneous or venereal diseases, severe "injuries received, or with constitutions broken down by "years of excess, dissipation, and irregularity. Some are "suffering from remorse arising from reckless conduct, "productive occasionally of irregular mental action, whilst "others are strongly incited to practice their deceptive "powers on all around, more especially in the assumption of "disease, hence the class of 'malingerers' or impostors "always found in prisons."

The usual weekly and daily services are performed by the chaplain. The schoolmaster is occupied about 34 hours a week imparting instruction to the prisoners (to the adults in their cells and the juvenile prisoners three times a week in the schoolroom).

The chaplain, in his report, refers to the improved supervision of the prisoners when assembled in chapel for Divine

service, and states: "Now I gladly confess that the solemnity "of our services has been disturbed by no unrestrained "levity or unchecked conversation." Speaking of the temptation to which prisoners are exposed, and the difficulties with which they have to contend, he says: "It is not "necessary, neither would it be just or right, to deem that "they are always hypocrites while professing to be sorry "for the mode of life they have adopted, and to desire "amendment; but their minds have been subject to no "discipline, they are unused to self-restraint, and often at "the time they really are not conscious how much they "love, with its excitement and its risks, the practice of that "which they regard as their own peculiar craft." He adds: "The reformation of a professed thief appears to me both a "task far more difficult to achieve, and far less frequently "attained, than that of an habitual drunkard. The various "employments of life lie open before a reformed drunkard; "while engaged in his occupation he can mingle with others "without fear of disparaging reflections being cast upon the "uprightness and integrity of his character. It is not so "with one who has been an habitual thief, he feels himself "to be, and is ever exposed to the bitter taunt, the pro- "voking sneer, and the reproach of scornful contempt." To this I would add, his old associates are, at the same time, using all their influence to induce the prisoner to return to them and to his former habits. Some assistance in the way of providing prisoners with employment on their discharge becomes therefore necessary to any perfect system of prison discipline.

Prisoners are employed at the crank, matmaking, matting and canvas weaving, tailoring, shoemaking, wool and oakum picking, sewing, knitting, and washing.

The profits on work done for sale amounted to 552*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* The total expenditure was 4,925*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* Net cost per prisoner after deducting the profit, 16*l.* 10*s.*

RIPON LIBERTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection:—

Males	3
Females	0
Total	3

Greatest number in confinement at one time:	
Males	13
Female	4
Total	17
Committed during the year:—	
Males	61
Females	9
Total	70

The buildings were in good repair, but the cells, of which there are nine, have hitherto been occupied indiscriminately by males and females. I recommended that three cells, which have recently been added to the prison as a sick ward, should be appropriated to females.

The general health of the prisoners is good. The diet sufficient and of good quality; the daily cost of the food was 6*d.* per head, which is very high.

The chaplain visits three times a week, and performs divine service on Sunday. There is no schoolmaster.

Male prisoners are employed sawing and chopping wood; the females making, mending, and washing the prison clothes, &c.

The governor had held the office only six months, and had not kept a journal or other books as required. I directed his attention to the rules and to the list of books to be kept in the prison, with instructions that he should lay the same before the visiting justices. The necessary books have since been provided.

There is also a debtor's gaol for the Liberty; there were no inmates at the time of my visit, and no debtors have been confined here for some years, the rooms being occupied by bailiff for the Liberty and his family, but there are three cells in the basement of the building which are still used as a police lock-up. There is a stove in the passage, but the cells are without ventilation, and the straw mattresses were in a filthy state, not having been changed for two years, the time the present bailiff has held the office.

WAKEFIELD HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

Number of prisoners the day of inspection:—	
West Riding prisoners—males 740, females 158	898
Government convicts	362
Total	1,260

Average daily number:—

West Riding prisoners—males 679, females 159 -	838
Government convicts - - - -	370
Total - - - -	1,208

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

West Riding prisoners—males 773, females 166 -	939
Government convicts - - - -	412
Total - - - -	1,351

Committed during the year:—

West Riding prisoners—males 4,178, females 1,108 -	5,286
Government convicts - - - -	634
Total - - - -	5,920

These numbers show an increase of 1,060 West Riding prisoners compared with the preceding year, and 1,599 compared with the year 1860.

The number of re-committals during the year was 2,387. The general health of the prisoners was "good." The surgeon in his annual report states: "The proportion admitted "to hospital, as well as of those placed on extra diet, is less "than in any of the three previous years, and the rate of "mortality is also rather less, being this year 1·20 per cent. "of the average number in custody."

Five prisoners were removed to a lunatic asylum; of these four showed symptoms of insanity on admission. Ten prisoners have died (nine from natural causes, and one committed suicide; the jury in the last case returned a verdict of "*felo de se*").

The following are the employments in which prisoners are engaged, with the average number so employed daily:—

Shoemaking - -	36 prisoners.
Tailoring - -	40 „
Matmaking - -	418 „
Mechanical employment -	26 „
Sundry trades - -	249 „

Most of those returned under the head of "sundry trades" are employed in association, on machinery worked by steam power; but the aid of steam should not in my opinion be employed in a prison to swell the profits arising from the

labour of prisoners. I find in the year ending 31st December 1861 the profit on the labour of prisoners employed "mat-making," and under the head of "sundry trades," amounted to 3,308*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.*, but how much of this was due to steam power is not stated.

In the month of August last a new scale of diet was sanctioned by the Secretary of State as an experiment for six months; this diet was accompanied by some alterations in the discipline, which were not submitted for approval although they formed a material part of the experiment. The six months expired during the time this Report was under preparation; I am therefore enabled to state, as the result, that the visiting justices applied to the Secretary of State for permission to continue it for a further period of six months, on the ground that a sufficient time had not elapsed for them to form a decided opinion. On inquiry it was found that the prisoners had suffered so much in health under the experiment that it was impossible to sanction its continuance.

The visiting justices have since submitted for approval another table of dietaries which is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State.

YORK CASTLE COUNTY GAOL.

Number of prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection:—

Males	111
Females	10
Debtors	19
Total	140
Average daily number	165
Greatest number in confinement at one time	228
Committed during the year:—	
Criminals	116
Debtors	300
Total	416

The prison buildings were in good order and repair, and the general health of the prisoners is good. They made no complaints; but two men for trial made applications, which being unreasonable, were not granted.

Five deaths occurred during the year all from natural causes.

Four prisoners committed for trial (three for murder and one for rape) were acquitted on the ground of insanity; and one man, under a sentence of nine months' imprisonment for embezzlement, became insane while in prison; and one man was liberated on medical grounds.

The food is of good quality and sufficient; the average daily cost is 4½*d.* per head.

The usual weekly and daily services are performed by the chaplain. The schoolmaster is engaged 25 hours a week giving instruction to the prisoners.

The following employments are carried on in the prison: sawing and polishing marble, matmaking, cutting firewood, shoemaking and tailoring. The profit on work done for sale or hire amounted to 446*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*

The prisoners are associated throughout the day, and the supervision is imperfect; 30 men are employed in the marble yard, some on the wheel working the saw, others polishing the marble by hand labour, and there is only one officer to overlook them. In the workshop where they are principally employed chopping, cutting and binding the firewood, the number of officers is insufficient, as it is also during the divine hour. The tailors and shoemakers are only visited occasionally by an officer. I observe the chief prison offences are "idleness," and "talking when at work." The number of punishments during the year was 226; in no case had the punishment exceeded three days solitary confinement with bread and water diet.

The debtor's prison was clean and in good order, but the fumes of tobacco in the wards was overpowering. I would repeat the recommendation made in former reports on this prison, that "the use of tobacco in the gaol should be prohibited, except in special cases under the direction of the surgeon."

I was sorry to find Mr. Noble, the governor of the gaol, in failing health; he has held the office a great many years, and has given general satisfaction. He is now upwards of 70 years of age, and is suffering from bronchial affection.

The total expenditure during the year (including 236*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* expended in "repairs and alterations") amounted to 4,351*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* The net cost per prisoner, after deducting the earnings, was 25*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

YORK CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection:—

Males	23
Females	10
Total	33
Average daily number	30
Greatest number in confinement at one time	37
Committed during the year:—	
Males	294
Females	164
Total	458

An increase of 86 males and 57 females, compared with the preceding year. Sixty-one males and 44 females had been previously committed.

There had been no alterations either in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since I visited it some years since. The prisoners are all employed in the yard cutting wood and breaking stones, under the superintendence of an officer; but a single officer can exercise only a very imperfect supervision over prisoners from 16 to 24 in number, employed in different parts of a large yard; all that he can hope to do is to prevent any attempt to escape by the boundary wall, or any overt act of insubordiation. In reply to my question, "Do you know anything in the prison tending to produce misconduct?" the chaplain answers, "I do "not, except the intercourse which the prisoners have with "each other, in the labour-yard especially. I have known "cases in which the more depraved and hardened prisoners "have thus gained and exercised a bad and very pernicious "influence over others less habituated to crime; but, in our "prison, this intercourse, I fear, is unavoidable." The number of punishments for prison offences recorded in the books was only 47 during the year; these were principally for "quarrelling and refusing to work;" but I am afraid much misconduct escaped notice, from the want of better supervision. In answer to my inquiries about the prison library the chaplain states, "There is a fair supply of books; "it would have been much better but for the destruction of "so many, not, as I believe, by those to whom they are lent, "and have pleasure in reading them, but by others who "have no pleasure in reading, perhaps are unable to read."

"In this prison, a man who borrows a book has no means of "keeping it from the rest who are in the same ward with "himself."

The general health of the prisoners is good; one prisoner, a female, was removed to a lunatic asylum.

Breaking stones and cutting wood are the only employments carried on in this prison. The profit arising from the sale of firewood was 56*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* The value of labour in breaking stones for the streets of the city is estimated at 110*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* The total expenditure for the year amounted to 995*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The net cost per prisoner, after deducting the earnings, was 27*l.* 12*s.* 0¾*d.*

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FORTY-FIRST REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL

ON THE

GENERAL STATE OF

THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,

1862;

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1863.

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INSPECTORS-GENERAL FOR { NORTH and DUBLIN DISTRICT, JOHN LENTAIGNE. / SOUTH DISTRICT, J. CORRY CONNELLAN.

Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons,
Dublin Castle,
March, 1863

Sir,

We have the honour to transmit our Report on the progress of Prison Discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1862.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servants,

J. Corry Connellan, } *Inspectors-General*
John Lentaigne, } *of Prisons.*

To the Right Honourable
Sir Robert Peel, Bart., m.p.,
Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
&c., &c.

FORTY-FIRST REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS IN IRELAND.

Forty-first Report.

During a long period of years from 1851 (which may be considered as the termination of the abnormal condition of the country created by the famine, and its moral and social effects), down to the close of 1861, it was the grateful duty of the Inspectors-General to report a steadily progressive diminution of offences and offenders; but during the past year, we regret to state, this decline has undergone a notable interruption; for, with the exception of some comparatively trifling items of decrease, which are detailed under their proper headings, the subjoined tables contain throughout proofs of an increased tendency to criminality, both of the higher and lower grades.

The distress produced by a succession of inclement seasons and bad harvests, involving, as it did, an inability on the part of the small-farmers to employ the labouring classes, from which a majority of such delinquents is derived, presents to the most superficial observation a reasonable ground for a large proportion of the excess in the lower grades of crime, especially with regard to petty larcenies; but we apprehend that the preponderance of the graver offences (affecting, it is proper to observe, the *males* only), which cannot be attributed to the disturbing pressure of destitution, and to mere physical causes, must be traced to sources far deeper, and lying beyond the scope of our official examination.

While thus alluding, however, to the revival of a dangerous spirit in connexion with the tenure of land, which during the past year has displayed itself in murders of such daring atrocity as to have rendered it indispensable to issue a special commission in two counties, we venture to hope that, on the one hand, this sudden and unexpected outbreak of agrarian outrage was local and temporary, and will be arrested by the important vindication of the law which has been established at the late assizes of the county of Limerick; and that, on the other hand, the promise of a more favourable season, and its consequent advantages will, as former experience has taught us, stay the disposition to the perpetration of minor offences against property.

Although the number of offences committed by females was greater in 1862 than in 1861, the number of individual offenders of that sex was less by 111 than in the previous year.

With these few preliminary remarks we proceed to an analysis of the annexed tabular synopses.

No. 1.—Number of Prisoners in Gaols (of all Classes).

On 1st January,	1851,	.	10,084	On 1st January,	1858,	.	3,265
Do. do.	1852,	.	8,803	Do. do.	1859,	.	2,844
Do. do.	1853,	.	7,604	Do. do.	1860,	.	2,535
Do. do.	1854,	.	5,755	Do. do.	1861,	.	2,488
Do. do.	1855,	.	5,080	Do. do.	1862,	.	2,916
Do. do.	1856,	.	3,561	Do. do.	1863,	.	3,055
Do. do.	1857,	.	3,419				

No. 2.—Comparative Statement of the Numbers Confined, and the Number

County and Borough Gaols.	Number of Committals.								Number of Prisoners in Gaol at Lockings on 31st Dec.				Total Number Confined during the year.			
	Criminals.				Debtors.											
	1861.		1862.		1861.		1862.		1860.		1861.		1861.		1862.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1,130	1,220	1,240	1,323	138	6	111	19	113	72	128	58	1,381	1,298	1,479	1,400
Armagh,	369	277	396	274	35	2	43	3	22	19	45	34	426	298	484	311
Carlow,	168	95	193	114	11	1	10	1	12	3	13	9	191	99	216	124
Cavan,	273	117	365	158	28	1	18	.	33	22	33	15	334	140	416	173
Clare,	269	147	251	162	12	.	19	.	18	13	35	13	299	160	305	175
Cork County,	731	430	777	356	37	2	57	6	129	51	125	59	897	483	959	421
,, City,	480	567	537	530	39	3	85	5	38	34	60	50	557	604	632	585
Donegal,	388	109	422	114	8	2	10	2	61	11	67	12	457	122	499	128
Down,	336	204	378	224	37	1	39	2	42	34	58	33	415	239	475	259
Dublin County,	555	485	681	428	50	5	62	7	47	39	58	27	652	527	801	462
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.	2,689	.	3,080	.	.	.	.	.	176	.	236	.	2,865	.	3,316	.
Grangegorman P.	.	4,063	.	4,401	.	.	.	.	.	231	.	187	.	4,294	.	4,588
Fermanagh,	203	92	256	105	31	2	36	1	27	9	27	13	261	103	319	119
Galway County,	299	183	405	182	13	.	33	1	35	12	52	25	347	195	490	208
,, Town,	267	262	315	223	12	.	15	1	13	8	13	4	292	270	343	228
Kerry,	421	202	441	169	25	1	37	.	51	7	61	16	497	210	539	185
Kildare,	303	365	288	414	10	1	14	.	51	18	43	13	364	384	345	427
Kilkenny County,	171	86	218	79	11	2	20	4	20	4	30	11	202	92	268	94
,, City,	128	255	160	200	17	2	12	1	7	8	10	6	152	265	182	207
King's,	191	109	249	91	11	1	5	.	23	13	32	18	225	123	286	109
Leitrim,	187	92	305	96	28	3	27	.	20	6	27	8	235	101	359	104
Limerick County,	300	141	409	172	13	1	22	.	32	9	41	15	345	151	472	187
,, City,	1,266	724	1,015	528	58	3	39	4	49	35	58	29	1,373	762	1,112	561
Londonderry,	418	284	518	388	19	.	39	1	40	19	35	19	477	403	592	403
Longford,	268	107	359	117	9	.	18	2	21	4	14	6	298	111	391	125
Louth, Dundalk,	226	201	233	182	9	.	16	1	24	14	19	18	259	215	268	201
,, Drogheda,	148	129	195	170	7	.	15	.	6	2	8	7	161	131	218	177
Mayo,	560	242	598	301	11	.	22	1	42	29	73	40	613	271	693	342
Meath,	189	90	180	79	9	.	8	1	20	5	22	11	218	95	210	91
Monaghan,	265	115	257	103	15	.	18	1	29	15	46	15	309	130	321	119
Queen's,	281	142	379	169	11	1	10	2	17	7	36	8	309	150	425	179
Roscommon,	210	119	210	113	12	1	10	1	36	10	40	15	258	130	260	129
Sligo,	277	86	365	99	11	.	9	.	12	4	34	11	300	90	408	110
Tipperary, Nenagh,	433	149	445	171	18	.	28	2	42	8	61	21	493	157	534	194
,, Clonmel,	721	444	722	391	23	1	16	4	61	38	98	46	805	483	836	441
Tyrone,	374	208	425	202	32	2	61	2	59	24	48	26	465	234	534	230
Waterford County,	131	45	166	76	2	.	5	.	16	4	85	16	149	49	473	422
,, City,	212	232	254	329	12	1	13	1	14	12			238	245		
Westmeath,	386	159	340	119	9	.	10	.	39	20	36	18	434	179	386	137
Wexford,	291	152	286	176	18	1	16	1	62	20	59	19	371	173	361	196
Wicklow,	262	82	258	65	7	1	4	.	10	19	28	17	279	102	290	82
Total Males,	16,776	.	18,571	.	858	.	1032	.	1,569	.	1,944	.	19,203	.	21,547	.
Total Females,	.	13,311	.	13,588	.	45	.	77	.	912	.	968	.	14,268	.	14,633
Total M. & F.	30,087		32,159		903		1,109		2,481		2,912		33,471		36,180	

of Deaths in the County and Borough Gaols of Ireland, in 1861 and 1862.

Exclusive of Debtors.																			
Daily Average Number.				Highest Aggregate Number in Gaol at any one time.		Lowest Aggregate Number in Gaol at any one time.		Highest Number of each Sex in Gaol at any one time.				Lowest Number of each Sex in Gaol at any one time.				Deaths.			
1861.		1862.		1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861	1862	1861.		1862.	
M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
102	71·5	111	62	224	212	126	146	129	132	107	95	78	87	39	38	3	.	2	3
40·21	28·43	40·2	32·49	100	99	40	46	58	59	46	49	22	26	16	18	.	.	1	.
9·45	7·89	12·09	10·03	24	39	11	9	16	20	14	18	5	2	2	3	.	.	.	.
33	16	41	20	61	93	36	45	46	64	25	30	25	22	8	13	3	3	1	2
28	12	35	13	61	65	28	34	42	51	21	21	15	23	7	9	2	.	.	.
119	55	121	50	217	201	134	137	159	145	70	68	95	88	39	32	.	.	1	.
45	40	55·5	39·5	125	124	64	63	67	76	67	59	29	31	24	27	.	.	1	.
64·27	13	76·11	19·15	102	132	54	71	91	106	20	28	43	54	8	10	2	2	2	.
47	32·17	64	31	99	115	58	70	60	83	41	39	31	47	24	21	2	1	3	1
55·86	32·74	58·64	28·58	110	119	70	61	75	92	50	40	38	40	21	19	2	.	3	.
223	.	253	.	286	288	173	213	286	288	.	.	173	213	.	.	2	.	7	.
.	209	.	203	272	261	147	169	.	.	272	261	.	.	147	169	.	6	.	8
18	11	29	10	47	58	21	24	31	46	19	16	9	18	7	5	1	.	.	.
33	24	56	23	79	146	33	62	49	121	30	33	15	41	8	17	1	1	1	.
14·88	10·58	17·98	10·29	43	61	13	14	30	37	22	32	10	9	3	3	.	1	.	.
46·43	11·21	46·5	13	82	91	34	43	63	74	19	18	26	33	5	6	.	.	.	.
43·89	17·69	40·02	17·15	84	80	42	39	55	51	27	32	32	30	10	6	4	.	.	.
17·33	8·33	23·66	13·33	46	54	15	28	28	38	16	18	11	12	2	9	.	.	1	.
7	8	7	6	22	26	9	5	12	12	15	15	4	3	3	1	.	.	.	.
26	16	36	10	56	71	34	36	39	51	24	20	19	25	11	3	.	.	1	.
21·67	9·15	22·96	4·96	45	49	16	13	36	40	13	11	13	10	3	1	.	.	.	.
29	13	50·5	19·3	56	94	30	51	41	67	28	29	22	38	7	12	.	.	2	.
41	35·5	37·5	24·5	114	89	60	42	58	54	63	41	32	22	24	14	.	.	.	.
38·49	20·37	47·7	21·22	80	88	43	52	51	67	37	35	32	30	9	13	.	.	1	.
21·85	5·66	36·17	13·16	44	67	14	19	37	50	12	26	9	13	1	6	.	.	.	
18·74	12·11	19·44	15·12	45	49	19	24	30	32	20	25	11	14	5	3	.	.	1	.
5·06	8·54	8·42	9·37	26	34	5	8	11	21	17	17	2	2	1	4	.	.	.	.
55·03	33·04	70.3	42·1	113	144	63	84	80	87	47	57	39	55	19	30	2	.	1	2
21·59	9·41	21·26	8·88	46	48	21	20	36	33	19	15	16	14	4	3	1	.	.	.
37	14	48	21	72	87	34	50	53	60	21	30	23	35	8	13	2	3	.	.
24	12	37	16	52	68	28	39	40	49	14	23	19	27	3	8	.	.	2	.
30·21	16·21	29·14	16·5	61	75	32	32	48	53	29	24	21	18	7	12	1	1	1	.
26·08	9·44	30·36	9·98	57	60	17	28	44	51	20	17	12	21	3	3	.	.	.	1
48·65	18·26	52·61	24·06	92	144	50	54	66	101	33	43	34	42	8	12	3	2	2	1
79·24	41·34	85·74	32·12	144	159	94	88	103	106	58	54	61	62	25	18	2	.	8	1
42·5	23·5	34·33	20·32	87	82	54	30	62	54	33	31	28	18	14	11	.	.	2	.
17	4	25	9	48	39	6	11	47	30	6	15	2	10	3	1	.	.	.	.
11	13	6	16	43	27	16	18	19	19	24	16	9	7	7	11	1	.	.	.
34	15	30	12	69	61	26	29	48	46	23	22	16	16	7	4	2	.	.	
61·19	22·22	64·68	27·42	107	120	70	73	74	77	35	43	53	53	16	20	5	.	2	
18·95	14·68	27·92	12·56	53	52	21	29	34	41	21	21	10	20	8	7	.	.	.	1
1656·29	.	1908·73	.	.	.	.	.	2,354	2,684	.	.	1,164	1,332	.	.	41	.	46	.
.	974·97	.	987·19	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,478	1,487	.	.	566	615	.	20	.	20
2631·26		2895·92		3,588	3,971	1,876	2,109	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61		66	

No. 3.—RETURN of the NUMBERS (of all Classes) in GAOLS on the 1st day of each Month in the Years

Month.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
January, .	10,084	8,803	7,604	5,755	5,030	3,561	3,419	3,265	2,844	2,535	2,488	2,916
February,	11,032	9,187	8,154	6,186	5,273	3,866	3,559	3,323	2,928	2,610	2,636	2,985
March, .	11,444	9,971	8,141	6,423	4,788	4,022	3,477	3,193	2,847	2,623	2,709	3,182
April, .	10,689	8,944	7,510	5,978	4,768	3,665	3,298	2,908	2,799	2,532	2,508	2,993
May, .	11,066	8,890	7,681	5,886	4,560	3,595	3,252	2,932	2,502	2,550	2,705	3,059
June, .	12,217	9,527	7,924	5,977	4,837	3,686	3,432	3,047	2,606	2,736	2,905	3,149
July, .	12,223	8,851	7,084	5,816	4,582	3,492	3,373	2,867	2,740	2,742	3,058	3,298
August, .	10,669	7,621	6,243	5,686	4,285	3,599	3,354	2,910	2,699	2,686	2,899	3,025
September,	9,405	7,589	6,039	5,487	4,148	3,495	3,272	2,933	2,621	2,474	2,714	3,019
October, .	8,435	7,403	5,823	5,230	3,753	3,337	3,224	2,779	2,534	2,439	2,789	3,032
November,	8,247	7,104	5,471	4,930	3,747	3,454	3,323	2,787	2,666	2,498	2,835	3,064
December,	8,461	7,592	5,781	5,100	3,844	3,516	3,295	2,760	2,585	2,508	2,843	3,051

No. 4.—COMMITTALS (exclusive of Debtors) in the last Eight Years.

Years.	Number of Committals.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Years.	Number of Committals.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.
1854, .	60,445	5,700·9	1859, .	32,142	2,605·38
1855, .	48,446	4,418·3	1860, .	30,712	2,523·80
1856, .	43,713	3,580·6	1861, .	30,087	2,631·26
1857, .	39,666	3,273·4	1862, .	32,159	2,895·92
1858, .	33,999	2,894·57			

No. 5.—COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing the Number of Prisoners Committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, in each of the years 1861 and 1862, distinguishing the Sexes and Crimes.

CLASS OF OFFENDERS.	1861.			1862.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CONVICTED.						
Felons, (At Quarter Sessions & Assizes.)	896	542	1,438	1,108	555	1,663
Misdemeanants, (At Quarter Sessions & Assizes.)	986	153	1,139	1,107	198	1,305
Criminal Lunatics, (At Quarter Sessions & Assizes.)	20	5	25	13	4	17
Offenders under Larceny Act (Summary)	1,412	1,221	2,633	1,484	1,256	2,740
Misdemeanants, (Summary)	5,460	4,857	10,317	6,445	5,047	11,492
Dangerous Lunatics, (Summary)	409	244	653	399	254	653
Under Revenue Laws, . .	134	42	176	160	38	198
Under Poor Law Act, . .	213	309	522	334	260	594
By Courts Martial, . .	110	.	110	120	.	120
Deserters, . . .	403	.	403	290	.	290
Under Vagrant Acts, . .	545	817	1,362	627	699	1,326
Drunkards, ...	3,060	3,610	6,670	3,080	3,783	6,863
TOTAL, . .	13,648	11,800	25,448	15,167	12,099	27,266
NOT CONVICTED.						
Felons (Acquitted), . . .	219	122	341	246	161	407
„ (No Bill, or no Prosecution),	108	87	195	165	101	266
Misdemeanants (Acquitted), .	93	41	134	161	51	212
„ (No Bill, or no Prosecution)	152	47	199	142	46	188
For further Examination, . .	2,172	1,050	3,222	2,359	991	3,350
TOTAL, . .	2,744	1,347	4,091	3,073	1,350	4,423
For Trial on 31st December, .	384	164	548	331	139	470
GENERAL TOTAL, .	16,776	13,311	30,087	18,571	13,588	32,159

Table 1, recording the total number of prisoners of all classes in custody on the 1st day of January in each of the years from 1851 to 1863, establishes that, although on the 1st January, 1863, they exceeded those in charge on the corresponding days of the *four* years immediately preceding, they did not amount to *one-third* of the aggregate number confined on the 1st January, 1851, the date of the first entry in the table. *Forty-first Report.*

The table No. 3, which enumerates those in custody on the first day of each month in each year between 1851 and 1862, also records a very considerable increase of prisoners at such monthly dates during the past year, in comparison with the three and a-half years preceding.

Table 2, giving a comparative return of the numbers "confined" in the years 1861 and 1862, shows an increment of 2,709 prisoners in the latter year, a total, which is almost exclusively furnished by males, who exhibit an advance of 2,344, the females yielding an increase of but 365 prisoners over 1861. Debtors (who are included in this table, but are excluded in all the succeeding ones) rose from 858 males and 45 females in 1861, to 1,032 males and 77 females in 1862.

The localities in which the greatest progression in criminal committals in 1862, as compared with the previous year, is observable, are as follows:—Dublin City (729), Antrim, including Belfast (213), Limerick County (140), Galway County (105), Cavan (133), Leitrim (122), Sligo (101), Waterford City (139), Londonderry (99), Longford (101), Mayo (97), Queen's County (125), Fermanagh (66). On the other hand, the committals were fewer in 1862 than in 1861, in the Counties of Westmeath, Monaghan, the South Riding of Tipperary, Louth, and Limerick City.

The committals of males during 1862 were in excess of those in 1861 in every county, with the exception of Clare, Kildare, Meath, Monaghan, Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow, and in the City of Limerick. Female committals fell below those of 1861 in the gaols of Cork County and City, Dublin County, Galway Town, Kerry, Kilkenny, County and City, King's County, Limerick City, Louth, Monaghan, Roscommon, South Riding of Tipperary, Tyrone, Westmeath, and Wicklow.

The "*daily average number of prisoners*" (exclusive of debtors), presents an increase in 1862 over 1861 of 252 among males, and of but 12 among the females. The *highest* aggregate of prisoners, without reference to sexes, exceeded by 383 that of 1861, and the *lowest* aggregate in custody during 1862 was also in excess, by 233, of the corresponding schedule in 1861. The highest number of males in charge during 1862 exceeded the same item in the tables for 1861 by 330, while females showed an advance of only 9 under this heading. The lowest number of males in custody during 1862 stands at 168 above that for 1861, and the females, also, in this category, afford a total of 49 above the returns for 1861.

Table 4 shows the committals and the daily average number of prisoners in each year from 1854 to 1862. The committals in 1862 amounted to 2,072, or nearly 7 per cent. above those of the previous year; and the increase in the daily average number of pri-

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soners rose to 264, or about 10 per cent. on that of 1861. In 1861 the committals declined by 2 per cent. from those of the year immediately preceding; but the daily average number rose by 107, owing to the judicial policy of giving longer terms of imprisonment than formerly.

Table No. 5 affords an analytical view of the number of committals in 1861 and 1862 by classes of offences. From it we learn that the number convicted during 1862 exceeded that in 1861 by 1,818, or 27,266 against 25,448, an excess, which extends to both sexes, viz., 1,519 males and 299 females.

The non-convicted in 1862 comprised 3,073 males and 1,350 females, against 2,744 males and 1,347 females in 1861; being an increase of 329 males, and 3 females in 1862. The number in custody remaining for trial, on the 31st December, 1862, viz.:—470 (331 males and 139 females), was less by 78—viz., 53 males, 25 females—than the total so returned at the close of the previous year, viz., 548 (384 males and 164 females).

The convictions at assizes and quarter sessions, both for felonies and misdemeanors, during 1862, reach a much higher figure than those of 1861, viz., 2,985 against 2,602; being an advance of 383, or nearly 15 per cent. But this aggregate, when divided into sexes, shows that, while the convictions of females increased by 8 per cent., the progressive rates of those of males was 17 per cent., a proportion more than twice as great as that of the females.

The summary convictions for larceny (2,740, 1,484 males and 1,256 females) were, during 1862, somewhat in excess of the previous year in both sexes; and those so dealt with under the heading "Misdemeanants" (11,492—6,445 males, 5,047 females) were 1,175 over similar convictions in 1861. This excess includes 985 males, and but 190 females. Convictions for breaches of the revenue laws (198—160 males, and 38 females) were also higher in number than in 1861, when they amounted to 176—134 males and 42 females. Under the Poor Law Acts there was also an advance beyond the previous year, viz., 594 (334 males and 260 females) against 522 (213 males and 309 females) in 1861. Committals for offences by Courts-Martial increased from 110 in 1861 to 120 in 1862; but the number of deserters received during 1862 (290) fell considerably below similar committals in 1861, viz., 403. Convictions for vagrancy in 1862 (1,326) were somewhat fewer than in 1861, viz., 1,362; but viewed by sexes, the number of males in the past year, viz., 627, was higher than in 1861, viz., 545, while the females declined from 817 to 699.

The committals of drunkards in 1862 (6,868—3,080 males and 3,788 females) exceeded in a trifling degree those made amenable for this offence in 1861, viz., 6,670 (3,060 males and 3,610 females).

The prisoners classed as "*criminal* lunatics" were, in 1862, 13 males and 4 females, having in 1861 amounted to 20 males and 5 females; while the return of "*dangerous* lunatics" afforded a similar total in both years, viz., 653; but differing as to the sexes, including in 1861, 409 males and 244 females, and in 1862, 399 males and 254 females.

[Table 6.

No. 6.—Number of Individuals Committed to the several County and Borough Gaols from 1st January to 31st December, 1862; and the Number of Times each of them was in Gaol in 1862.

Number of Individuals.		Convicted (exclusive of following Classes.)		Military Prisoners.	Lunatics.		Drunkards.		Not convicted, Untried, &c.		Total.			Total, 1861.		
		M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Committed *Once within* the year,		9,591	4,870	394	387	242	2,312	950	3,103	1,152	15,787	7,214	23,001	14,238	7,382	21,620
,, Twice ,,		566	612	8	11	8	187	274	102	100	874	994	1,868	729	925	1,654
,, Thrice ,,		117	212	.	.	.	53	155	23	31	193	398	591	198	424	622
,, Four times ,,		33	84	.	.	.	16	90	3	6	52	180	232	67	191	258
,, Five times and upwards,		11	150	.	.	.	30	179	.	.	41	329	370	34	278	312
Total number of Individuals committed,	Males, .	10,318	.	402	398	.	2,586	.	3,231	.	16,935	.	.	15,266	.	.
	Females,	.	5,928	.	.	250	.	1,622	.	1,289	.	9,089	.	.	9,200	.
	M. & F.,	16,246		402	648		4,208		4,520		.	.	26,024	.	.	24,466
Total number of Committals in 1862, and their results,	Males, .	11,268	.	410	409	.	3,080	.	3,404	.	18,571	.	.	16,776	.	.
	Females,	.	8,053	.	.	258	.	3,788	.	1,489	.	13,588	.	.	13,311	.
	M. & F.,	19,321		410	667		6,868		4,893		.	.	32,159	.	.	30,087
Number of the above Individuals who had *not* been in any Gaol previous to 1862,	Males, .	7,889	.	351	335	.	1,691	.	2,599	.	12,865	.	.	11,454	.	.
	Females,	.	3,462	.	.	203	.	603	.	940	.	5,208	.	.	4,866	.
	M. & F.,	11,351		351	538		2,294		3,539		.	.	18,073	.	.	16,320

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From Table 6 we find that the number of individuals who were committed during 1862 amounted to 26,024, viz., 16,935 males and 9,089 females. During 1861 they numbered 24,466 persons, 15,266 of whom were males, and the remainder, 9,200, females. Thus in 1862, as compared with the previous year, the males were in excess by 1,669; while, on the other hand, the females were reduced by 111 individuals.

In 1862, the aggregate of persons committed *a second* time was 1,868 (874 males and 994 females); those *thrice* committed included 591 persons (193 males and 398 females); prisoners *four times* times sent to prison during the year numbered 232 individuals (52 males and 180 females); and such as were *five times* and upwards committed, amounted to 370 persons (viz., 41 males and 329 females). Comparing these figures with the return for 1861, there appears a falling off in the numbers *thrice* and *four times* committed, and an increase in those committed a *second* time, and in such as were committed within the year *five times* and upwards.

It also appears from this table that the number of persons who underwent, in the year 1862, their *first* committal to prison, was in excess of similar returns in 1861. In that year they amounted to 16,320 (11,454 males and 4,866 females); while in 1862, 18,073 prisoners were of this class, including 12,865 males and 5,208 females.

SPECIAL RETURN, showing how many of the Individuals committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862 had been Once, Twice, Three times, &c., &c., in any Gaol, from their first committal *in any year* to the present time, *so far as could be ascertained* from the Records of the Gaol, or other sources.

COMMITTED.	No. of Individuals.						
	Not exceeding 16 years.		Above 16 years.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Once, only,	874	172	12,324	5,504	13,198	5,676	18,874
Twice,	97	24	1,737	1,030	1,834	1,054	2,888
Thrice,	25	6	649	508	674	514	1,188
Four times,	10	1	357	343	367	344	711
Five times,	1	4	214	307	215	311	526
Six times,	1	1	156	155	157	156	313
Seven to eleven times,	1	.	266	396	267	396	663
Twelve to sixteen times,	.	1	127	209	127	210	337
Seventeen to twenty times,	1	.	37	107	38	107	145
Twenty-one times and upwards,	.	.	58	321	58	321	379
Total No. of Individuals committed in 1862,	1,010	209	15,925	8,880	16,935	9,089	.
	1,219		24,805		.	.	26,024
Total No. of Committals represented in above,	1,217	284	27,464	34,433	28,781	34,717	.
	1,501		61,897		.	.	63,498

The table immediately preceding is a summary of a special return compiled to show, so far as could be ascertained from the records of the gaols or other sources, the number of imprisonments undergone

in the course of their *whole* criminal career by the 26,024 *individuals*, who were committed to the several county and borough gaols during 1862. It appears from this return, that of the 16,935 males included therein, 3,737, or 22 per cent., had undergone more than one imprisonment; and of the 9,089 females, 3,413, or 37 per cent., had been more than once committed to gaol. The other divisions of the table also show a much higher proportionable number of females than of males; and the total establishes an average of nearly *four* committals for every *female*, while the average for *males* is little over *one and a-half*. Similar proportions between the sexes were observable in the returns for the years 1860 and 1861. *Forty-first Report.*

No. 7.—Sentences of Death and Penal Servitude of Prisoners of all Ages in 1862 and 1861.

	1862.		1861.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Death,	6*	–	1	–
Penal Servitude for Life,	3	–	2	–
,, above 15 years,	–	–	4	–
,, for 15 years and above 10 years,	19	5	1	–
,, 10 ,, ,, 6 ,,	72	15	53	19
,, 6 ,, ,, 4 ,,	85	44	35	23
,, 4 years,	91	36	83	41
,, 3 years and under,	148	68	50	41
Total,	424	168	229	124
	592		353	

No. 8.—Sentences of Fine only, Unlimited or Indefinite Terms of Imprisonment, and of Sentences respited and not passed in 1862 and 1861.

	1862.		1861.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Fine only,	37	11	61	10
Unlimited,	667†	259	808‡	257
Sentences respited and not passed,	122	33	102	25
Total,	826	303	971	292
	1,129		1,263	

No. 9.—Sentences of Prisoners of all Ages for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1862 and 1861.

		1862.		1861.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
3 years and above	2 years,	1	1	–	–
2 ,, ,,	18 months,	48	6	54	24
18 months ,,	12 ,,	59	11	48	7
12 ,, ,,	9 ,,	302	79	296	80
9 ,, ,,	6 ,,	110	24	82	15
6 ,, ,,	3 ,,	660	321	580	327
3 ,, ,,	2 ,,	829	638	773	689
2 ,, ,,	1 month,	1,509	639	1,291	706
1 month ,,	14 days,	3,036	1,685	2,691	1,664
14 days ,,	7 ,,	2,185	2,060	1,884	2,213
7 ,, ,,	48 hours,	1,970	2,466	1,653	2,242
48 hours,		1,832	1,650	1,767	1,654
24 ,,		1,630	2,158	1,486	1,857
Total,		14,171	11,738	12,605	11,478
		25,909		24,083	

* Two of the sentences of death were commuted to penal servitude for life.
† Includes 412 male and 258 female lunatics, and 234 military prisoners.
‡ Includes 429 male and 249 female lunatics, and 354 military prisoners.

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From Table 7 we learn that, in 1862, 6 persons (males) were sentenced to death, of whom 4 were executed, and 2 had their sentences commuted to penal servitude for life. During the same twelve months, 418 males and 168 females were condemned to penal servitude for various periods, ranging from the term of their natural lives to that of three years. In 1861 but 228 males and 124 females were so dealt with, the increase in 1862 thus comprising 190 males and 44 females, as compared with the previous year.

Table 8 includes such prisoners as were detained for non-payment of fines, those directed to be confined for unlimited or undefined periods, and also those whose sentences were respited and not passed.

By Table 9 we find, that during 1862, 25,909 persons (14,171 males and 11,738 females) were sentenced to definite terms of imprisonment, being an excess of 1,566 males and of 260 females over the numbers thus disposed of in 1861, which embraced but 24,083 persons, viz., 12,605 males and 11,478 females. The number of prisoners sentenced in 1862 to imprisonment in county and borough gaols, to terms above one month, were 3,518 males and 1,719 females; while in 1861, 3,124 males and 1,848 females came within this category.

No. 10.—Sentences of Prisoners of all Ages for Short Terms Imprisonment in 1862.

	Males.	Females.		Maximum Number of days of 24 hours represented. Males.		Females.
1 month and above 14 days,	3,036	1,685	=	85,008	and	47,180
14 days ,, 7 ,,	2,185	2,060	=	30,590	and	28,840
7 ,, ,, 48 hours,	1,970	2,466	=	13,790	and	17,262
48 hours, ...	1,832	1,650	=	3,664	and	3,300
24 ,, ...	1,630	2,158	=	1,630	and	2,158
Total, 1862, .	10,653	10,019	=	134,682	and	98,740
	20,672			233,422		
Total, 1861, .	9,481	9,630	=	118,315	and	98,433
	19,111			216,748		

Table 10 shows, that of the 25,909 sentences to *defined* terms of imprisonment in 1862, no less than 20,672, or *four-fifths* of the *whole*, were for periods not exceeding a month, and affording but an average duration of detention for each prisoner of *eleven days and seven hours*. In the year 1861 the proportion of prisoners sentenced to similar terms amounted to about *three-fourths of the whole*, the average of detention being nearly identical, viz., *eleven days and eight hours*.

From Table 11, which enumerates by age periods the committals in 1862 and 1861, we learn that the greatest increase during 1862 occurred amongst prisoners aged "*above sixteen and not exceeding twenty-one years*," and included both sexes. The only age periods at which committals declined in 1862 was "*ten years old and under;*" but this diminution was solely confined to females, the male committals of prisoners of this category being exactly similar to those of 1861, viz., 70. With regard to the amount of "*education on committal*" in 1862, as compared with 1861, the proportion of males and females who "*read and wrote*" was the same in both years, viz., 38,

and 15 per cent. respectively. During 1862, 35 per cent. of the males committed were wholly illiterate, against 34 per cent. in the previous year; while the number of females included in this denomination fell from 53 per cent. of the whole in 1861, to 51 per cent. in 1862. *Forty-first Report.*

No. 11.—Summary of Ages, Education, and Religious Profession of the Prisoners committed in 1862 and 1861.

Ages.

	1862.		1861.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10 years and under,	70	26	70	43
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years,	1,028	217	934	298
,, 16 ,, 21 ,,	4,479	2,500	3,787	2,297
,, 21 ,, 31 ,,	7,004	6,418	6,673	6,122
,, 31 ,, 41 ,,	3,015	2,582	2,627	2,460
Exceeding 41 years,	2,811	1,810	2,533	2,034
Not ascertained,	164	35	152	57
Total,	18,571	13,588	16,776	13,311
	32,159		30,087	

Education on Committal.

	1862.		1861.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Read and Wrote,	7,068	2,101	6,362	1,988
Read imperfectly,	3,092	3,607	2,993	3,215
Knew Spelling,	877	417	866	523
Knew Alphabet,	913	487	701	464
Wholly illiterate,	6,432	6,916	5,658	7,040
Not ascertained,	189	60	196	81
Total,	18,571	13,588	16,776	13,311
	32,159		30,087	

Schools—January 1st to December 31st, 1862.

	Males.	Females.
Number of individuals who attended School during the year,	5,544	2,243
Average daily number of Pupils,	624	264
Number of Teachers,	49	31

Religious Profession.

	1862.		1861.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Protestant,	1,804	1,539	1,709	1,418
Presbyterian,	545	295	494	271
Roman Catholic,	16,036	11,716	14,390	11,577
Not ascertained,	186	38	183	45
Total,	18,571	13,588	16,776	13,311
	32,159		30,087	

The religious professions of the prisoners in 1862 are found to bear the following per centages:—"Protestants," 10·39 per cent.; "Presbyterians," 2·61 per cent.; "Roman Catholics," 86·3 per cent.; and "not ascertained," 0·7 per cent. In 1861 the several professions afforded proportions nearly similar, viz.:—"Protestants," 10·39; "Presbyterians," 2·54; "Roman Catholics," 86; and "not ascertained," 0·76 per cent. of the total committals.

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Juveniles.

The following Tables have been prepared to show the number of committals of juveniles (*i.e.*, of persons not exceeding 16 years of age), during the past year, their crimes, sentences, social condition, age, sex, state of education, religious professions, &c., &c., as distinguished from the aggregate of prisoners to which the foregoing remarks apply.

No. 12.—Offences of Juveniles, 1862.

Classes of Offences.	10 Years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1862.		Total in 1861.	
Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons,	2	1	63	20	65	21	55	19
Misdemeanants,	2	1	17	1	19	2	42	14
Summary Convictions.								
Misdemeanants,	39	9	732	150	771	159	664	203
Vagrants,	13	12	26	20	39	32	62	61
Courts Martial and Deserters,	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	.
Total,	56	23	840	190	896	214	825	297
Acquitted and Untried.								
Felons,	.	2	26	9	26	11	25	3
Misdemeanants,	.	.	12	2	12	2	15	8
For further Examination, and Untried,	14	1	150	15	164	16	139	33
Total, 1862, Males,	70	.	1,028	.	1,098	.		
Total, 1862, Females,	.	26	.	217	.	243		
Total, 1862, M. & F.	96		1,245		1,341			
Total, 1861, Males,	70	.	934	.	.	.	1,004	.
Total, 1861, Females,	.	43	.	298	.	.		341
Total, 1861, M. & F.	113		1,232		.	.	1,345	

Workhouse Offenders, included in above.

	10 Years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1862.		Total in 1861.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Workhouse Offenders,	.	.	45	12	45	12	50	8
On leaving Workhouse,	.	.	21	4	21	4	31	.
Total, 1862, Males,	.	.	66	.	66	.		
Total, 1862, Females,	.	.	.	16	.	16		
Total, 1862, M. & F.	.		82		82			
Total, 1861, Males,	9	.	72	.	.	.	81	.
Total, 1861, Females,	.	3	.	5	.	.	.	8
Total, 1861, M. & F.	12		77		.	.	89	

It appears from Table 12 that during 1862 there was but a very slight decline in the number of committals as compared with 1861, viz., 1,341 against 1,345; but taken by sexes, an increase of 94

males, and a decrease of 98 females is ascertained. This increase in male committals was confined to prisoners aged "above 10 and not exceeding 16 years," while the class "10 years old and under" gives an identical number in the two years, viz., 70. The diminution in the females extends to both classes; thus, prisoners not exceeding 10 years old fell from 43 to 26, and those whose age exceeded 10 years, declined from 298 in 1861 to 217 in 1862. It is, however, satisfactory to observe that the increase of juvenile male crime in 1862 stands below the rate, which adult male crime exhibited in the same period, viz., 11 per cent., that among juveniles being but 9 per cent. Female adult crime in 1862 exhibited an advance of nearly 3 per cent. as compared with 1861, while female juvenile committals diminished nearly 29 per cent. *Forty-first Report.*

Between 1860 and 1861 *adult* male committals increased nearly 2 per cent.; on the other hand, those of females decreased 6 per cent. Male *juveniles*, during the same period, declined more than 8 per cent., but female committals rose by nearly 2 per cent.

During 1862 juvenile female committals were 18 per cent. of the whole; in 1861 they amounted to 25 per cent., or 1 girl to every 3 boys; in 1860 and 1859 they were 23 per cent. of the whole.

The numbers found guilty at Assizes and Quarter Sessions in 1862 were 84 males and 23 females; while in the previous year they numbered 97 males and 33 females. Summary convictions included a considerable increase in the number of males so dealt with, but as marked a decline in those of females. Convictions of juveniles for vagrancy during 1862—viz., 39 males and 32 females—were far below a similar aggregate in 1861—62 males and 61 females.

Workhouse offenders, and offenders on leaving the workhouses, also exhibited a decrease in 1862 as compared with similar offenders in 1861, viz., 82 against 89. In 1861, 9 males and 3 females, "not exceeding 10 years of age," came into this category; but in 1862 no persons of this age period were committed for these offences.

The juveniles not convicted and untried in 1862 amounted to 202 males and 29 females; during 1861, 179 males and 44 females were so returned.

Table 13 shows the number of times each of the 1,010 male and 209 female *individuals*, included in the 1,098 male and 243 female committals, were during the twelve months committed to prison, and from it we learn that 61 males and 15 females were twice, 12 males and 3 females, thrice, 1 male and 2 females, four times, and 2 females, five times and upwards, committed in the year 1862. During 1861 these numbers were respectively 44 males and 31 females, 1 male and 7 females, 3 males and 3 females, and 1 male and 1 female. Comparing the number of individual juveniles committed during 1861 and 1862 we find an increase of 65 males and a decrease of 74 females in the latter year.

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No. 13.—Committals of Individual Juveniles in 1862.

Ages.		Committed during 1862. Once. M.	Once. F.	Twice. M.	Twice. F.	Thrice. M.	Thrice. F.	Four times M.	Four times F.	Five times and upwards. M.	Five times and upwards. F.	Total, 1862. M.	Total, 1862. F.	Total, 1861. M.	Total, 1861. F.
10 years and under,		59	24	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	64	25	66	43
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years,		877	163	57	14	11	3	1	2	.	2	946	184	879	240
Total, 1862,	Males,	936	.	61	.	12	.	1	.	.	.	1,010	.		
	Females,	.	187	.	15	.	3	.	2	.	2	.	209		
	M. & F.,	1,123		76		15		3		2		1,219			
Total, 1861,	Males,	896	.	44	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	945	.
	Females,	.	241	.	31	.	7	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	283
	M. & F.	1,137		75		8		6		2				1,228	

No. 14.—Sentences of Penal Servitude of Juveniles in 1862.

	Males.	Females.	Total, 1861. M.	Total, 1861. F.
For 6 years and above 4,	2	–	–	1
,, 4 years,	1	–	2	–
,, 3 years and under,	1	1	3	–
	4	1	–	–
Total, 1862,	5			
Total, 1861,			6	

Tables 14, 15, 16, and 17, record the sentences passed on the juveniles in 1862, and, on comparing them with the corresponding Tables for 1861, we find that, while in the last-named year 5 males and 1 female were on conviction sentenced to penal servitude, 4 males and 1 female were during 1862 so dealt with. To definite terms of imprisonment in the County and Borough Gaols there were 881 male and 208 female juveniles sentenced in 1862, against 813 males and 293 females in the previous year; and of these, 55 males and 22 females were 10 years old and under. In 1861 this class included 56 males and 39 females.

No. 15.—Sentences of Juveniles to Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment in 1862.

	Males.	Females.	Total, 1861. M.	Total, 1861. F.
Unlimited,	8	2	6	3
Fine only,	2	–	1	–
Sentence respited and not passed,	1	2	–	–
	11	4	7	3
Total, 1862,	15			
Total, 1861,			10	

No. 16.—Sentences of Juveniles for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1862. *Forty-first Report.*

Terms of Imprisonment.	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1862.		Total, 1861.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
12 Months and above 9,	.	.	6	.	6	.	4	1
9 Months and above 6,	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1
6 Months and above 3,	.	.	16	10	16	10	14	2
3 Months and above 2,	.	.	34	8	34	8	44	16
2 Months and above 1,	1	.	58	16	59	16	62	19
1 Month and above 14 days,	12	6	212	51	224	57	209	65
14 Days and above 7,	22	10	232	48	254	58	248	114
7 Days and above 48 hours,	11	5	188	37	199	42	151	59
48 Hours,	.	.	42	10	42	10	41	13
24 Hours,	9	1	37	7	46	8	39	3
Total, 1862, Males,	55	.	826	.	881	.		
Females,	.	22	.	187	.	209		
M. & F.,	77		1,013		1,090			
Total, 1861, Males,	56	.	757	.	.	.	813	.
Females,	.	39	.	254	.	.	.	293
M. & F.,	95		1,011				1,106	

No. 17.—Sentences of Juveniles for Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1862.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Maximum of Days of 24 hours represented.
1 Month and above 14 days,	224	57	281	7,868
14 Days and above 7,	254	58	312	4,368
7 Days and above 48 hours,	199	42	241	1,687
48 Hours,	42	10	52	104
24 Hours,	46	8	53	54
Total, 1862,	765	175	939	14,081
Total, 1861,	688	254	942	14,360
Average of above,	14 days and 24 hours.			

There were in 1862 15 males and 4 females imprisoned for unlimited or undefined terms; in 1861, 7 males and 3 females were so sentenced.

The number of juveniles convicted in 1862 exhibits an increase of 71 males and a decrease of 83 females, as compared with 1861. Of the 1,109 juveniles convicted during 1862 no less than 940, or 84 per cent., were sentenced to terms of imprisonment of one month and under, being on an average a detention in gaol of 14 days and 24 hours. In 1861 the juveniles thus dealt with amounted to 85 per cent., affording an average imprisonment of 15 days and 6 hours. In 1860 this average reached 15 days and 22 hours; and in 1859, 15 days and 9 hours.

The sentences of 1862, above referred to, include the preliminary imprisonment of 151 males and 30 females, ordered to be transferred to reformatory schools, as established under the 21st and 22nd Vic., cap. 103.*

* Of the 151 males and 30 females ordered to be detained in reformatories on the expiration of their gaol sentence, 17 males and 1 female were, for various reasons

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Tables showing their ages, sexes, religious profession, terms of gaol imprisonment, &c., &c., have been prepared, and will be found in the Appendix to this Report with the others bearing on the subject of juvenile criminals.

Table 18 sets forth the condition of the juveniles committed during 1862, as to parentage. From this we learn that 258, or 19 per cent., of this class of prisoners had lost both their parents; 294, or 22 per cent., had lost their fathers; and 167, or nearly 13 per cent., had been deprived of their female parent. In 1861 these proportions were severally 22, 24, and 12 per cent. 33 males and 8 females had step-fathers; 42 males and 15 females had step-mothers; 38 males and 2 females are returned as having been abandoned by their parents, and 17 males and 10 females as having absconded from their relatives. 12 males and 3 females were stated in the Returns as being illegitimate.

No. 18.—Parentage of Juveniles in 1862.

		10 Years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1862.		Total, 1861.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Having both parents living,		30	11	463	73	493	84	446	103
Having both parents dead,		9	3	200	46	209	49	214	85
Having father dead,		16	12	206	60	222	72	222	100
Having mother dead,		14	.	122	31	136	31	116	52
Not ascertained,		1	.	37	7	38	7	6	1
Total, 1862,	Males,	70	.	1,028	.	1,098	.		
	Females,	.	26	.	217	.	243		
	M. & F.,	96		1,245		1,341			
Total, 1861,	Males,	70	.	934	.	.	.	1,004	.
	Females,	.	43	.	298	.	.	.	341
	M. & F.,	113		1,232		.	.	1,345	

Sub-Classification.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Having stepfather,	5	.	28	8	33	8	43	14
Having stepmother,	8	.	34	15	42	15	32	15
Abandoned by parents,	.	1	38	1	38	2	34	2
Absconded from parents,	1	.	16	10	17	10	25	18
Illegitimate,	1	1	11	2	12	3	13	4

(as annexed), discharged from custody without having been received into these establishments:—

	Males.	Females.
No room,	6	–
An epileptic,	1	–
Lame (on crutches),	1	–
Over age,	4	–
Discharged by order of the Executive,	1	–
Reformatory term too short (1 year),	2	–
Having venereal disease,	1	–
Term of preliminary imprisonment illegal (10 days),	1	1
Total,	17	1

From Table 19 we find that 202 juveniles—viz., 162 males and 40 females, being 15 per cent. on the total committals—were natives of other localities than those lying within the jurisdiction of the gaol to which they were severally committed. In 1861 this class was 17 per cent.; in 1860, 16 per cent.; and in 1859, 19 per cent. on the committals. *Forty-first Report.*

No. 19.—Previous Residence of Juveniles in 1862.

	10 Years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1862.		Total, 1861.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
County or borough to which gaol belongs,	58	19	870	184	928	203	843	268
Other localities,	12	7	150	33	162	40	158	73
Not ascertained,	.	.	8	.	8	.	3	.
Total, 1862, Males,	70	.	1,028	.	1,098	.		
Total, 1862, Females,	.	26	.	217	.	243		
Total, 1862, M. & F.,	96		1,245		1,341			
Total, 1861, Males,	70	.	934	.	.	.	1,004	.
Total, 1861, Females,	.	43	.	298	.	.	.	341
Total, 1861, M. & F.,	113		1,232		.	.	1,345	

Table 20 shows the state of education of the juvenile prisoners on committal during 1862. 414—320 males and 94 females—nearly one-third of the entire number, as "wholly illiterate." 338 males, or one-third, are returned as having been able to read and write; while but 41, or one-sixth, of the females come into this category. In 1861 the male juveniles who could read and write on committal were somewhat above one-third of the whole 1,004; whilst the females thus far educated were returned as but numbering 42, or less than one-eighth of the total number, 341.

No. 20.—State of Education on Committal of Juveniles in 1862.

	10 Years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1862.		Total, 1861.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Read and wrote,	5	1	333	40	338	41	358	42
Read imperfectly,	8	2	181	57	189	59	199	82
Knew spelling,	10	2	115	26	125	28	107	31
Knew alphabet,	13	2	107	19	120	21	97	30
Wholly illiterate,	34	19	286	75	320	94	243	156
Not ascertained,	.	.	6	.	6	.	.	.
Total, 1862, Males,	70	.	1,028	.	1,098	.		
Total, 1862, Females,	.	26	.	217	.	243		
Total, 1862, M. & F.,	96		1,245		1,341			
Total, 1861, Males,	70	.	934	.	.	.	1,004	.
Total, 1861, Females,	.	43	.	298	.	.	.	341
Total, 1861, M. & F.,	113		1,232		.	.	1,345	

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Table 21 affords a return of the religious profession of these prisoners, and shows, as compared with 1861, a considerable falling off in the number of Protestant juvenile prisoners, viz., 94 males and 14 females, against 113 males and 22 females. There was during 1862 a slight increase in the number of Presbyterian juvenile offenders, as in the previous year they numbered but 18 males and 4 females, whilst in the year just passed there were 21 males and 5 females of this profession committed.

No. 21.—Religious Profession of Juveniles in 1862.

		10 Years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1862.		Total, 1861.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Protestant,		6	1	88	13	94	14	113	22
Presbyterian,		4	1	17	4	21	5	18	4
Roman Catholic,		60	24	916	200	976	224	871	315
Not ascertained,		.	.	7	.	7	.	2	.
Total, 1862,	Males,	70	.	1,028	.	1,098	.		
	Females,	.	26	.	217	.	243		
	M. & F.,	96		1,245		1,341			
Total, 1861,	Males,	70	.	934	.	.	.	1,004	.
	Females,	.	43	.	298	.	.	.	341
	M. & F.,	113		1,232		.	.	1,345	

Dietary for all the Gaols.

Prison Dietary.—Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Class 3, Males and females under fifteen years—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, and half pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one Calendar Month.—Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast 7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

The prisoners included in Class 1, if committed for not less than two months, may, in cold weather, and if employed in exhausting labour (should it be certified as proper by the medical officer), receive for breakfast 9½ oz. meal, and for dinner, 1 lb. of bread, or an equivalent portion of potatoes.

The meal may be Indian meal, or oatmeal, or rye meal. Rice may be used instead, but only in conjunction with meal, and then in the proportion of 2 oz. of rice to 6 of meal. Instead of new milk, buttermilk may be used, in the proportion of half a pint of new milk to one pint of buttermilk.

The bread shall consist of either of the following substances:

1. Seconds flour.
2. Half seconds flour and half Indian meal.
3. Whole wheat meal.
4. Rye.
5. Rye and barley meal.

Provided that if rye or rye and barley bread be used, the equivalents shall be 16 oz. of rye or rye and barley bread for 14 oz. of wheaten or Indian meal, and also in proportion for the other quantities. *Forty-first Report.*

Potatoes may be substituted for the stirabout or bread, in each meal, in the following proportions:—

	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Breakfast,	3 lbs.	2½ lbs.	2 lbs.
Dinner,	4 lbs.	3½ lbs.	3 lbs.
Supper,			1 lb.

It is strongly recommended that, as to preserve the health, variety of food is as necessary as a full supply, the substitution of potatoes for bread at dinner may be made whenever practicable, twice or three times in each week.

Health.

The gaols have generally been healthy and free from epidemic disease; the deaths in 1862 amounted to 66 (inclusive of 4 executions), or 1 in 548; in 1861 they numbered 61, or 1 in 549; in 1860 they were 48, or 1 in 706; in 1859 they amounted to 65, or 1 in 549; in 1858 they were 38, or 1 in 1,000.

We find, however, that, of the 66 prisoners who died in 1862, 39 were committed as dangerous lunatics; others, although lunatics, were not committed as such.

Deaths.

Years.	Total confined in Gaols.	Daily Average.	No. of Deaths.
1850,	115,871	11,496	578, or 1 in 200
1851,	113,554	10,746	494, or 1 in 233
1852,	92,638	8,578	213, or 1 in 435
1853,	83,805	6,841	157, or 1 in 534
1854,	73,733	5,704·1	102, or 1 in 723
1855,	54,531	4,418·3	98, or 1 in 556
1856,	48,060	3,580·6	61, or 1 in 788
1857,	43,838	3,273·4	61, or 1 in 719
1858,	37,997	2,894·57	38, or 1 in 1,000
1859,	35,695	2,605·38	65, or 1 in 549
1860,	33,906	2,523·80	48, or 1 in 706
1861,	33,471	2,631·26	61, or 1 in 549
1862,	36,180	2,895·92	66, or 1 in 548

No. of Persons Confined in Bridewells.

Years.	No. of Persons confined.	Years.	No. of Persons confined.
1850	88,899	1857	31,504
1851	85,080	1858	27,424
1852	69,860	1859	25,298
1853	58,563	1860	22,421
1854	48,356	1861	20,166
1855	38,002	1862	22,064
1856	33,534		

Total Expenditure of Bridewells.

Years.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1849	10,634	4	10					
1850	8,173	13	1	decrease,	1850	2,460	11	9
1851	7,399	16	0	decrease,	1851	773	17	1
1852	6,589	6	6	decrease,	1852	810	9	6
1853	6,109	9	10½	decrease,	1853	479	16	7½
1854	6,133	7	1¼	increase,	1854	23	17	2¾
1855	5,644	11	0	decrease,	1855	488	16	1¼
1856	6,342	7	4½	increase,	1856	697	16	4½
1857	6,165	12	10¾	decrease,	1857	176	14	5¾
1858	5,970	7	7	decrease,	1858	195	5	3¾
1859	5,681	18	6¼	decrease,	1859	288	9	0¾
1860	6,018	1	11½	increase,	1860	336	3	5¼
1861	6,198	1	10	increase,	1861	179	19	10½
1862	6,219	15	0¾	increase,	1862	21	13	2¾

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Total Expenditure of Gaols.

Years.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1849 .	128,630	12	0					
1850 .	102,963	6	11	decrease,	1850 .	25,667	5	1
1851 .	95,482	14	2	decrease,	1851 .	7,480	12	9
1852 .	86,868	6	5	decrease,	1852 .	8,614	7	9
1853 .	86,666	0	7	decrease,	1853 .	202	5	10
1854 .	89,991	19	2	increase,	1854 .	3,325	18	7
1855 .	82,736	1	3	decrease,	1855 .	7,255	17	11
1856 .	80,168	7	10	decrease,	1856 .	2,567	13	5
1857 .	77,056	6	4	decrease,	1857 .	3,112	1	6
1858 .	73,834	4	11	decrease,	1858 .	3,222	1	5
1859 .	72,166	18	6	decrease,	1859 .	1,667	6	5
1860 .	75,506	15	8	increase,	1860 .	3,339	17	2
1861 .	77,714	15	5	increase,	1861 .	2,207	19	9
1862 .	84,229	0	10½	increase,	1862 .	6,514	5	5½

Net expenditure in 1861, deducting profit on works,	75,104	3	5¾
Do. do. in 1862, ...	81,709	13	2½
Increase in 1862, . .	6,605	9	8¾
Total cost of each Prisoner in 1861, . . .	27	3	1·11
Do. do. 1862, . . .	26	18	6·5
Cost of diet of each Prisoner in 1861, . . .	4	13	7·23
Do. do. 1862, . . .	4	12	2 88

The expenses of gaols have, owing to the increase in the numbers confined, increased, during the past year, by £6,605 9*s.* 8¾*d.*; and of bridewells, by £21 13*s.* 2¾*d.*

The total average cost per annum of each prisoner, in 1862, £26 18*s.* 6½*d.*, was rather less than in the previous year, viz., £27 3*s.* 2*d.*, the difference being caused by the increase in the daily average number confined (viz., 2,896 against 2,631 in the previous year), which naturally diminishes the average cost of each individual prisoner, whose share of the general expenses, including salaries of officers, is less in proportion, as the numbers in gaols are larger. A striking illustration of this latter principle is afforded by a detailed examination of the local circumstances, and of the expenditure of each gaol separately. Thus, we find, that the county of Louth, the smallest in Ireland, embracing an area of only 315 square miles, contains *two* prisons, those of Dundalk and Drogheda, with their regular staffs of superior Officers, Local Inspectors, Chaplains of the several denominations, Medical Attendants, and Governors, being the *same* in number as those of Cork (viz. the County and City Gaols), with its area of 2,885 miles, the greatest breadth of which, extending from east to west, comprises a distance nearly equal to that intervening from sea to sea between the metropolis and the town of Galway; and that the whole cost of each individual prisoner in the County Gaol of Antrim, at Belfast, has never during any one of the last five years amounted to more than £15, while at Carlow the *same* item has risen to no less a sum than £75, *one* inmate in the latter thus representing an outlay as great as *five* in the former. Such are the anomalies and inequalities produced by the observance of the arbitrary division into counties, in dealing with the criminal population.

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TABLE, showing the AMOUNTS repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the Treasurers of the undermentioned Counties and Boroughs in Ireland, for the Maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners, for the year ending 31st day of December, 1862.

Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.			Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Antrim,	470	2	8	Limerick County,	251	3	4
Armagh,	205	3	5	Limerick City,	258	0	9
Carlow,	76	3	11	Londonderry,	222	3	4
Cavan,	166	3	5	Longford,	181	12	0
Clare,	292	15	1	Louth,	109	11	1
Cork County,	470	6	8	Drogheda Town,	23	14	3
„ City,	266	17	8	Mayo,	456	16	7
Donegal,	243	4	2	Meath,	68	1	0
Down,	296	13	8	Monaghan,	228	9	10
Dublin County,	234	13	2	Queen's,	253	19	9
„ City, Richmond Bridew.,	871	0	5	Roscommon,	150	14	5
„ City, Grangegorman P.,	497	11	9	Sligo,	106	16	2
Fermanagh,	181	9	11	Tipperary, N.R.,	301	5	7
Galway County,	221	1	0	„ S.R.,	352	9	7
„ Town,	68	7	8	Tyrone,	215	17	4
Kerry,	277	15	5	Waterford County,	128	8	9
Kildare,	200	7	5	„ City,	51	14	4
Kilkenny County,	188	15	7	Westmeath,	98	18	1
„ City,	38	6	2	Wexford,	243	13	7
King's,	145	2	2	Wicklow,	139	2	7
Leitrim,	58	3	2	Total,	9,312	16	10

Tables showing the Condition of Gaols.

Gaols.	Accommodation.		Hospital.	Laundry.
	Males.	Females.		
Antrim,	Ample.	Ample.	*Rather small.*	Adequate.
Armagh,	Ample.	Adequate.	No baths.	Good: *but not partitioned.*
Carlow,	Sufficient: *but no reception ward,* nor quarter for pauper debtors.	Sufficient.	Commodious.	Adequate.
Cavan,	Sufficient.	*Very limited.*	*Very defective.*	*Small.*
Clare,	Sufficient.	Generally sufficient.	Adequate, *but no baths.*	Sufficient: *but requiring partitions.*
Cork County,	Generallysufficient.	Generally sufficient.	*Defective.*	*Defective.*
„ City,	Improved.	Improved.	Adequate.	*Defective.*
Donegal,	Bad for debtors.	*No reception room.*	Adequate: *but no baths.*	*Requiring partitions.*
Down,	Ample.	Ample: *except for female lunatics.*	Adequate, but no water-closets.	Adequate.
Dublin County,	Adequate.	*Defective as yet.*	Adequate.	Tolerable.
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bridw.	Adequate.	—	Adequate.	Adequate.
Grangegorman P.	—	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate: *but undivided.*
Fermanagh,	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.	*Defective.*
Galway County,	Generally sufficient.	*Inadequate.*	Sufficient: *but without a water-closet.*	*Very defective.*
„ Town,	*Insufficient.*	*Defective.*	*Inconveniently placed and defective.*	*None.*
Kerry,	Defective.	*Defective.*	*Limited.*	Adequate, but unpartitioned.
Kildare,	Adequate, except for debtors.	Generally adequate, except for debtors.	Sufficient.	Adequate.
Kilkenny County and City,	Ample.	Ample.	Good.	Adequate.
King's,	Adequate, except for debtors.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Partitioned.
Leitrim,	Ample.	*Defective.*	Adequate: *but no water-closets.*	Defective.
Limerick County,	Adequate, except reception-rooms and debtors' quarters.	Adequate.	*Very limited: inconvenient.*	*Small and unpartitioned.*
„ City,	*Barely adequate.*	*Inadequate.*	Fair.	*Small and unpartitioned.*
Londonderry,	Ample.	Adequate.	Adequate.	*Requiring partitions.*
Longford,	Adequate, except for debtors.	Adequate.	Adequate, but no bath.	Indifferent.
Louth:				
Dundalk,	Ample.	Adequate.	Adequate, but damp.	Adequate.
Drogheda,	*Inadequate as to debtors.*	*Inadequate as to debtors.*	Adequate: *but no baths.*	Imperfect.
Mayo,	Ample.	Adequate: *no reception room, nor debtors' quarter.*	Adequate.	Partitioned.
Meath,	Ample.	*Adequate.*	Adequate: *but defective in the separation of the sexes.*	*Ill-contrived and unpartitioned.*
Monaghan,	Adequate.	*Inadequate.*	Adequate in size: *but without water-closets or baths.*	*Small.*
Queen's,	Ample, except marshalsea.	Ample.	Good.	Commodious.
Roscommon,	Ample.	*Inadequate.*	*Imperfect.*	*Small and unpartitioned.*
Sligo,	Ample.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate: *but not partitioned.*
Tipperary:				
Nenagh,	Ample.	Adequate.	Sufficient: *but without water-closets.*	Commodious: *but not divided.*
Clonmel,	Sufficient, except for debtors.	*Barely sufficient.*	Good: *but without water-closets.*	Sufficient: *but not divided.*
Tyrone,	Ample.	Adequate.	*Defective.*	*Inadequate.*
Waterford County and City,	—	—	—	—
Westmeath,	Ample.	Adequate.	Limited.	Adequate.
Wexford,	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Good: *but undivided.*
Wicklow,	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient: *but without water-closets.*	Good.

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Drying-room.	Improvements completed in 1862.	Improvements in Progress.	Sewerage.
Antrim,	*Adequate.*	None.	—	Effective.
Armagh,	Good.	None.	None.	Effective.
Carlow,	No separate room	None.	None.	Effective.
Cavan,	*None.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Clare,	*Ineffective.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Cork County,	*Defective.*	None.	None.	Effective.
„ City,	*Defective.*	36 cells artificially heated.	None.	Effective.
Donegal	Small.	None.	None.	*Defective.*
Down,	Sufficient.	A weigh-bridge and shed erected.	Addition to Governor's house.	Generally effective.
Dublin County,	Tolerable.	Female cells altered for separation.	—	Effective.
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bridw.	Adequate.	Hospital kitchen built; capstan-mill roofed.	—	Effective.
Grangegorman P.	Adequate.	None.	Cells to be fitted for separation.	Effective.
Fermanagh,	*None.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Galway County,	*Very defective.*	None.	—	Effective.
„ Town,	*None.*	None.	None.	Good.
Kerry,	*Ineffective.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Kildare,	Adequate.	None.	None.	Improved.
Kilkenny County and City,	*None.*	None.	None.	Effective.
King's	*None.*	None.	None.	Improved.
Leitrim,	*None.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Limerick County,	*Defective.*	None.	None.	Improved.
„ City,	*None.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Londonderry,	Adequate.	57 male cells adapted to separation.	None.	Now effective.
Longford,	*Inadequate.*	None.	None.	Improved.
Louth:				
Dundalk,	*Defective.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Drogheda,	*None.*	Fumigation-room and straw-store built.	—	Improved.
Mayo,	*None.*	Tool-store built.	None.	*Improved.*
Meath,	*Bad.*	None.	None.	Generally effective.
Monaghan,	*None.*	None.	Plan for adapting to "separation."	*Indifferent.*
Queen's,	Sufficient.	None.	—	Effective.
Roscommon,	*Wretched.*	None.	None.	Tolerable.
Sligo,	Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.
Tipperary:				
Nenagh,	Good.	Quarters fitted up for male lunatics.	—	Sufficient.
Clonmel,	Sufficient.	None.	Plan for new female prison.	Effective.
Tyrone,	*Very defective.*	None.	Plan for male separation.	Improved.
Waterford County and City,	—	—	—	—
Westmeath,	Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.
Wexford,	Sufficient.	Two water-closets and two lavatories erected in the hospital.	None.	Improved.
Wicklow,	Good.	None.	None.	Effective.

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Ventilation.	Water.	Bedding.	Clothing, &c.
Antrim,	Effective.	Abundant.	Ample.	Sufficient.
Armagh,	Excellent.	Abundant.	Ample: but some blankets thin.	Sufficient.
Carlow,	Fair.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Cavan,	Good.	Abundant.	Good.	Adequate.
Clare,	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Cork County,	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
„ City,	Improved.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Donegal,	Good.	Sufficient.	Adequate.	Adequate
Down,	Satisfactory.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Dublin County,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Generally sufficient.
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bridw.	Effective.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Grangegorman P.	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Fermanagh,	Good.	Abundant.	*Insufficient.*	Adequate.
Galway County,	Good.	Ample.	*Defective.*	Adequate, except shoes.
„ Town,	Good.	Ample.	Sufficient.	Scanty for females; shoes required for both sexes.
Kerry,	Good.	Ample.	Sufficient.	Sufficient, except shoes.
Kildare,	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Kilkenny County and City,	Fair.	Good, *but not abundant.*	Sufficient.	Scanty.
King's,	Good.	Sufficient.	Adequate.	In good condition.
Leitrim,	Good.	Sufficient.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Limerick County,	Good.	Sufficient.	Ample.	In good condition.
„ City,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient, except shoes.
Londonderry,	Generally good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient for use.
Longford,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient, except sheets.	Sufficient.
Louth:				
Dundalk,	Improved.	Generally adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Drogheda,	Improved.	Sufficient.	*Defective.*	*Defective.*
Mayo,	Improved.	Insufficient.	Adequate, except sheets & blankets.	*Scanty for females.*
Meath,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Adequate.
Monaghan,	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Queen's,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Roscommon,	Good.	Generally abundant.	Adequate, except bed-ticks.	Sufficient.
Sligo,	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Tipperary:				
Nenagh,	Good.	Abundant.	Ample.	Ample.
Clonmel,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Tyrone,	Good.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Waterford County and City,	—	—	—	—
Westmeath,	Good.	Abundant.	Ample.	Sufficient.
Wexford,	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Wicklow,	Good.	Abundant.	*Some blankets required.*	Sufficient.

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Complete Separation.	Partial Separation.	Approximative Separation.	Classification according to Prisons Act.
Antrim,	With all criminal classes.		—	—
Armagh,	With all criminal classes.		—	—
Carlow,	None.	Carried out in 15 cells for females, except when nursing.	Carried out at meals and at night.	Correct with regard to males.
Cavan,	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Clare,	None.	None.	Carried out with the males and females, and at work for latter.	*Imperfect.*
Cork County,	None.	None.	Carried out with all.	Correct as to both sexes, and extended.
„ City,	None.	None.	At night and at meals.	Correct.
Donegal,	None.	None.	Males work in separate sheds.	*Imperfect as to females.*
Down,	With all criminals under slight modifications.			—
Dublin County,	For males.	—	—	*Very defective as to females as yet.*
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bw.	For males.	—	—	—
Grangegorman P.	None.	None.	Carried out to a considerable extent.	Observed.
Fermanagh,	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Galway County,	None.	For males.	—	Correct as to males: *very defective as to females.*
„ Town,	None.	None.	—	*Imperfect as to males: wholly inadequate as to females.*
Kerry,	None.	None.	Carried out to a limited extent.	*Imperfectly carried out.*
Kildare,	With both sexes, except lunatics.		—	—
Kilkenny County and City,	With all criminal classes.		—	—
King's,	None.	Carried out in 8 cells for females.	All sleep and take meals in single cells.	*Imperfect as to females.*
Leitrim,	None.	None.	Carried out to a limited extent.	Correct as to males: *inadequate as to females.*
Limerick County,	None.	Carried out in 17 cells for m. juveniles.	Carried out at night with both sexes.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
„ City,	None.	None.	None.	*Very imperfect.*
Londonderry,	For both sexes.	—	—	—
Longford,	For females.	None.	Males sleep singly.	Correct with males.
Louth:				
Dundalk,	With all criminal classes.		—	—
Drogheda,	With both sexes.	—	—	—
Mayo,	None.	None.	Both sexes sleep and take their meals singly.	*Defective as to females.*
Meath,	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night.	Nearly correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Monaghan,	None.	None.	Carried out at meals, and at night with all males and a portion of the females.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Queen's,	With both sexes.	—	—	—
Roscommon,	None.	Carried out imperfectly in 16 cells for females.	Carried out at meals and at night with males.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Sligo,	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night and in the male sheds.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Tipperary:				
Nenagh,	None.	None.	Carried out with both sexes at meals and at night.	Correct as to both sexes.
Clonmel,	None.	None.	Carried out with regard to the males.	Correct as to males.
Tyrone,	None.	For females.	For males.	Correct as to males.
Waterford Co. and City,	—	—	—	—
Westmeath,	None.	Carried out for fem. and some males.	Carried out at meals and at night as to males.	Correct as to males.
Wexford,	With both sexes.	—	—	—
Wicklow,	None.	With both sexes.	—	—

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Education.	Labour.	
		Punitive.	Industrial.
Antrim, . .	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Crank-pump, now rarely used.	Carried on with great activity.
Armagh, . .	Satisfactory for both sexes.	None, except by breaking and carrying the heavier stones.	Actively maintained.
Carlow, . . .	*None.*	Tread-wheel	Limited from paucity of hands.
Cavan, . . .	Fair.	Tread-wheel.	*Very limited for both sexes.*
Clare, . . .	Defective for females.	Tread-wheel.	Reduced from paucity of hands.
Cork County, .	Satisfactory for both sexes, but limited.	Tread-wheel, capstan-mill, and pumps.	Actively maintained.
„ City, . .	Fair for both sexes.	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	Well maintained.
Donegal, . .	Fair.	None, properly so called.	*Insufficient for males.*
Down, . . .	Satisfactory for males.	Stone-breaking.	Actively maintained.
Dublin County, .	Limited.	Shot-drill and pumping.	Partially resumed.
Dublin City:			
Richmond Bridw.	Limited.	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Grangegorman P.	Fair.	—	Fairly maintained.
Fermanagh, . .	Fair.	Crank-pump.	Limited.
Galway County, .	Insufficient as to males: *as to females none.*	Tread-wheel.	Limited.
„ Town, .	Imperfect as to males: *as to females none.*	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	*Very little for males:* sewing and knitting for females.
Kerry, . . .	Limited.	Tread-wheel and capstan.	Fairly maintained.
Kildare, . .	Fair.	Shot-drill and crank-pump.	Well maintained.
Kilkenny County and City,	Tolerable	Tread-wheel, shot-drill, and force-wheel pump.	Almost a nullity.
King's, . . .	Limited for females.	Crank-mill and stone-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
Leitrim, . .	Fair.	Tread-wheel.	Limited from paucity of hands.
Limerick County, .	Fair.	None.	Fairly maintained.
„ City, .	Fair.	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	Limited.
Londonderry, .	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Extra stone-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
Longford, . .	Fair.	Tread-wheel and crank-mill.	Fairly maintained.
Louth:			
Dundalk, . .	Satisfactory.	Crank-pump: breaking stone.	Fairly maintained.
Drogheda, . .	*None for females.*	None.	*Very limited.*
Mayo, . . .	Fair.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	*Very limited.*
Meath, . . .	Satisfactory.	Tread-wheel and hand-pump.	Limited.
Monaghan, . .	Fair.	Tread-wheel.	Limited.
Queen's, . .	Tolerable.	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	Actively maintained.
Roscommon, .	Tolerable.	Tread-wheel, shot-drill, and stone-breaking.	*Limited.*
Sligo, . . .	Fair.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	Reduced from paucity of hands, but active.
Tipperary:			
Nenagh, . .	Fair.	Grinding corn, force-pump, and tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Clonmel, . .	Limited.	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Tyrone, . .	Satisfactory.	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Waterford County and City,	—	—	—
Westmeath, . .	Satisfactorily conducted.	Shot-drill, crank, &c.	Actively maintained.
Wexford, . . .	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Crank-mill, &c.	Fairly maintained.
Wicklow, . .	Satisfactory.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	Fairly maintained.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ACCOMMODATION AND DISCIPLINE DURING THE YEAR 1862.

Cork County.—The hot-water pipes, which formerly ran through the corridors, have been altered so as to pass through the cells.

Cork City.—Thirty-six cells have been artificially heated.

County of Down.—A weigh-bridge has been provided, and a permanent shed has been erected over the levers. Artificial heating on an extensive scale has been carried into effect, both in the male and female prisons, as altered for the enforcement of "separate confinement."

Dublin County (*Kilmainham*).—The female side in process of adaptation to the separate system.

Dublin City (*Richmond Bridewell*).—New kitchen for hospital built. The capstan-mill house newly roofed, and a portion converted into a dining-hall for lunatics. The exercise-yard for the latter enlarged.

Dublin City (*Grangegorman*).—Some solitary cells in the yards have been converted into coal-stores. A plan for erecting a new building on the separate system is in contemplation.

Kilkenny (*County and City*).—Fourteen partitioned sheds for stone-breaking have been completed. Lavatories and shower-baths on the male and female side, are in process of erection.

Limerick County.—A part of the shed hospital has been taken down, a day-room has been converted into an office, and two stoves have been placed in the corridor of the female prison; plans have been selected for the adaptation of the prison to the "separate system."

Drogheda.—A fumigating-room and a straw-store have been erected.

Mayo.—A tool-store has been built, and some roofing and pointing has been executed by prisoners.

Monaghan.—An entirely new adaptation of the cells to the "separate system" about to be carried out.

Roscommon.—A weigh-house enlarged, and new flagging laid down.

Tipperary (*Clonmel*).—Plan for a new female prison on the "separate system" under consideration.

Tipperary (*Nenagh*).—Building fitted up for male lunatics.

Tyrone.—Male prison in process of adaptation to the "separate system."

Waterford County and City.—A new joint prison on the "separate system" nearly completed and fit for occupation.

Wexford.—Water-closets and lavatories erected in hospital.

MATERIAL DEFICIENCIES.

Armagh.—The hospital is limited and defective as to baths; the laundry is unpartitioned, as is also the front seat in the chapel, which is used for schooling. Additional stone-sheds required, and a tramway for the conveyance of heavy stones.

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Carlow.—No reception-ward, nor regular drying-room, nor marshalsea for pauper debtors.

Cavan.—The tread-wheel unpartitioned; the hospital and laundry very defective. A drying-room, baths for general use, covered lavatories and a reception-room for females, required.

Clare.—The laundry, the tread-wheel, and the stone-sheds are unpartitioned, the drying-room is not heated, and there are no baths in the hospital.

Cork County.—The laundry is imperfect; the hospitals are inconveniently placed, and unprovided with fixed baths; and there is no water-closet on the female side.

Cork City.—Some work-rooms unpartitioned, as is also the laundry, which is inconveniently placed; and the drying-room is small and defective.

Donegal.—The sewerage is ineffective; the accommodation for the Governor is very limited; the laundry is small and unpartitioned; the drying-room a mere makeshift; and there are no covered lavatories, nor a bath in the male hospital. A reception-room for females, and proper quarters for debtors of both sexes are further required.

Down.—Solitaries not artificially heated; the accommodation for lunatics defective; hospitals limited, and not furnished with water-closets or fixed baths.

Dublin County.—No regular reception-cells or store-rooms; the wall dividing the debtors' yard is insecure, as also that of the female laundry-yard; the flagging in the marshalsea very bad.

Dublin City (*Grangegorman*).—Water-closets and lavatories required for the extension of the separate system, as well as partitions in the laundry, ironing-room, and school-room.

Fermanagh.—No chapel; laundry and drying-room defective; no baths for general use.

Galway County.—Partitions for the tread-wheel are required; reception-rooms, a laundry, a drying-room, and a proper kitchen are all wanting, as well as fixed baths and water-closets in the hospital. There is but one yard common to both classes of male debtors, and none for females.

Galway Town.—This gaol is wanting in so many of the ordinary statutable requirements specified in the Prisons Act as to be unfit to be classed with similar institutions elsewhere.

Kerry.—There are no reception wards for either sex; no bath for females, nor marshalsea for debtors of this sex, nor an adequate number of yards for the criminal classes; the drying-room is almost useless. On the male side there is but one yard for debtors of both classes.

Kildare.—Provision for male debtors very inadequate, and virtually none for females.

Kilkenny County and City.—The marshalsea imperfect; a drying-room and fumigating apparatus and shower baths required;

means of darkening the ordinary cells, so as to adapt them to punitive purposes, the introduction of gas into the cells for winter use, the removal of the partitions in the chapel, and of the pans and washing basins in the cells, would be desirable.

King's County.—Reception-rooms, a proper laundry and drying-room, and covered lavatories are required. There is but one yard common to both classes of male debtors.

Leitrim.—No drying-room; no partitions in the laundry, which is defective; no female school-room, and no yard for debtors and prisoners in contempt, belonging to the latter sex. The chapel is badly arranged, prisoners of both sexes being able to see each other.

Limerick County.—The hospital is limited and inconveniently placed; the laundry and drying-room are defective; there is no bath in the female section; the appliances for carrying out "separation" in the juvenile quarter are inadequate; the sewerage is imperfect, and the male marshalsea has but one building, and one yard common to both classes.

Limerick City.—The whole structure is most inconvenient and ill-adapted for classification and supervision; the female accommodation is very defective; there are no reception-rooms, no covered lavatories, and no drying-room; the laundry is inadequate and unpartitioned; and there is no proper division of the marshalsea.

Londonderry.—No proper division for female debtors; partitions required in the school-rooms for both sexes.

Longford.—The laundry small and unpartitioned, and the drying-room useless; no due provision for debtors; a bath required for the female hospital.

Louth, Dundalk.—The heating of the punishment cells is imperfect; the drying-room requires to be fitted up, the windows of the hospital to be furnished with glass louvers, and a wall to be erected between the male stone-sheds and the female exercising yard.

Drogheda.—The chief structural defects are the want of proper debtor accommodation, and the position of the solitary cells for both sexes, which nearly adjoin each other. A proper laundry and drying-room, with a yard attached, are also required.

Mayo.—Water supply and sewerage inadequate; a drying-room, a reception-room for females, with a bath attached, quarters for debtors of this sex, baths in the hospital, and partitions in the school-rooms, are required; chapel inconvenient.

Meath.—The tread-wheel and laundry unpartitioned; the drying-room a mere makeshift; no due provision for debtors; no covered lavatories, nor baths attached to the reception-rooms; the hospital inconvenient, and the water-closets somewhat out of repair.

Monaghan.—The whole is about to undergo so extensive a structural alteration, that it is not necessary to enter into a detail of existing defects.

Queen's County.—The marshalsea is inadequate, there being but one building and one yard common to both master and pauper debtors.

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Roscommon.—The sewerage is indifferent; there is an inadequate provision for male debtors, and none for females; the chapel is badly constructed; there are no reception-rooms for either sex; the laundry is small and unpartitioned; the drying-room is nearly useless; there are no covered lavatories, except in the new female prison; there are no water-closets in the hospitals; and in the quarter assigned to the females there is no bath.

Sligo.—The tread-wheel and laundry require to be partitioned; there are no reception-wards with baths attached; no drunkards' cells, no covered lavatories, no baths on the male side, and no water-closets in the hospitals.

Tipperary, Nenagh.—The school-rooms and laundry are unpartitioned, and the hospitals are unprovided with fixed baths and water-closets. The drying-room and punishment cells are imperfect, and there is no provision for female debtors of both classes.

Tipperary, Clonmel.—There are no water-closets in the hospitals, there is no provision for female debtors, and the male laundry is unpartitioned.

Tyrone.—No due provision for debtors of either sex; no solitaries for females; no fumigating-room; the tread-wheel and laundry are unpartitioned; hospital defective.

Waterford (County and City).—A joint new prison, in the course of erection, will obviate the defects of the former separate buildings.

Wexford.—The hospital has but one staircase in common to both sexes.

Wicklow.—The hospital is limited and defective, and without baths and a proper exercising yard; the marshalsea for males is imperfect, there being but one yard for "masters" and "paupers," and there is no provision for female debtors.

Administrative Deficiencies.

Armagh.—No tell-tale clock; some of the approved forms of gaol-books wanting.

Carlow.—No school for either sex, and no night patrol; some forms wanting.

Cavan.—Female classification imperfect.

Clare.—Classification imperfect, and staff quite inadequate; handicraftsmen required among the turnkeys.

Cork County.—None of the turnkeys, except one, are trained handicraftsmen.

Cork City.—No tell-tale clock, no by-laws, and some of the approved forms wanting.

Donegal.—Female classification is imperfect. Both sexes take their meals in association; and the male industrial labour is limited almost solely to stone-breaking.

Down.—Only one detecter clock, which is badly placed.

Dublin County.—Schooling imperfect, and male industrial labour limited in character.

Dublin City, Richmond Bridewell.—Handicraftsmen not selected as turnkeys; schooling limited.

Dublin City, Grangegorman.—Some irregularities in the books.

Fermanagh.—Male industrial labour limited in character, and no definite punitive labour; no tell-tale clock.

Galway County.—Female classification imperfect; no intern patrol at night on male side; no female school; male school limited, as well as industrial employment; no tell-tale clock; some inaccuracies in the gaol-books.

Galway Town.—Classification imperfect; industrial labour and male education almost a nullity; no female school; the staff inadequate and ill-paid; no tell-tale clock.

Kerry.—Female supervision inadequate; schooling limited.

Kildare.—Night patrol limited; only one tell-tale clock.

Kilkenny, County and City.—Industrial labour limited; only one tell-tale clock.

King's County.—Schooling for females very imperfect; classification ditto; only one tell-tale clock.

Leitrim.—No tell-tale clock in action; female classification imperfect.

Limerick County.—The females in their work-rooms are in almost unrestricted association; punitive labour not definite; only one tell-tale clock.

Limerick City.—Classification very unsatisfactory; industrial labour limited; and attendance at the schools scanty.

Longford.—The meals taken in association; industrial labour limited; statutable order for sheets not complied with.

Louth, Dundalk.—Only one tell-tale clock; a want of trained handicraftsmen among the turnkeys; school attendance limited.

Louth, Drogheda.—No distinctive hard-labour; no schooling for females; no night patrol.

Mayo.—Female classification inadequate; female school registry imperfect; some of the approved forms of gaol books still wanting.

Meath.—Female classification inadequate; only one tell-tale clock; female school a nullity; industrial labour limited.

Monaghan.—No tell-tale clock; female classification at present inadequate; industrial labour and school attendance limited.

Queen's County.—Schooling imperfect; want of handicraftsmen among the turnkeys.

Roscommon.—Males associated at school and at industrial labour; females not adequately supervised, and imperfectly schooled; only one tell-tale clock.

Sligo.—Female classification imperfect; no tell-tale clock.

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Tipperary, Nenagh.—Female classification imperfect; only one tell-tale clock.

Tipperary, Clonmel.—Female classification imperfect; schooling limited.

Tyrone.—Females associated in the laundry; some of the approved forms of gaol-books still wanting.

Wexford.—No tell-tale clock; "hard labour" limited.

Wicklow.—Industrial employment scanty.

Conditions of Gaols, &c.

The foregoing tabular synopsis of the "improvements" carried into effect during the past year, enumerating as it does but a trifling amount of progress, and evidencing a reluctance to grapple effectively with the evils, which have formed the subject of many successive Reports, presents a disheartening contrast to the long and comprehensive records of the deficiencies, both material and administrative, which are to be found detailed, *in extenso*, in connexion with the several County and Borough Gaols under our inspection. On the present occasion, however, we refrain from dealing at large with the vexed question of prison improvement, and from urging the adoption of remedies, for the following reasons:—Firstly, a royal commission is holding an inquiry into the whole system of convict management throughout the United Kingdom, the result of which will, doubtless, affect our duties indirectly, and possibly directly, if it be suggested that detention in convict depots shall be substituted for the longer terms of imprisonment now fulfilled in ordinary gaols. Secondly, a Committee of the House of Lords is *pari passu* engaged in examining into the discipline of the prisons under the control of the local authorities in Great Britain, Ireland not being included within the scope of its consideration; but we anticipate that the report of the latter body will lay down principles of action, and of consequent legislation, which will probably be extended to this portion of the empire. Thirdly, although the financial position of those who contribute to the support of our gaols is more favourable than formerly, a considerable proportion of the expense of the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners being borne by the Consolidated Fund, we feel that the general distress referred to above, and corroborated by the great increase of debtors in confinement, has fallen so heavily upon the smaller farmers, who constitute a majority of the rate-payers, that urgency on our part would be inopportune, even if it were likely to elicit a successful response. Pending, therefore, the proceedings of the above tribunals, and under these circumstances, we restrict ourselves to the further elucidation of a subject which has long occupied a prominent place in our Reports, namely, the laws affecting the detention of lunatics in the prisons of this kingdom.

In our Report for 1861, we dwelt fully on the many and grave abuses arising from the operation of the Act 1 Vict., ch. 27, under which Magistrates are empowered to commit to the County and Borough Gaols of Ireland, lunatics alleged to be dangerous; we

pointed out how the Act, the result of panic legislation, had completely failed in the object for which it was intended, and that the attempt to amend it by the Act 8 and 9 Vict., ch. 107, had only increased the evil; we likewise showed that, when Lord Chancellor Sugden, by a circular addressed to the Magistrates of Ireland, endeavoured to prevent the abuses referred to, his efforts were ineffectual, and that special Committees of both Houses of Parliament, and the recommendation of the Royal Commission, were equally disregarded. That Commission reported in 1858 their opinion that the committal of lunatics to gaols and bridewells in Ireland ought to be discontinued; and recommended "the assimilation of the Irish law to that in England, which gives power to Magistrates, under the 68th section of the 16 and 17 Vict. ch. 97, to commit Lunatics direct to an Asylum or Hospital registered, or house licensed under the Act." The Inspectors-General of Prisons have in each succeeding report borne testimony, as the result of their experience, to the correctness of this suggestion, and have recorded it as their firm conviction, that, until the anomalous legislation respecting lunatics, which exists in Ireland, is repealed, the present fearful evils must continue unabated. *Forty-first Report.*

Having so recently enumerated the reasons, which, in our opinion, make the repeal of the Act, 1st Vict. ch. 27, necessary, as being inoperative for good, unjust to the ratepayers of particular districts, destructive of discipline in the prisons under our inspection, and often productive of permanent loss of reason, as well as of great mortality amongst a class, *not criminal*, but the irresponsible victims of disease and misfortune, we shall now confine ourselves to a statement of facts, which have come under our notice during the past year, proving the correctness of the observations we felt it our duty to make in our Report for 1861, and which show the grave responsibility incurred by delay in not at once remedying the evil.

In December last, Dr. Nugent, the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, called our attention to the case of a female holding a respectable position in society, whom, although her relatives could afford to pay for her maintenance in a private asylum, he found committed to Belfast Gaol as a dangerous lunatic, at the cost of the rates; and since the commencement of the present month (March, 1863), a Major (H. P.) in the Army, in receipt of a pension of 13*s.* 6*d.* a-day, besides being possessed of private means, has been committed to Wexford Gaol, as a dangerous lunatic, and is there supported at the expense of the ratepayers, whence under the sixth section of the Act he must be transmitted to the asylum of the district, and continue chargeable to the county.

Again, notwithstanding that in 1858 a circular was issued by the Executive relative to the committal of the insane from workhouses and other public institutions to gaols and bridewells, Magistrates still adhere, even in districts where there are vacancies in the asylums, to the practice thus reprehended, as being the least troublesome mode of disposing of lunatics; the certificates of qualification for admission, which the Governors of the asylums would demand, not being required; and this is done notwithstanding that

* Those observations we now reprint as an Appendix to this Report.

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the committal to the gaol is attended with a cost to the public of a fee of two guineas payable to the Medical Officer, who signs the certificate, besides other expenses.

Within the last few days, an aged female, paralysed and covered with bed sores, was committed as a dangerous lunatic to Clonmel Gaol from a neighbouring workhouse, although there was ample accommodation in the asylum. In the same gaol, a prisoner committed as a dangerous lunatic, has been for the last month retained under medical supervision, because the physician has not, up to this, felt himself justified in signing a certificate of insanity.

These cases, which are all of very recent occurrence, sufficiently show that the abuses are now as great as at any former period, and that without legislation they cannot possibly be abated.

The injustice to the ratepayers is the least of the evils resulting from these committals. In proportion as an improved construction is adopted, and the system of individual separation is enforced, the gaol necessarily becomes more unsuited for these irresponsible beings.

In one of the best administered prisons in Ireland, but strictly under the separate system, stringently carried out, we found, on both days of inspection during 1862, a female, who was committed as a dangerous lunatic, shut up in a cell in charge of two prisoners, there being no other place in this cellular prison where she could be kept. She was committed from the Union Workhouse at Ballymena to the county gaol, in September, where she remained until 11th December, when she died from debility, her constitution being totally broken down. During her imprisonment, she remained constantly crouched in the corner of her cell; and it is not to be wondered at that she should have sunk under influences so depressing, and in the absence of all external objects of interest, such as amuse the eye, and withdraw the thoughts from despondency and aberration.

To lunatics confined in cells in gaols, this depression must frequently occur; and on examining the Governor's Journal, or that of the Medical Officer, even in the best managed cellular prisons, such entries as the following will be found: "In February last one lunatic attempted suicide in her cell; and in March a lunatic nearly lost his right eye while fighting with the rest." And again: "A lunatic was found insensible in his cell, and was only recovered by the use of restoratives, and the care of the Medical Officer, after treatment in the hospital; another had a cut head." But such cases must necessarily occur, and no diligence can prevent them in the anomalous position in which the insane are placed in a gaol, whether placed separately or in association in a cell."

The sad effects of the confinement of an insane person in a cellular prison was strongly exemplified in the case of I. S., committed criminally to Dundalk Gaol; he was a native of the county of Monaghan, a man of steady habits, and had for some time been a sergeant in the local militia; but, in consequence of his failing intellect, having been discharged from the force at Carrickmacross, he wandered to Dundalk, and was committed as disorderly by the borough magistrates for one month, at the end of which time, on

the 3rd of last November, he was discharged from the gaol, but in a few hours afterwards re-committed for three months for disorderly conduct in the streets. His violence was such that it was necessary to confine him in a strait waistcoat; and within a short time his hands became much ulcerated from his struggles to free himself, and his front teeth were forced out of their sockets in his endeavours to bite off the bandages which restrained him. The Medical Officer wrote to the Inspectors-General of Prisons for advice how to act, and as soon as the legal forms were complied with, a warrant was issued by the Lord Lieutenant for the transmittal of the patient to the asylum of the district, and all arrangements were made for his reception, but before he could be removed, the unfortunate man was dead.

Another instance has, since the above was in type, come under our notice. The Medical Officer of Ennis Gaol, writes, on Monday, the 20th April—"On Friday night (17th inst.), J. S. was committed to this gaol as a dangerous lunatic, since which time he will neither swallow food or drink; he has not slept since his committal, and is occasionally very violent, endeavouring to dash his head against the walls and floor. The appliances and arrangements of the prison are quite insufficient and unsuitable for the care and treatment of the case." It is further added that, "on application at the Lunatic Asylum of the district at Limerick, the manager, although he had a vacancy in the Asylum, could not admit the lunatic until the warrant for his removal had been duly signed by the Lord Lieutenant, which caused a further delay until Friday, the 24th April; thus, notwithstanding that a vacancy existed in the Asylum, and the necessity for haste was most urgent (involving the life of a patient), one entire week was lost by the requirements of an act passed originally for the benefit of the community."

Many such cases have occurred during the past year, and lunatics have died from exhaustion and weakness, the result of want of food, which they could not be induced to take; and verdicts have been accordingly returned at coroners' inquests, "died from exhaustion, in consequence of having refused to take sufficient food to sustain life." Such evils could scarcely arise in an asylum furnished with proper appliances for the treatment of the insane and under skilled management; besides, in a disease caused by depression of the mind, which must be immeasurably increased by the gloom and surroundings of a gaol, effective treatment under such circumstances, becomes impossible. One lunatic confined in Ardee Bridewell, as dangerous, committed suicide, by hanging himself; but as the death did not occur within the walls of the county gaol, it is not included in the table of deaths.

In our Report for 1861, we showed that the mortality among the lunatic class of prisoners confined in the Irish gaols amounted to *thirteen* per cent., while the mortality among the sane prisoners was under *one* per cent.; the deaths in the Central Criminal Asylum at Dundrum being *under three* per cent.; in private asylums, *four and a-half* per cent.; and in the District Lunatic Asylums of Ireland, about *six and a-half* per cent.

Sixty-two prisoners died in the county gaols of Ireland in 1862,

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and one suicide in Ardee Bridewell, making altogether *sixty-three* deaths (not including four executions); of these, *forty-four were lunatics*, and *two epileptics*, a disease verging on insanity, leaving a balance of but seventeen deaths of sane prisoners during the year. The average number of lunatics in custody during 1862 was 363, showing a mortality of about the same ratio as last year, viz., thirteen per cent.; while the mortality among sane prisoners in custody was even less than in 1861.

It thus appears that the average rate of mortality in the prisons among lunatic prisoners was twice greater than the mortality in the Central Asylum for *Criminals* at Dundrum, which contains the same class of *lunatics* as the law contemplated to be fit subjects for committal to county prisons as *dangerous*. It moreover sometimes happens that lunatics really dangerous are not dealt with under the Act; and on our inspection of Drogheda Gaol, we found a lunatic in custody, who had been left at large until he had committed a frightful murder, and had attempted suicide.

These are some of the leading facts, which came under our notice during the year, with respect to the operation of the Act 1 Vic., ch. 27; but every one of the abuses detailed in last year's Report still continues. Lunatics are still brought to the gaols, tied down with ropes on cars, and amongst the numbers committed from union workhouses, sometimes very distressing cases occur. For instance, a female lunatic committed from Loughrea Workhouse to the ordinary bridewell of the town, brought forth a child in a cell of this minor prison, to which there is no power, as the law now stands, to appoint a female officer, and there she was compelled to remain for many weeks, until she was sufficiently recovered to be removed to Galway Gaol.

J. Corry Connellan.
John Lentaigne.

Extract from Report of 1861, with reference to Lunatics.

"Next with regard to the second class of intrusive occupants referred to above, we would again urgently beg to call attention to the total destruction of discipline, to the injurious effects on sane and insane prisoners, and to the excessive mortality among the latter class, resulting from the committals by Magistrates, to the County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, of Lunatics alleged to be dangerous—a subject in vain commented on in the Report of last year, as well as in many others which preceded it. It was there shown how completely the intentions of the Legislature are frustrated by such committals, as a large proportion of those so committed does not fall within the category of 'dangerous;' and an instance is given of one, 'an aged man, stone-blind, feeble in health, and of a quiet temperament, confined in Wexford Gaol as a dangerous Lunatic.' We believe that a serious responsibility is incurred by permitting this evil to continue, and we, therefore, feel it our duty now to bring the facts still more forcibly under the notice of Parliament, and to suggest the necessity of some remedial measure being passed.

"As far back as 1807, the principle was laid down by a select Committee of the House of Commons, '*that to confine Lunatics in common*

gaols is destructive of all possibility of the recovery of the insane, and of the security and comfort of the other prisoners.' In consequence, however, of the murder of a distinguished citizen of Dublin, by an insane person, the Act 1 Vict., ch. 27, authorizing Magistrates to commit dangerous Lunatics to gaols, was passed in 1838; but even as early as 1843, abuses had arisen, which elicited a circular from the then Lord Chancellor addressed to the Magistrates of Ireland; and in the same year a Select Committee of the Lords reported, '*that the Act, objectionable as it is, has been rendered still more so by the practices it has produced;*' and concluded their report by observing, '*that they are desirous of impressing on the House, as the result of their inquiries, the following propositions on which they have formed the strongest opinion: 1. The necessity of discontinuing, as soon as practicable, the committals of Lunatics to gaols and bridewells; 2. The necessity of amending the Act 1 Vic., ch. 27, which appears, on the authority of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to have led to the most serious abuses.*' The Act was soon after amended by the 8 & 9 Vict., ch. 107; but the abuses still continue, and are equally patent now, as when the Committee reported in 1843, notwithstanding the facts disclosed in the evidence taken before the Royal Commission, appointed to inquire into the state of the Lunatic Asylums in 1858, and the strong opinion expressed by the Commissioners on the subject. At page 38 in their Report, they lay down without reservation, '*That being satisfied, as well from personal observations as from the evidence given of the injury to the good order of the prison, and the bad effects which confinement in a gaol must have on the Lunatic, the provisions of the law allowing the committals of dangerous Lunatics to gaols, should be at once repealed.*'

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"The Commissioners propose that the Irish law should be assimilated to that in England, which gives power to Magistrates, under the 68th and subsequent sections of the 16 & 17 Vict., ch. 97, to commit Lunatics direct to an asylum, or to an hospital registered, or house licensed under the Act, so that, if the asylum be full, dangerous Lunatics remain in safe custody, and are cared for in a suitable place of detention, until they can be received into the asylum of the district. In this suggestion we fully agree, and we believe that, if it were carried out, it would meet the more pressing requirements of the case.

"The circular above referred to was addressed to Magistrates by Lord Chancellor Sugden, principally in order to correct two abuses, which had arisen from the working of the Act 1 Vict., ch. 27; one, that Lunatics already in safe custody in workhouses and hospitals, were transferred to gaols with the view of relieving the former establishments from the inconvenience of their presence; the other, that Lunatics not properly admissible to a pauper asylum, or chargeable on the rates, were committed to the gaol, and thence transferred, by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, to the asylum, without those checks upon improper admission, which are enforced in other cases. Both these abuses are now as frequent in 1862, as they were in 1843. There are, at present, twenty-six Lunatics confined in the City prisons, who have been committed as 'dangerous' by the Magistrates from the Dublin Union Workhouses to the gaol, the majority of whom are old and have been imbecile for years, three having been so committed since the 25th of February just past. By reference to the Appendix, No. II., to this Report, it will also be seen that, on the 31st of December, 1861, a patient in a Dublin hospital, labouring solely under puerperal mania, who had during the excitement incident to her condition, inflicted some severe injuries upon herself, was, although reduced to the extremity of weakness, taken from that institution, placed in the hands of the police, conveyed to the station at the Head Police Office, and thence committed to the City prison, as a dangerous lunatic,

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where, according to the entry of the medical officer in his journal, she arrived '*in a fearful state of mania and debility, so much so that it was feared that she would not reach the hospital alive. She never rallied, and died at 8 a.m. on the morning but one following.*' The Coroner's jury found 'that her death was accelerated by her removal *from* the hospital;' but the removal *to* a gaol was strictly according to the statute.

"We find in the reports of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, frequent references to these abuses; they show that '*as a general rule, Lunatics, on becoming troublesome or insubordinate in Workhouses, are sent to prison, probably by two ex-officio Guardians, to remain in gaol until regularly transferred by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant to the district Asylum*;' and as the 6th sec. of the Act requires that they should be sent to the asylum of the district in which the prison lies, a wrong is frequently done to the ratepayers of that district, who thus become liable for the maintenance of Lunatics belonging to other localities, and having no claim on their charity. The Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums refer to a circular, dated as far back as 1848, addressed by the Executive, at their suggestion, to Justices at Petty Sessions, for the purpose of checking the evil, but without effect; and they state, that '*applicants who have been refused admission by the Local Boards, are frequently sent to gaol as dangerously insane, and in this manner ultimately forced on the institutions.*' They instance the case of a Lunatic, a native of the west of Ireland, but resident for some years in Scotland, who was transmitted from Perth to Dublin in charge of keepers, handcuffed, leg-chained, and with his arms pinioned behind. This man was refused admittance into the Dublin Workhouse, but was subsequently committed to the City Prison, as a dangerous Lunatic; and thence transferred to the Dublin Lunatic Asylum. He has, we understand, been since discharged cured, and has returned to Scotland, from which country he would never have been sent, but for the facility afforded by the law in Ireland to commit Lunatics to gaols, a facility which is given in no other part of the United Kingdom. The Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums also state, as the result of their experience, that '*families, in order to get rid of the care and support of their insane relations, do not even think it worth their while to apply for admission into an asylum in the ordinary way, but depose to the existence of violent tendencies, the result too often of premeditated irritation; the interference of the police is all that is then necessary, as under their escort the Lunatics are brought to the county or city prison;*' and consequently they find that '*the great majority, so committed, exhibit no dangerous tendencies, are tranquil, and amenable to discipline;*' and, as might be expected, many are discharged on the certificate of the Medical Officer as being quiet, although not perhaps cured.

"Amongst the various classes of the insane committed by Magistrates to gaols, are many labouring under delirium, the effects of drink, or moral or physical causes of irritation, temporary in their nature. In such cases, the delirium usually passes away with the causes which produced it, and after a certain period the patient is discharged, not unfrequently without having required curative treatment; but even in these cases the irritation and excitement caused by the means adopted for the apprehension, committal, and transmission of the lunatic to gaol, often retard his recovery, and under any circumstance, a gaol, where grave offenders are suffering punishment, should not be converted into an hospital for the treatment of this, or any other disease. With another class, however, the results are quite different. Persons suffering under acute mania often require prompt and active remedies, as in fever, with other appliances suitable to their cases. With them, after a few weeks of neglect or improper treatment, the disease becomes fixed, or at least recovery becomes protracted and doubtful, so that besides the injury to the unfortunate individual, the rates

are heavily taxed for his continued maintenance, unless indeed he falls a victim to some of the maladies incident to his condition. These persons left without proper diet or curative appliances and in charge of prisoners, are frequently subjected to the most extreme means of coercion: they are kept tied with ropes, strapped down, or otherwise restrained, and we have occasionally found them handcuffed, with their hands behind their backs, to prevent them from injuring the other inmates of the prison. The instruments of restraint are generally in charge of the Hospital Nurse, and it appears, from the evidence adduced before the Commissioners, that they are sometimes used on the slightest grounds, and continued for long periods. By reference to the Appendix, No. II., to this Report, it will be seen that at one gaol on the day of inspection (21st September last), a Lunatic was strapped to the iron railing, which divides the day-room of the old building, in which the insane are kept, and in the County Book a minute of the Grand Jury at the previous Assizes animadverts strongly on this man's case, showing the length of time during which he had been subjected to the treatment. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that a Manager of a district asylum should observe in his evidence before the Royal Commissioners, '*that some of the worst cases come from "gaols,"*' and another, '*that he finds great difficulty in managing cases which come from gaols, but not much difference between those that come from workhouses and those ordinarily admitted,*' and again, '*the worst lunatic asylum is better for the treatment of the insane than the best gaol.*' We regret to say that our own experience confirms the correctness of these observations, and that such evils must arise is evident, when it is remembered that, where penal discipline is enforced, it is impossible that lunatics can remain in the body of the prison, and they are necessarily transferred to some outlying building where, being less under the immediate eye of the higher authorities of the gaol, they are more exposed to ill-treatment and neglect; indeed, instances have transpired of Lunatics, who, when they felt the attack coming on, have committed suicide under fear of being taken up by the police and committed to gaol; while, on the other hand, it is not unfrequent for insane persons, who have been formerly cured in an asylum, to offer themselves for re-admission when they are conscious of the recurrence of the disease.

"As has already been remarked, much unnecessary excitement and violence are caused by the apprehension and committal of Lunatics to gaols: they are very frequently brought by the police tied with ropes on a car to the gaol, or to the residence of a second Magistrate for committal; and if he is absent or hesitates to act, they are lodged in the bridewells, where they sometimes remain for weeks, while under medical examination, or while awaiting the Petty Sessions, or the indispensable signature of a second Magistrate to the committal. In these cases, injury to the Bridewell Keeper or to the patient sometimes results; and in the Appendix, No. II., to this Report is mentioned an instance of a Lunatic who, in July last, cut his throat in a bridewell, and when removed to the County gaol, committed suicide by hanging himself with the bandages taken from the wound. It is useless to multiply examples of individual suffering, as the mortality among the insane confined in the County prisons of Ireland demonstrates beyond doubt the grave responsibility incurred by delay in at once remedying the evil.

"By reference to the tables for 1861, of deaths in the Irish gaols, it will be seen that 61 prisoners died during the year: of these 39 were Lunatics; 3 died of epilepsy, a disease verging on insanity; and 2 of disease of the brain. The average number of Lunatics in custody during 1861 was 302, showing a mortality of about *thirteen* per cent. belonging to that class alone for the year, while the mortality among all other prisoners was under *one*

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per cent. From the last published Report of the Inspectors of Lunatics we learn that, during the two preceding years, the deaths in the Central Asylum for Criminal Lunatics, at Dundrum, were under 3 per cent.; in private asylums, 4½ per cent.; and in the District Lunatic Asylums of Ireland, about 6½ per cent. The Asylum at Dundrum contains the same class of Lunatics which, in the contemplation of the law, is committable to County Gaols as '*dangerous*,' yet a comparison shows as the result of treatment in the Asylum, a mortality of *three* per cent. in contrast to that in the gaols, which amounts to *thirteen* per cent. In other years a similar mortality has prevailed, and the records of the Irish prisons show, year after year, a destruction of life resulting from the operation of a law originally framed as a benefit to the community.

"Besides the evil consequences to the individual imprisoned on the charge of insanity, and the injury to discipline caused by the presence of irresponsible beings, many other abuses have arisen from the committal of Lunatics to gaols, but one, especially, by which the administration of justice is frustrated, and criminals guilty of grave offences, and sentenced to long imprisonments with '*hard labour*,' escape the full measure of the punishment included in the sentence of the Judge. Almost in every gaol the attendants on the insane are prisoners, and as the local authorities have no power to enforce this duty, they are compelled to accept such as *volunteer* their services, and to bribe them by extra diet and a total relaxation of penal discipline in their regard. Indeed, in mercy to the Lunatics, this is necessary, as otherwise the food intended for the patients might be consumed by the attendants. It will thus be seen that the responsible office of Lunatic-Keeper, for which elsewhere special training is considered indispensable, and which requires strong powers of self-control, tact, and temper, is handed over to criminals under sentence often for crimes caused by impulsive and ungovernable passions; who barter for immunity from punishment the performance of a duty which, under the circumstances, is generally both disgusting and dangerous. The result is, as appears from the evidence, that '*the Lunatic is very often brutally treated*,' and his moral status becomes still more debased; he is dirty, treacherous, and violent, and, as might be expected, officers and prisoners are sometimes severely wounded in his attacks.

"One of the turnkeys in Maryborough Gaol has been permanently maimed by a Lunatic; and in a former Report instances are recorded where Lunatics in the Dublin prisons very seriously wounded their sane fellow prisoners who were in attendance on them.

"The Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums are acquainted with the case of a convict, who so correctly simulated all the symptoms of insanity while under sentence of penal servitude, that he successfully baffled the skill of the most experienced medical officers of the prison, and was removed from the Convict Depôt to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Dundrum, where, exempted from penal discipline, he escaped the punishment awarded by the sentence of the Judge. After his discharge, this man confessed that he had acquired the perfect knowledge he possessed of the peculiar symptoms of insanity *while in charge of lunatics*, during the many years which he had spent in the county prisons, under sentence for his crimes.

"It is considered by persons who are most conversant with the treatment of the insane, that attention to diet, which should be nutritive and suitable, is of the utmost importance for their recovery; for that reason, in the District Asylums, they are supplied with meat sometimes on six days, and never less than four days in the week, besides tea, coffee, &c., and occasionally with beer and porter. In the prison, although their food is generally better than that of the prisoners under punishment, and includes larger rations of white bread and milk, it is in most not suffi-

ciently nutritive for their state; indeed a proper diet could not be intrusted to their prison attendants, as even that which is allocated to them is not always faithfully administered; for we find that the verdict of a Coroner's jury on a Lunatic, who died from mania and debility, records that the milk given to the deceased was skimmed, although contrary to the regulations of the gaol. *Forty-first Report.*

"In the District Asylums, as appears from the lately published Report of the Inspectors of Lunatics, the insane are industriously and usefully employed, principally in the open air in the gardens and pleasure-grounds of the institutions. They are engaged in the various occupations suited for their state, and their comforts and amusements are not neglected. In these institutions 'there are regularly trained bands of music, with apartments specially allocated for recreation. They are instructed by competent teachers in literature, singing, &c.,' and are surrounded by every appliance which can, to use the words of the Report, 'prove beneficial by giving a fixity to their thoughts, and divert them from the subject of their delusions.' In the gaol, on the other hand, they are, for the most part, placed in the gloomy buildings belonging to the old portion of the prison if a new one has been built, so as to interfere as little as possible with discipline, and men whose minds have partially given way under the adversities and misfortunes of life, are shut up in the cold flagged cells and day-rooms, and compelled to walk in the dreary yards or exercising rings of the prison, their employment being limited to picking oakum or cocoa fibre. Under such treatment the result cannot be favourable, and the intellect, already shaken, must sink under the influences which surround and oppress it. Such cases are far from rare. In a visit of inspection during this year, we were particularly struck by the appearance of an old woman, a widow, without friends, but obviously belonging to a better class, who was visibly and rapidly pining away under the consciousness that she was in a prison. The epileptics likewise suffer much in these places, so unsuited to their condition. In one gaol a patient of this class, who had fallen in a fit on the pavement of the prison yard on the day previous to our inspection, was severely cut in the face, and his eye was swollen and inflamed from the fall. We would wish to add that the very penal character of the institution must have a pernicious effect on the minds of such of the insane as are yet capable of thought, and instances have occurred in which it caused the relapse of those who were partially convalescent.

"The preceding observations are intended merely to recapitulate some of the leading objections to the committal to prison, among felons, of persons not criminal, but the irresponsible victims of disease and misfortune. The facts were long since proved before the Committee of the Lords when they reported to the House that '*they had formed the strongest opinion of the necessity of discontinuing, as soon as possible, the committals of Lunatics to gaols and bridewells.*' Seventeen years have since elapsed, and four years since the Royal Commissioners recommended '*the immediate removal from Magistrates of the power of committing dangerous Lunatics to gaols, and the assimilation of the Irish to the English law in this regard,*' nevertheless the evil has not abated, and there are more Lunatics confined in the Irish gaols now than at either of the above periods. We believe that the numbers will not diminish without legislation on the subject, as some years must elapse before sufficient accommodation can be provided in asylums.

"The District Asylums are for the most part full, and until the six new ones, ordered to be built, and the Auxiliary at Clonmel are completed, the gaols cannot be relieved from the presence of Lunatics. It would, therefore, entail much human suffering to postpone remedying the defects in the law until these institutions are rendered capable of containing all the

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insane who should be placed in them. We believe that the suggestions of the Royal Commissioners in 1858, that 'the provisions of the 16th & 17th Vict., ch. 97 (England), which enables Magistrates to commit Lunatics direct to asylums, or to registered hospitals or houses licensed under the Act, should be extended to Ireland,' would at once remove the evils of the present system, so far as the committal of dangerous Lunatics to gaols, but something more would be required to provide accommodation for the insane now confined in them and others of the same class, for whom there is at present no room in the District Asylums. The large and well-situated Convict Depôt at Philipstown, which is already provided with suitable appliances for the treatment of the insane, padded cells, &c., became vacant on the 31st March, and we would submit for the consideration of the authorities that the occupation of the building for the purpose temporarily, pending the completion of the new asylums, would enable the provisions of the English law to be brought without delay into force in Ireland. This would be attended with the best results, as the building has sufficient capacity to contain all the Lunatics at present confined in the Irish gaols, and is thoroughly adapted, furnished, and ready for immediate reception. Legal provision should, however, be made for the transfer of Lunatics from their own counties to Philipstown, additional powers being given to the Lord Lieutenant or Inspectors of Lunatics for the selection of the cases most suitable for removal."

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TABLE I.—NUMBER of COMMITTALS to the several County and Borough

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	CONVICTED.																					
	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						Summary.						Under Revenue Laws.		Under Poor Law Act.		By Courts Martial.	Deserters.	Under Vagrant Acts.		Drunkards.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Criminal Lunatics.		Offenders under Larceny Act.		Misdemeanants.		Dangerous Lunatics.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	24	9	41	18	.	.	116	95	603	809	23	3	11	2	18	2	.	40	22	14	205	319
Armagh,	26	18	22	6	.	.	29	43	162	81	19	8	7	1	3	2	.	4	3	7	48	50
Carlow,	10	11	15	9	1	.	14	32	33	14	1	1	.	.	2	9	.	5	6	6	89	16
Cavan,	16	11	34	2	2	2	6	24	130	25	16	5	4	1	3	10	.	.	8	14	76	47
Clare,	21	2	32	12	.	.	14	25	48	16	6	3	4	.	24	13	1	.	5	17	12	40
Cork County,	79	15	46	6	1	.	88	62	329	176	20	17	5	2	26	24	29	.	31	4	41	28
,, City,	67	51	19	4	.	.	32	41	276	363	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	49	36	.	.
Donegal,	9	10	75	7	.	.	12	7	177	27	29	16	35	6	5	2	.	3	2	3	25	21
Down,	43	23	32	3	.	.	17	30	129	86	21	9	2	.	10	7	.	.	11	5	46	42
Dublin County,	30	7	17	10	2	.	54	37	279	216	15	7	2	.	.	.	.	19	97	50	77	75
Dublin City:																						
Richmond B.,	201	.	61	.	1	.	435	.	1,080	.	48	.	19	.	5	.	15	38	146	.	584	.
Grangegorman P	.	134	.	36	.	.	.	242	.	1,593	.	55	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	239	.	1,839
Fermanagh,	17	5	30	4	.	.	20	11	91	46	9	5	5	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	39	11
Galway County,	26	18	97	7	1	.	34	28	148	70	19	8	3	.	15	17	.	3	6	10	12	9
,, Town,	13	4	16	7	.	.	16	3	98	46	4	5	1	1	4	4	.	1	17	30	110	111
Kerry,	26	9	39	2	.	.	34	28	177	63	9	1	1	2	28	7	.	10	9	2	53	37
Kildare,	29	11	6	1	.	.	11	10	90	178	8	2	.	.	6	3	3	19	15	27	45	152
Kilkenny County,	17	7	28	1	.	.	6	21	70	26	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	9	5	34	1
,, City,	6	2	.	.	.	.	8	18	35	27	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	4	8	51	123
King's,	29	7	15	.	.	.	29	15	98	38	8	4	.	.	9	4	.	1	3	2	30	11
Leitrim,	13	2	18	.	1	.	20	14	118	26	1	1	7	2	2	5	4	8	.	.	40	37
Limerick County,	31	18	23	13	.	.	54	30	136	40	7	6	1	.	15	22	1	4	11	6	47	6
,, City,	18	7	3	.	.	.	28	40	250	151	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	9	12	22	108	43
Londonderry,	25	10	11	1	.	.	29	20	124	25	17	4	9	1	4	.	.	7	7	4	125	229
Longford,	19	9	48	1	2	.	9	10	121	35	2	1	.	.	24	25	2	.	5	7	38	3
Louth, Dundalk,	8	3	14	4	.	.	20	22	75	54	10	5	1	.	3	.	.	10	3	6	41	72
,, Drogheda	1	1	3	.	1	.	5	4	32	91	.	2	.	.	.	.	10	7	4	7	76	46
Mayo,	36	38	85	13	.	.	21	22	218	105	16	19	6	1	18	11	.	11	9	17	35	14
Meath,	10	7	7	.	.	.	22	16	75	28	6	5	.	.	9	6	.	6	3	2	23	3
Monaghan,	15	14	28	2	.	.	26	28	74	13	8	3	10	1	2	2	1	2	.	.	54	24
Queen's,	25	17	76	11	.	.	21	29	95	55	3	3	.	.	.	5	1	4	1	1	79	12
Roscommon,	20	4	17	.	.	.	12	9	81	31	9	8	.	.	12	29	3	.	7	3	10	19
Sligo,	18	6	18	.	.	.	18	9	157	22	4	2	7	7	12	8	2	3	4	6	52	21
Tip., Nenagh,	11	3	27	3	.	.	63	55	85	51	8	11	4	.	7	3	2	3	18	12	133	16
,, Clonmel,	34	11	32	1	.	.	37	49	225	161	14	8	1	.	15	4	.	5	38	25	199	54
Tyrone,	19	10	22	8	.	.	40	32	183	63	3	1	6	4	14	5	13	5	18	43	51	20
Waterford County,	28	11	7	.	.	.	22	14	61	21	2	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	12	1
,, City,	9	1	9	.	.	.	16	11	64	110	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	3	4	108	196
Westmeath,	19	4	11	.	1	.	20	10	120	11	5	4	1	.	23	13	3	10	7	39	93	25
Wexford,	37	18	14	4	.	1	17	52	30	27	13	7	2	2	6	14	2	10	23	12	99	14
Wicklow,	23	7	9	2	.	1	9	8	65	27	6	5	1	.	7	3	28	4	3	2	80	1
Total Males,	1,108	.	1107	.	13	.	1,484	.	6,445	.	399	.	160	.	334	.	120	290	627	.	3,080	.
Total Females,	.	555	.	198	.	4	.	1,256	.	5,047	.	254	.	38	.	260	.	.	.	699	.	3,788
Total M. and F.	1,663		1,305		17		2,740		11,492		653		198		594		410		1,326		6,868	

Gaols during the year 1862, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

Total.		Not Convicted.												Untried Prisoners in custody on 31st Dec., 1862.		Total.		
		Felons.				Misdemeanants.				For further Examination.		Total.						
		Acquitted.		No Bill or no Prosecution.		Acquitted.		No Bill or no Prosecution.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
1,103	1,271	10	3	1	1	8	5	13	6	85	34	117	49	20	3	1,240	1,323	2,563
323	216	5	2	7	2	1	.	1	1	53	48	67	53	6	5	396	274	670
176	98	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	10	14	15	3	1	193	114	307
295	141	1	.	.	1	.	1	10	.	55	12	66	14	4	3	365	158	523
167	128	2	.	2	.	6	1	2	.	71	30	83	31	1	3	251	162	413
695	334	9	4	9	1	1	1	7	.	29	11	55	17	27	5	777	356	1,133
457	495	.	.	12	19	.	.	5	2	61	12	78	33	2	2	537	530	1,067
372	99	1	.	.	1	4	3	1	.	37	6	43	10	7	5	422	114	536
311	205	5	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	51	15	60	18	7	1	378	224	602
592	402	8	3	4	.	5	1	3	1	63	17	83	22	6	4	681	428	1,109
2,633	.	64	.	21	.	10	.	10	.	311	.	416	.	31	.	3,080	.	3,080
.	4,141	.	44	.	33	.	5	.	6	.	156	.	244	.	16	.	4,401	4,401
214	84	4	2	2	.	.	2	.	.	33	16	39	20	3	1	256	105	361
364	167	15	7	3	1	5	1	.	.	12	.	35	9	6	6	405	182	587
280	211	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	34	10	35	12	.	.	315	223	538
386	151	6	5	5	1	1	.	.	.	31	9	43	15	12	3	441	169	610
232	384	4	2	2	1	1	.	1	1	37	19	45	23	11	7	288	414	702
173	64	4	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	30	7	35	11	10	4	218	79	297
115	179	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	21	43	21	2	.	160	200	360
222	81	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	17	10	19	10	8	.	249	91	340
232	87	2	3	6	.	1	.	.	.	61	6	70	9	3	.	305	96	401
330	141	1	2	.	2	12	.	.	.	50	22	63	26	16	5	409	172	581
430	264	3	1	2	1	3	2	1	.	571	258	580	262	5	2	1,015	528	1,543
358	294	6	6	5	6	.	.	.	1	139	68	150	81	10	8	518	383	901
270	91	5	2	3	2	3	.	8	.	60	21	79	25	10	1	359	117	476
185	166	2	3	.	1	8	.	1	1	31	9	42	14	6	2	233	182	415
139	151	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	19	49	19	7	.	195	170	365
455	240	16	11	32	14	35	18	41	11	10	4	134	58	9	3	598	301	899
161	67	3	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	11	5	15	10	4	2	180	79	259
220	87	6	1	2	.	5	.	.	.	13	12	26	13	11	3	257	103	360
305	133	10	7	4	1	11	3	15	5	23	15	63	31	11	5	379	169	548
171	103	6	3	1	1	1	.	.	.	19	2	27	6	12	4	210	113	323
295	81	11	3	1	1	1	1	.	1	48	10	61	16	9	2	365	99	464
361	154	3	4	5	.	20	.	4	.	45	11	77	15	7	2	445	171	616
600	313	8	9	8	3	1	1	.	.	90	56	107	69	15	9	722	391	1,113
377	186	5	.	7	.	2	.	1	1	25	10	40	11	8	5	425	202	627
143	55	5	6	6	4	3	.	3	3	3	.	20	13	3	8	166	76	242
224	322	5	.	4	1	5	.	.	.	10	3	24	4	6	3	254	329	583
313	106	1	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	19	4	23	10	4	3	340	119	459
253	151	4	6	1	.	.	1	1	3	21	13	27	23	6	2	286	176	462
235	56	2	6	.	.	5	.	13	2	.	.	20	8	3	1	258	65	323
15,167	.	246	.	165	.	161	.	142	.	2,359	.	3,073	.	331	.	18,571	.	.
.	12,099	.	161	.	101	.	51	.	46	.	991	.	1,350	.	139	.	13,588	.
27,266		407		266		212		188		3,350		4,423		470				32,159

TABLE II.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed to the several County and Borough year, and also the Number of those Individuals who had *not* been in any

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	CONVICTED (EXCLUSIVE OF MILITARY PRISONERS, LUNATICS AND DRUNKARDS.)															
	Committed in 1862.										Number of				No. of the foregoing Individuals who had *not* been in any Gaol previous to 1862.	
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and upwards.		Individuals.		Committals.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	667	359	56	70	11	37	2	12	3	42	739	520	835	949	569	234
Armagh,	233	100	8	10	1	6	.	5	.	.	242	121	252	158	181	78
Carlow,	76	73	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	78	77	80	81	71	62
Cavan,	184	78	5	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	190	81	201	87	177	77
Clare,	112	77	18	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	130	81	148	85	118	51
Cork County,	540	205	22	16	4	13	1	2	1	1	568	237	605	289	408	153
„ City,	366	349	29	36	5	11	1	4	.	5	401	405	443	495	261	167
Donegal,	282	48	15	5	1	.	.	1	.	.	298	54	315	62	260	35
Down,	236	124	4	12	.	2	.	.	.	.	240	138	244	154	205	91
Dublin County,	410	203	22	16	4	6	2	1	1	9	439	235	479	320	297	153
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	1,538	.	128	.	36	.	9	.	2	.	1,713	.	1,948	.	986	.
Grangegorman P.	.	1,088	.	220	.	76	.	30	.	56	.	1,470	.	2,247	.	651
Fermanagh,	142	64	10	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	153	66	166	68	129	54
Galway County,	307	117	8	9	1	2	1	1	.	1	317	130	330	150	235	59
„ Town,	120	77	10	9	4	.	2	.	1	.	137	86	165	95	71	31
Kerry,	289	93	11	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	301	103	314	113	233	74
Kildare,	138	113	4	8	1	7	2	5	.	8	145	141	157	230	113	84
Kilkenny County,	122	42	4	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	126	751	130	60	97	21
„ City,	42	38	4	7	1	1	.	.	.	.	47	46	53	55	30	24
King's,	177	51	3	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	180	57	183	66	177	51
Leitrim,	168	32	5	5	.	1	.	1	.	.	173	39	178	49	148	28
Limerick County,	243	109	14	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	257	119	271	129	221	88
„ City,	235	166	21	14	12	9	.	.	.	.	268	189	313	221	231	162
Londonderry,	169	44	17	7	2	1	.	.	.	.	188	52	209	61	130	45
Longford,	167	33	18	12	5	3	2	4	.	1	192	53	226	87	138	28
Louth, Dundalk,	109	51	3	5	3	6	.	1	.	1	115	64	124	89	92	21
„ Drogheda,	33	26	6	8	.	3	.	1	.	7	39	45	45	103	26	15
Mayo,	375	198	4	3	2	1	1	.	.	.	382	202	393	207	360	190
Meath,	115	23	4	5	1	4	.	2	.	1	120	35	126	59	98	20
Monaghan,	153	57	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	154	58	155	60	150	53
Queen's,	192	81	10	6	2	4	.	2	.	1	204	94	218	118	183	72
Roscommon,	122	44	12	13	1	2	.	.	.	.	135	59	149	76	117	55
Sligo,	206	50	12	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	219	54	234	58	178	30
Tipperary, Nenagh,	204	87	4	10	1	.	.	2	.	2	209	101	215	127	196	83
„ Clonmel,	309	159	21	15	6	4	2	5	1	6	339	189	382	251	216	104
Tyrone,	237	101	20	14	4	3	1	.	2	4	264	122	305	165	225	74
Waterford County,	81	18	14	2	.	2	5	.	.	4	100	26	129	48	81	18
„ City,	98	126	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	99	126	101	126	87	79
Westmeath,	184	50	4	5	3	3	.	2	.	.	191	60	201	77	176	42
Wexford,	105	77	9	16	2	1	.	3	.	1	116	98	129	129	89	69
Wicklow,	105	39	3	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	110	44	117	49	129	36
Total Males,	9,591	.	566	.	117	.	33	.	11	.	10,318	.	11,268	.	7,889	.
Total Females,	.	4,870	.	612	.	212	.	84	.	150	.	5,928	.	8,053	.	3,462
Total M. and F.,	14,461		1,178		329		117		161		16,246		19,321		11,351	

Gaols in 1862, and the number of times each of them was committed within the Gaol previous to 1862, *so far as could be ascertained*, by Sexes, Offences, &c.

Military Prisoners.					Lunatics.													County and Borough Gaols.
Committed in 1862.		Number of		No. of the foregoing Individuals who had *not* been in any Gaol previous to 1862.	Committed in 1862.								Number of				No. of the foregoing Individuals who had *not* been in any Gaol previous to 1862.	
					Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Individuals.		Committals.			
Once.	Twice.	Individuals.	Committals.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
38	1	39	40	29	23	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	3	23	3	19	2	Antrim.
4	.	4	4	4	17	6	1	1	.	.	.	.	18	7	19	8	16	7	Armagh.
5	.	5	5	5	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	2	1	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	14	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	16	7	18	7	12	7	Cavan.
1	.	1	1	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	6	3	4	2	Clare.
27	1	28	29	25	18	17	1	.	.	.	.	.	19	17	20	17	18	17	Cork County.
13	.	13	13	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	„ City.
3	.	3	3	2	29	12	.	2	.	.	.	.	29	14	29	16	26	12	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	.	19	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	20	9	21	9	16	6	Down.
17	1	18	19	16	17	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	7	17	7	14	5	Dublin County.
53	.	53	53	51	42	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	45	.	48	.	39	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	.	.	53	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	54	.	55	.	39	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	9	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	5	9	5	8	2	Fermanagh.
3	.	3	3	3	19	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	8	19	8	14	8	Galway County.
1	.	1	1	1	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	4	5	.	4	„ Town.
10	.	10	10	9	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	9	1	8	.	Kerry.
22	.	22	22	19	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	8	2	7	2	Kildare.
2	.	2	2	2	5	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	7	3	2	1	Kilkenny County.
9	.	9	9	6	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	2	1	„ City.
1	.	1	1	1	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	8	4	8	4	King's.
12	.	12	12	12	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	2	1	Leitrim.
5	.	5	5	5	7	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	7	5	7	6	7	5	Limerick County.
9	.	9	9	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
7	.	7	7	4	17	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	4	17	4	15	4	Londonderry.
2	.	2	2	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	4	1	3	1	Longford.
10	.	10	10	10	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	5	10	5	9	4	Louth, Dundalk.
17	.	17	17	17	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	2	.	.	„ Drogheda.
11	.	11	11	11	12	19	2	.	.	.	.	.	14	19	16	19	11	14	Mayo.
4	1	5	6	3	6	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	6	4	6	5	4	3	Meath.
3	.	3	3	3	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	8	3	8	3	Monaghan.
5	.	5	5	5	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	3	3	3	2	Queen's.
3	.	3	3	3	9	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	8	9	8	8	5	Roscommon.
5	.	5	5	3	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	4	2	4	1	Sligo.
5	.	5	5	5	8	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	11	8	11	7	10	Tipperary, Nenagh.
5	.	5	5	5	14	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	14	7	14	8	13	5	„ Clonmel.
18	.	18	18	14	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	3	1	3	1	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	2	6	2	6	Waterford County.
15	.	15	15	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City
13	.	13	13	13	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	4	6	4	6	4	Westmeath.
12	.	12	12	11	13	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	8	13	8	10	8	Wexford.
24	4	28	32	15	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	6	6	4	6	Wicklow.
394	8	402	410	351	387	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	398	.	409	.	335	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	.	.	.	242	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	250	.	258	.	203	Total Females.
402		402	410	351	629		19		.		.		648		667		538		Total M. and F.

[*continued.*

TABLE II. *continued.*—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed to the several County and the year, by

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DRUNKARDS.															
	Committed in 1862.										Number of				No. of the foregoing Individuals who had *not* been in any Gaol previous to 1862.	
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and upwards.		Individuals.		Committals.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	187	175	6	12	2	8	.	6	.	10	195	211	205	319	174	157
Armagh,	27	17	2	7	1	2	.	2	2	1	32	29	48	50	22	8
Carlow,	66	9	5	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	74	11	89	16	52	9
Cavan,	64	15	.	4	1	4	1	.	1	2	67	25	76	47	55	7
Clare,	10	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	11	10	12	40	5	1
Cork County,	28	9	4	8	.	1	.	.	1	.	33	18	41	28	25	7
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	23	9	1	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	24	13	25	21	17	1
Down,	34	17	2	7	1	1	.	.	1	1	38	26	46	42	28	10
Dublin County,	68	39	3	8	1	2	.	2	.	1	*60	*26	77	75	47	22
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	505	.	31	.	4	.	.	.	5	.	545	.	584	.	326	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	339	.	145	.	91	.	44	.	92	.	711	.	1,839	.	183
Fermanagh,	10	5	2	.	4	2	2	.	1	.	19	7	39	11	13	4
Galway County,	10	5	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	7	12	9	4	2
„ Town,	62	15	10	3	4	2	.	1	2	12	78	33	110	111	22	4
Kerry,	48	2	1	2	1	1	.	1	.	4	50	10	53	37	23	.
Kildare,	28	20	4	8	1	2	.	1	.	1	33	32	45	152	24	15
Kilkenny County,	32	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	1	34	1	17	1
„ City,	41	10	5	8	.	5	.	3	.	8	46	34	51	123	28	3
King's,	22	7	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	9	30	11	22	7
Leitrim,	32	10	4	2	.	2	.	1	.	2	36	17	40	37	30	11
Limerick County,	47	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	5	47	6	45	4
„ City,	89	34	5	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	97	38	108	43	82	29
Londonderry,	87	43	11	17	4	9	1	6	.	†13	103	88	125	229	55	29
Longford,	15	3	4	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	23	3	38	3	12	1
Louth, Dundalk,	37	20	2	1	.	6	.	3	.	3	39	33	41	72	19	8
„ Drogheda,	45	13	6	4	2	.	.	2	1	3	54	22	76	46	29	8
Mayo,	18	8	4	1	3	.	.	1	.	.	25	10	35	14	21	4
Meath,	17	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	2	23	3	13	.
Monaghan,	28	9	4	1	3	3	1	1	1	.	37	14	54	24	26	7
Queen's,	56	9	7	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	66	10	79	12	42	4
Roscommon,	8	5	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	9	8	10	19	4	1
Sligo,	29	7	6	1	2	1	.	1	1	1	38	11	52	21	14	2
Tipperary, Nenagh,	105	14	7	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	115	15	133	16	100	12
„ Clonmel,	151	19	12	1	2	.	2	2	2	5	169	27	199	54	98	14
Tyrone,	51	6	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	51	12	51	20	37	9
Waterford County,	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	12	1	12	1
„ City,	40	39	2	16	3	5	4	6	5	10	54	76	108	196	30	16
Westmeath,	58	5	6	.	1	2	.	1	4	2	69	10	93	25	32	1
Wexford,	61	3	12	.	2	1	2	2	.	.	77	6	99	14	58	1
Wicklow,	61	1	8	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	70	1	80	1	28	.
Total Males,	2,312	.	187	.	53	.	16	.	30	.	2,586	.	3,080	.	1,691	.
Total Females,	.	950	.	274	.	155	.	90	.	179	.	1,622	.	3,788	.	603
Total M. and F.	3,262		461		208		106		209		4,208		6,868		2,294	

* Exclusive of 12 males and 26 females convicted of other offences besides drunkenness.

Borough Gaols in 1862, and the number of times each of them was committed within
Sexes, Offences, &c.

Not Convicted, Untried, &c.																County and Borough Gaols.
Committed in 1862.										Number of				No. of the foregoing Individuals who had *not* been in any Gaol previous to 1862.		
Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and upwards		Individuals.		Committals.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
118	36	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	122	37	137	52	105	26	Antrim.
69	52	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	71	55	73	58	29	24	Armagh.
17	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	16	17	16	14	15	Carlow.
70	11	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	14	70	17	63	5	Cavan.
58	28	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	71	31	84	34	38	14	Clare.
82	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	82	22	82	22	73	16	Cork County.
66	26	4	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	72	30	80	35	59	24	„ City.
50	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	15	50	15	26	6	Donegal.
65	19	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	19	67	19	61	16	Down.
85	26	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	87	26	89	26	67	22	Dublin County.
439	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	443	.	447	.	323	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	160	.	31	.	10	.	2	.	.	.	203	.	260	.	116	Grangegorman P.
38	17	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	19	42	21	29	16	Fermanagh.
33	15	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	15	41	15	32	13	Galway County.
34	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	12	35	12	20	4	„ Town.
51	13	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	53	15	55	18	35	10	Kerry.
51	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	27	56	30	42	21	Kildare.
45	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	15	45	15	36	10	Kilkenny County.
45	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	21	45	21	35	11	„ City.
27	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	10	27	10	27	10	King's.
73	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	73	9	73	9	59	6	Leitrim.
79	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	79	31	79	31	79	31	Limerick County.
492	186	23	19	13	8	2	4	.	.	530	217	585	264	448	196	„ City.
115	53	13	9	5	6	1	.	.	.	134	68	160	89	90	48	Londonderry.
79	24	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	84	25	89	26	51	15	Longford.
46	14	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	15	48	16	39	13	Louth, Dundalk.
48	15	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	17	56	19	44	14	„ Drogheda.
141	59	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	142	60	143	61	139	59	Mayo.
17	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	12	19	12	17	11	Meath.
37	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	16	37	16	35	12	Monaghan.
74	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	74	36	74	36	69	32	Queen's.
39	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	10	39	10	39	10	Roscommon.
64	16	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	67	17	70	18	55	13	Sligo.
84	13	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	84	15	84	17	77	9	Tipperary, Nenagh.
99	38	10	14	1	4	.	.	.	.	110	56	122	78	90	32	„ Clonmel.
46	14	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	15	48	16	29	7	Tyrone.
23	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	21	23	21	23	21	Waterford County.
30	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	7	30	7	30	7	„ City.
27	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	10	27	13	27	9	Westmeath.
24	18	3	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	28	21	33	25	25	15	Wexford.
23	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	9	23	9	20	1	Wicklow.
3,103	.	102	.	23	.	3	.	.	.	3,231	.	3,404	.	2,599	.	Total Males.
.	1,152	.	100	.	31	.	6	.	.	.	1,289	.	1,489	.	940	Total Females.
4,255		202		54		9		.		4,520		4,893		3,539		Total M. and F.

† Represents 107 committals.

[*continued.*

TABLE II. *continued.*—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in 1862, and the number of times each of them was committed within the year, by Sexes, Offences, &c.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS.															
	Committed in 1862.										Number of				No. of the foregoing Individuals who had *not* been in any Gaol previous to 1862.	
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and upwards.		Individuals.		Committals.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1,033	573	67	83	13	45	2	18	3	52	1,118	771	1,240	1,323	896	419
Armagh,	350	175	13	21	2	8	.	7	2	1	367	212	396	274	252	117
Carlow,	166	99	7	5	1	.	1	.	1	1	176	105	193	114	144	87
Cavan,	332	111	7	10	2	4	1	.	1	2	343	127	365	158	307	96
Clare,	187	110	32	7	.	.	.	2	.	6	219	125	251	162	165	68
Cork County,	695	253	28	24	4	14	1	2	2	1	730	294	777	356	549	193
„ City,	446	375	33	39	7	12	1	4	.	5	487	435	537	530	334	191
Donegal,	387	84	16	8	1	2	.	2	.	.	404	96	422	114	331	54
Down,	354	169	8	19	1	3	.	.	1	1	364	192	378	224	310	123
Dublin County,	597	275	28	24	5	8	2	3	1	10	621	294	681	428	441	202
Dublin City, Richmond B.	2,577	.	166	.	40	.	9	.	7	.	2,799	.	3,080	.	1,725	.
Grangegorman P.	.	1,640	.	397	.	177	.	76	.	148	.	2,438	.	4,401	.	989
Fermanagh,	199	91	14	4	4	2	3	.	1	.	221	97	256	105	179	76
Galway County,	372	145	13	11	1	2	1	1	.	1	387	160	405	182	288	82
„ Town,	221	109	20	12	8	2	2	1	3	12	254	136	315	223	114	43
Kerry,	407	109	14	13	2	2	.	1	.	4	423	129	441	169	308	84
Kildare,	247	162	8	16	2	9	2	6	.	9	259	202	288	414	205	122
Kilkenny County,	206	61	6	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	212	70	218	79	154	33
„ City,	139	70	9	15	1	6	.	3	.	8	149	102	160	200	101	39
King's,	235	72	7	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	242	80	249	91	235	72
Leitrim,	287	52	9	7	.	3	.	2	.	2	296	66	305	96	251	46
Limerick County,	381	148	14	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	395	160	409	172	357	128
„ City,	825	386	49	36	28	18	2	4	.	.	904	444	1,015	528	770	387
Londonderry,	395	144	41	33	11	16	2	6	.	13	449	212	518	383	294	126
Longford,	267	61	26	13	8	3	3	4	1	1	305	82	359	117	206	45
Louth, Dundalk,	212	90	6	7	3	12	.	4	.	4	221	117	233	182	169	46
„ Drogheda,	144	56	16	14	2	3	.	3	1	10	163	86	195	170	116	37
Mayo,	557	284	11	5	1	1	1	1	.	.	574	291	598	301	542	267
Meath,	159	39	9	7	5	4	.	2	.	1	169	53	180	79	135	34
Monaghan,	229	85	5	1	3	4	1	1	1	.	239	91	257	103	222	75
Queen's,	330	129	17	6	5	5	.	2	.	1	352	143	379	169	302	110
Roscommon,	181	67	13	14	1	3	.	.	.	1	195	85	210	113	171	71
Sligo,	308	73	21	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	333	83	365	99	254	46
Tipperary, Nenagh,	406	125	11	13	2	.	1	2	1	2	421	142	445	171	385	114
„ Clonmel,	578	222	43	31	9	8	4	7	3	11	637	379	722	391	422	155
Tyrone,	355	122	21	20	4	3	1	1	2	4	383	150	425	202	308	91
Waterford County,	118	46	14	2	.	2	5	.	.	4	137	54	166	76	118	46
„ City,	183	172	3	16	3	5	4	6	5	10	198	209	254	329	162	102
Westmeath,	288	69	10	5	4	5	.	3	4	2	306	84	340	119	254	56
Wexford,	215	106	24	18	5	3	2	5	.	1	246	133	286	176	193	93
Wicklow,	219	55	15	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	237	60	258	65	196	43
Total Males,	15,787	.	874	.	193	.	52	.	41	.	16,935	.	18,571	.	12,865	.
Total Females,	.	7,214	.	994	.	398	.	180	.	329	.	9,089	.	13,588	.	5,208
Total M. and F.	23,001		1,868		591		232		370		26,024		32,159		18,073	

SUMMARY OF TABLE II.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS committed to the several COUNTY and BOROUGH GAOLS from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1862; and the number of times each of them was committed within the year.

	Convicted (exclusive of following Classes.)		Military Prisoners	Lunatics.		Drunkards.		Not convicted, Untried, &c.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Number of Individuals—												
Committed Once within the year,	9,591	4,870	394	387	242	2,312	950	3,103	1,152	15,787	7,214	23,001
„ Twice „	566	612	8	11	8	187	274	102	100	874	994	1,868
„ Three times „	117	212	.	.	.	53	155	23	31	193	398	591
„ Four times „	33	84	.	.	.	16	90	3	6	52	180	232
„ Five times and upwards,	11	150	.	.	.	30	179	.	.	41	329	370
Total number of Individuals committed, Males,	10,318	.	402	398	.	2,586	.	3,231	.	16,935	.	.
Females,	.	5,928	.	.	250	.	1,622	.	1,289	.	9,089	.
M. & F.,	16,246		402	648		4,208		4,520		.	.	26,024
Total number of committals in 1862, and their results, Males,	11,268	.	410	409	.	3,080	.	3,404	.	18,571	.	.
Females,	.	8,053	.	.	258	.	3,788	.	1,489	.	13,588	.
M. & F.,	19,321		410	667		6,868		4,893		.	.	32,159
Number of the above Individuals who had *not* been in any Gaol previous to 1862, Males,	7,889	.	351	335	.	1,691	.	2,599	.	12,865	.	.
Females,	.	3,462	.	.	203	.	603	.	940	.	5,208	.
M. & F.,	11,351		351	538		2,294		3,539		.	.	18,073

TABLE III.—SPECIAL RETURN, showing how many of the Individuals Committed to the any Gaol, from their *first* Committal *in any year*, to the 31st December, 1862,

County and Borough Gaols.	Once Only.				Twice.				Thrice.				Four Times.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	38	6	858	413	4	.	84	81	.	.	24	33	2	.	22	42
Armagh,	22	3	286	140	3	2	30	23	1	.	6	11	.	.	7	4
Carlow,	8	2	136	85	1	.	16	8	.	.	5	4	.	.	3	1
Cavan,	8	.	303	113	.	.	11	.	1	.	7	1	.	.	1	.
Clare,	15	3	155	89	4	1	23	12	1	.	10	7	.	.	3	1
Cork County,	36	9	545	181	6	2	64	21	1	.	41	25	1	.	14	10
„ City,	29	6	409	369	6	1	26	36	2	.	5	12	1	.	4	4
Donegal,	21	.	320	60	2	.	40	12	.	.	14	9	.	.	4	1
Down,	8	8	308	124	.	.	25	14	.	.	9	9	.	.	5	7
Dublin County,	38	6	389	171	8	2	120	45	1	1	30	11	.	.	12	3
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	222	.	1,503	.	32	.	458	.	8	.	161	.	.	.	92	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	24	.	1,187	.	11	.	304	.	4	.	196	.	1	.	109
Fermanagh,	16	3	163	73	1	.	17	8	2	.	8	4	.	.	4	2
Galway County,	14	8	351	125	1	.	14	11	.	.	3	4	.	.	2	5
„ Town,	24	4	167	94	.	.	22	11	.	.	11	1	.	.	4	3
Kerry,	44	3	268	73	6	.	61	16	.	.	28	13	.	.	6	3
Kildare,	22	9	183	96	.	1	32	27	.	.	11	15	.	.	4	8
Kilkenny County,	5	1	149	32	1	.	34	21	.	.	7	7	.	.	7	.
„ City,	7	1	94	38	2	.	28	34	1	.	10	4	.	.	4	5
King's,	11	6	224	64	.	.	7	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2
Leitrim,	3	.	233	40	.	.	41	10	.	.	9	2	.	.	2	4
Limerick County,	34	5	342	118	1	.	18	14	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	14
„ City,	9	2	743	333	.	.	72	58	.	.	42	29	.	.	12	7
Londonderry,	23	2	271	114	5	1	62	25	3	.	36	16	.	.	18	12
Longford,	12	2	198	37	1	.	43	13	.	.	25	8	.	.	10	7
Louth, Dundalk,	14	3	152	54	.	.	30	19	.	.	9	6	1	.	4	7
„ Drogheda,	7	1	102	30	.	.	21	12	.	.	13	9	.	.	5	2
Mayo,	23	3	519	264	2	.	13	11	.	.	8	4	.	.	6	6
Meath,	8	.	127	34	.	.	16	3	.	.	7	1	.	.	6	1
Monaghan,	6	.	216	75	.	.	4	2	.	.	2	3	.	.	3	4
Queen's,	8	7	272	103	1	.	36	10	.	.	11	3	.	.	10	7
Roscommon,	12	3	156	49	.	.	14	9	.	.	3	4	.	.	5	3
Sligo,	17	4	236	52	1	.	36	11	2	.	8	4	.	.	18	2
Tipperary, Nenagh,	35	9	368	112	.	1	11	13	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	2
„ Clonmel,	11	6	411	149	2	.	95	52	.	1	49	13	3	.	26	19
Tyrone,	26	4	282	87	3	.	37	20	1	.	12	8	2	.	8	8
Waterford County,	2	1	116	45	.	.	14	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	5	.
„ City,	4	1	175	160	.	.	3	15	.	.	4	6	.	.	4	15
Westmeath,	12	4	264	42	1	.	3	4	1	.	4	3	.	.	3	5
Wexford,	13	9	141	40	2	2	36	30	.	.	10	11	.	.	8	5
Wicklow,	7	4	189	39	1	.	20	9	.	.	5	1	.	.	5	3
Total Males,	874	.	12,324	.	97	.	1,737	.	25	.	649	.	10	.	357	.
Total Females,	.	172	.	5,504	.	24	.	1,030	.	6	.	508	.	1	.	343
Total M. and F.,	1,046		17,828		121		2,767		31		1,157		11		700	
	18,874				2,888				1,188				711			

several County and Borough Gaols, in 1862, had been Once, Twice, Thrice, &c., &c., in *so far as could be ascertained* from the Records of the Gaols or other sources.

Five Times.				Six Times.				Seven to Eleven Times.				Twelve to Sixteen Times.				County and Borough Gaols.
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	16	25	.	.	10	33	.	.	31	57	.	.	15	31	Antrim.
.	.	3	5	.	.	3	6	.	.	3	4	.	.	2	3	Armagh.
.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	2	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	2	1	Cavan.
.	.	2	2	.	.	4	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	2	Clare.
1	.	4	3	.	.	4	7	.	.	10	18	.	.	1	11	Cork County.
.	.	3	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	„ City.
.	.	3	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	Donegal.
.	.	4	2	.	.	2	5	.	.	2	13	.	.	1	5	Down.
.	1	7	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	15	.	.	2	5	Dublin County.
.	.	52	.	1	.	47	.	.	.	118	.	.	.	57	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	2	.	146	.	1	.	39	.	.	.	150	.	1	.	74	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	6	2	.	.	1	1	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	.	Galway County.
.	.	8	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	10	6	.	.	1	.	„ Town.
.	.	5	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	3	7	.	.	1	1	Kerry.
.	.	2	7	.	.	2	4	.	.	2	16	.	.	1	12	Kildare.
.	.	6	3	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	8	.	.	2	5	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	.	3	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
.	.	9	5	.	.	7	5	.	.	5	3	.	.	3	2	„ City.
.	1	12	8	.	.	9	6	.	.	4	4	.	.	4	6	Londonderry.
.	.	4	3	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	4	1	Longford.
.	.	5	3	.	.	3	4	.	.	2	5	.	.	1	6	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	2	3	.	.	4	4	.	.	4	7	.	.	2	3	„ Drogheda.
.	.	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Mayo.
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	3	Meath.
.	.	2	5	.	.	2	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.
.	.	2	5	.	.	7	1	.	.	5	4	.	.	.	3	Queen's.
.	.	3	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	7	.	.	1	1	Roscommon.
.	.	4	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	2	4	Sligo.
.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, Nenagh.
.	.	18	10	.	.	7	4	1	.	4	13	.	.	10	7	„ Clonmel.
.	.	3	2	.	.	1	5	.	.	4	8	.	.	1	3	Tyrone.
.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	8	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	4	8	.	.	8	6	.	.	3	8	.	.	1	3	Westmeath.
.	.	8	6	.	.	9	4	.	.	10	10	.	.	7	7	Wexford.
.	.	4	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	2	Wicklow.
1	.	214	.	1	.	156	.	1	.	266	.	.	.	127	.	Total Males.
.	4	.	307	.	1	.	155	.	.	.	396	.	1	.	209	Total Females.
5		521		2		311		1		662		1		336		Total M. and F.
526				313				663				337				

[*continued.*

TABLE III. *continued.*—SPECIAL RETURN, showing how many of the Individuals Committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in 1862, had been Once, Twice, Thrice, &c., &c., in any Gaol, from their *first* Committal *in any year*, to the 31st of December, 1862, *so far as could be ascertained* from the Records of the Gaols or other sources.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	SEVENTEEN TO TWENTY TIMES.				TWENTY-ONE TIMES AND UPWARDS.				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED.				NUMBER OF COMMITTALS REPRESENTED IN FOREGOING.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	6	25	.	.	8	25	44	6	1,074	765	54	6	2,199	3,565
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	11	26	5	341	207	31	7	491	674
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	2	167	103	10	2	292	160
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	9	9	.	334	127	12	.	504	372
Clare,	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	20	4	199	121	26	5	291	290
Cork County,	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	4	45	11	685	283	55	13	1,027	901
„ City,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	38	7	449	428	51	8	620	640
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	23	.	381	96	25	.	473	264
Down,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	8	8	356	184	8	8	466	595
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	27	47	10	574	284	59	18	1,014	2,321
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	1	.	18	.	.	.	29	.	264	.	2,535	.	334	.	6,590	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	38	.	.	.	151	.	44	.	2,394	.	94	.	13460
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	19	3	202	94	24	3	309	184
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	8	372	152	16	8	410	222
„ Town,	.	.	2	3	.	.	1	13	24	4	230	132	24	4	415	830
Kerry,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	50	3	373	126	56	3	566	567
Kildare,	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	22	10	237	192	22	11	348	758
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	206	69	7	1	314	155
„ City,	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	10	1	139	101	14	1	226	375
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	11	6	231	74	11	6	238	116
Leitrim,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	3	.	293	66	3	.	402	270
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	5	360	155	36	5	378	242
„ City,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	895	442	9	2	1,291	684
Londonderry,	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	14	31	4	418	208	42	9	804	742
Longford,	.	.	.	5	.	.	2	4	13	2	292	80	14	2	569	322
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	8	15	3	206	114	18	3	328	849
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	13	7	1	156	85	7	1	369	733
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	3	549	288	27	3	608	340
Meath,	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	8	.	161	53	8	.	239	276
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	233	91	6	.	306	141
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	7	343	136	10	7	509	264
Roscommon,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	12	3	183	82	12	3	24[illegible]	274
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	20	4	313	79	25	4	525	203
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	35	10	386	132	35	11	628	203
„ Clonmel,	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	17	7	620	272	31	9	1,132	707
Tyrone,	.	.	1	3	.	.	2	2	32	4	351	146	43	4	571	375
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	135	53	2	1	164	75
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	191	208	4	1	249	328
Westmeath,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	14	4	292	80	17	4	430	293
Wexford,	.	.	2	5	.	.	.	4	15	11	231	122	17	13	587	555
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	229	56	9	4	334	108
Total Males,	1	.	37	.	.	.	58	.	1,010	.	15925	.	1,217	.	27464	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	107	.	.	.	321	.	209	.	8,880	.	284	.	34433
Total M. and F.	1		144		.		379		1,219		24,805		1,501		61,897	
	145				379				26,024				63,398			

SUMMARY OF TABLE III.—SPECIAL RETURN, showing HOW MANY of the INDIVIDUALS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1862, had been Once, Twice, Thrice, &c., &c., in any Gaol, from their first committal *in any year* to the 31st of December, 1862, *so far as could be ascertained* from the Records of the Gaols or other sources.

COMMITTED.	NO. OF INDIVIDUALS.				TOTAL.		
	Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Once only,	874	172	12,324	5,504	13,198	5,676	18,874
Twice,	97	24	1,737	1,030	1,834	1,054	2,888
Thrice,	25	6	649	508	674	514	1,188
Four times,	10	1	357	343	367	344	711
Five times,	1	4	214	307	215	311	526
Six times,	1	1	156	155	157	156	313
Seven to Eleven times,	1	.	266	396	267	396	663
Twelve to Sixteen times,	.	1	127	209	127	210	337
Seventeen to Twenty times,	1	.	37	107	38	107	145
Twenty-one times and upwards,	.	.	58	321	58	321	379
Total Number of Individuals Committed in 1861,	1,010	209	15,925	8,880	16,935	9,089	
	1,219		24,805				26,024
Total Number of Committals represented in above,	1,217	284	27,464	34,433	28,681	34,717	
	1,501		61,897				63,398

TABLE IV.—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the Prisoners

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES																			
	FELONS.																			
	Death.		Penal Servitude for										Imprisonment for							
			Life.		15 Years and above 10.		10 Years and above 6.		6 Years and above 4.		4 Years.		3 Years and under.		3 Years and above 2.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	*1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	1
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	1
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	2	2	.	5	1	14	4	.	.	.	.	3	.	17	4
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	6	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	7
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	4
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	1	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	2
Dublin City:																						
Richmond B.,	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	.	35	.	29	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	30	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	35	.	14	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	15
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	2	1
Kerry,	*1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	8	1
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	5	.	3	1
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	5	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	1
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.
Limerick County,	2	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	6	.	.	2	1	.	.	8	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	1	.	3	.	1	.	3	2
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	3	2	3	.	1	1	1	1	.	2	7
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	1	3	1
Queen's,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	2
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
„ Clonmel,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	3	1	3	1	.	.	1	.	1	2	4	2
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	8	.	.	1	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	1
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	2	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	2	6	1
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1
Total Males,	6	.	1	.	13	.	53	.	74	.	77	.	99	.	1	.	24	.	34	.	187	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	12	.	39	.	35	.	52	.	1	.	3	.	9	.	61
Total M. and F.,	6		1		16		65		113		112		151		2		27		43		248	
			458																	

* Commuted to Penal servitude for life.

Committed and Convicted in the Year 1862, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

FELONS—*continued.*

Imprisonment for: 9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine only.	Unlimited.	Sentence respited and not passed.		TOTAL.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	9	Antrim.
2	.	3	2	5	6	.	1	4	2	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	18	Armagh.
.	.	2	3	.	2	.	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	11	Carlow.
1	1	3	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	11	Cavan.
.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	2	Clare.
2	1	16	2	4	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	79	15	Cork County.
1	2	17	16	5	4	11	17	6	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	67	51	„ City.
.	1	2	2	2	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	10	Donegal.
2	.	11	3	2	4	1	3	3	2	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	43	23	Down.
3	.	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	7	Dublin County.
																								Dublin City :
6	.	36	.	29	.	.	.	2	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	201	.	Richmond B.
.	2	.	37	.	24	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	134	Grangegorman P.
1	.	3	1	1	1	1	.	2	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	5	Fermanagh.
3	.	5	7	1	5	.	1	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	18	Galway County.
.	.	2	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	4	„ Town.
.	.	4	2	1	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	26	9	Kerry.
.	1	5	2	4	.	2	3	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	11	Kildare.
1	1	4	.	.	2	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	7	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	„ City.
.	.	1	3	5	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	29	7	King's.
.	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	2	Leitrim.
1	.	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	18	Limerick County.
2	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	18	7	„ City.
2	.	5	3	1	4	.	.	3	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	25	10	Londonderry.
.	.	3	2	.	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	9	Longford.
1	.	2	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	„ Drogheda.
2	.	2	8	7	9	7	.	4	1	4	2	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	36	38	Mayo.
1	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	7	Meath.
1	.	4	4	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	15	14	Monaghan.
.	.	11	6	3	2	2	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	25	17	Queen's.
2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	20	4	Roscommon.
.	.	4	1	2	.	3	.	3	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	18	6	Sligo.
.	.	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3	Tipperary, Nenagh.
3	.	10	3	2	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	11	„ Clonmel.
3	1	3	3	4	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	10	Tyrone.
.	.	2	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	11	Waterford County.
.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	„ City.
1	.	4	.	2	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	4	Westmeath.
.	.	10	6	4	5	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	18	Wexford.
2	.	3	.	4	2	1	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	7	Wicklow.
45	.	209	.	102	.	42	.	68	.	31	.	14	.	1	.	2	.	3	2	20	.	1108	.	Total Males.
.	10	.	132	.	100	.	40	.	24	.	17	.	9	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	555	Total Females.
55		341		202		82		92		48		23		1		9		3	2	21		1,663		Total M. and F.
						1,178																		

[*continued.*

TABLE IV. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES																					
	MISDEMEANANTS.																					
	Penal Servitude for										Imprisonment for											
	15 Years and above 10.		10 Years and above 6.		6 Years and above 4.		4 Years.		3 Years and under.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	4	3	3	1	11	4	6	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	1	3	2
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	10	.	12	.
Clare,	2	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	4	2	2	2	7	3	5	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	15	1	12	4
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	1	1	1	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	4	.	1	.	14	1	11	1
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	1	2	1	1	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	2	1	2	3	1
Dublin City:																						
Richmond B.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	13	.	8	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	6	.	13
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	10	.	7	1
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	4	.	5	4	12	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	2
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	7	.	2	.	1	.	14	.	3	.
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	2	10	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	.	5	.	1	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	4	.	2	.	14	.	13	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	5	.	5	.	5	1
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	8	4
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	10	2	3	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	6	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	4	1	5	1
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	4	3	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.
Total Males,	2	.	4	.	2	.	2	.	15	.	12	.	16	.	72	.	39	.	187	.	158	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	13	.	8	.	38	.	31
Total M. and F.,	2		6		2		2		17		13		18		85		47		225		189	
	29																					

Prisoners Committed in the Year 1862, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

Misdemeanants. Imprisonment for: 2 Months and above 1. M.	2 Months and above 1. F.	1 Month and above 14 Days. M.	1 Month and above 14 Days. F.	14 Days and above 7. M.	14 Days and above 7. F.	7 Days and above 48 Hours. M.	7 Days and above 48 Hours. F.	48 Hours. M.	48 Hours. F.	24 Hours. M.	24 Hours. F.	Fine only. M.	Fine only. F.	Unlimited. M.	Unlimited. F.	Sentence respited and not passed. M.	Sentence respited and not passed. F.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Criminal Lunatics. Imprisonment Unlimited. M.	Criminal Lunatics. Imprisonment Unlimited. F.	County and Borough Gaols.
3	.	4	3	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	41	18	.	.	Antrim.
2	.	8	4	4	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	6	.	.	Armagh.
2	.	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	15	9	1	.	Carlow.
1	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	34	2	2	2	Cavan.
1	2	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	32	12	.	.	Clare.
5	1	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	6	1	.	Cork County.
2	.	1	1	3	2	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	4	.	.	„ City.
8	3	22	1	5	1	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	75	7	.	.	Donegal.
10	.	9	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	3	.	.	Down.
.	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	17	10	2	.	Dublin County.
																						Dublin City:
2	.	3	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	61	.	1	.	Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	36	.	.	Grangegorman P.
1	1	5	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	4	.	.	Fermanagh.
61	.	3	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	3	.	.	.	97	7	1	.	Galway County.
6	2	3	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	7	.	.	„ Town.
2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	2	39	2	.	.	Kerry.
1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	1	.	.	Kildare.
8	.	6	1	3	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	1	.	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
3	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	King's.
10	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	1	.	Leitrim.
.	.	5	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	13	.	.	Limerick County.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	2	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	Londonderry.
7	.	14	.	6	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	1	2	.	Longford.
1	.	3	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	14	4	.	.	Louth, Dundalk.
1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	„ Drogheda.
10	.	6	.	12	1	1	2	.	.	1	1	2	3	.	.	14	6	85	13	.	.	Mayo.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	Meath.
5	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	2	.	.	Monaghan.
2	.	4	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	4	76	11	.	.	Queen's.
3	.	9	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	7	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	18	.	.	.	Sligo.
4	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	3	.	.	Tipperary, Nenagh.
3	.	9	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	1	.	.	„ Clonmel.
1	1	6	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	8	.	.	Tyrone.
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	„ City.
3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	1	.	Westmeath.
2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	4	.	1	Wexford.
.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	2	.	1	Wicklow.
174	.	161	.	88	.	54	.	2	.	12	.	10	.	3	.	94	.	1,107	.	13	.	Total Males.
.	13	.	36	.	7	.	6	.	.	.	2	.	8	.	.	.	29	.	198	.	4	Total Females.
187		197		95		60		2		14		18		3		123		1,305		17		Total M. and F.
1,153																						

[*continued.*

TABLE IV. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT,

SUMMARY

OFFENDERS UNDER LARCENY ACT.

Imprisonment for

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	1	12	7	21	24	16	19	44	25	18	14	3	5	1	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	2	4	6	9	3	6	8	14	5	8	5	2	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	5	16	.	4	4	8	.	.	3	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	11	2	3	2	3	.	3	.	.
Clare,	.	.	2	1	1	5	3	3	3	4	1	3	3	9	.	.	1	.
Cork County,	.	.	4	6	11	13	13	9	31	21	24	13	5	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	5	3	6	4	7	12	9	13	3	7	2	2	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	1	2	2	5	1	4	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	2	2	3	3	3	8	5	13	3	2	1	2	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	1	.	5	4	12	8	6	8	13	10	14	6	3	1	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	.	.	7	.	52	.	109	.	126	.	94	.	40	.	7	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	18	.	31	.	62	.	81	.	31	.	16	.	1	.	2
Fermanagh,	1	.	3	.	2	4	5	3	3	3	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	1	.	3	3	3	5	9	8	13	9	5	3	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	2	.	.	3	2	.	10	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	3	2	4	1	12	8	9	7	6	10	.	.	.	.
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	4	3	.	.	8	2	5	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	3	3	4	3	1	.	8	.	1	.	.
King's,	.	.	1	1	10	4	8	1	6	5	2	1	2	3	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	10	6	3	5	3	1	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	2	6	7	3	2	1	15	8	8	2	19	10	1	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	6	6	5	8	1	7	8	15	4	2	2	2	2	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	2	.	9	3	1	4	11	6	4	5	2	2	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	1	2	2	5	2	1	1	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	2	2	5	1	2	3	5	7	3	6	2	3	.	.	1	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	1
Mayo,	.	.	1	2	1	4	.	1	5	4	8	3	5	8	.	.	1	.
Meath,	.	.	2	.	6	1	3	2	5	7	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	1	2	6	7	3	1	7	8	4	3	3	7	2	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	3	7	6	3	4	5	3	7	3	6	2	1	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	1	1	2	3	1	1	4	2	4	1	.	1	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	3	4	2	1	7	3	.	.	2	1
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	11	10	15	11	9	12	13	14	10	7	5	1	.	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	3	.	7	13	6	12	13	11	5	9	2	4	1	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	1	3	5	2	4	3	11	13	9	5	4	5	.	1	6	.
Waterford County,	.	.	1	.	7	5	4	2	6	4	2	2	1	1	1	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	4	2	7	3	4	2	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	1
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	2	2	5	.	7	3	2	2	4	3	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	8	2	12	4	6	6	9	2	8	2	8	1	.	.	1
Wicklow,	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	3	3	3	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.
Total Males,	3	.	77	.	228	.	257	.	439	.	283	.	162	.	20	.	15	.
Total Females,	.	1	.	87	.	211	.	213	.	372	.	203	.	154	.	9	.	6
Total M. and F.,	4		164		439		470		811		486		316		29		21	
	2,740																	

&c., of the Prisoners Committed in the Year 1862, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

CONVICTIONS.

Total.		Misdemeanants. Imprisonment for																County and Borough Gaols.
		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
116	95	.	.	1	.	3	.	36	3	26	20	84	41	157	87	220	518	Antrim.
29	43	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	23	10	82	41	36	21	Armagh.
14	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	11	2	6	6	Carlow.
6	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	14	1	55	11	27	3	Cavan.
14	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	8	.	16	6	17	1	Clare.
88	62	.	.	1	.	2	.	4	3	17	49	85	17	120	66	70	19	Cork County.
32	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	13	11	18	16	58	48	73	97	„ City.
12	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	47	6	67	6	44	9	Donegal.
17	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	7	20	14	59	29	31	17	Down.
54	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	6	7	1	47	10	74	29	61	64	Dublin County.
435	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	.	24	.	118	.	235	.	243	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	242	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	16	.	54	.	165	.	437	Grangegorman P.
20	11	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	4	2	18	3	37	24	13	7	Fermanagh.
34	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	17	7	60	19	30	19	Galway County.
16	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	12	2	30	12	13	9	„ Town.
31	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	20	2	43	6	50	18	Kerry.
11	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	2	1	22	19	14	14	Kildare.
6	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	10	1	25	12	12	4	Kilkenny County
8	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	4	9	6	5	3	„ City.
29	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	8	5	26	12	33	12	24	3	King's.
20	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	59	11	30	4	Leitrim.
54	30	1	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	10	4	13	3	50	8	22	10	Limerick County.
28	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	13	11	16	18	38	44	45	41	„ City.
29	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	3	.	17	2	37	2	22	4	Londonderry.
9	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	26	1	48	25	33	4	Longford.
20	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	5	16	21	15	8	Louth, Dundalk.
5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	5	15	7	27	2	4	„ Drogheda.
21	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	22	31	9	68	20	52	15	Mayo.
22	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	4	9	13	40	7	11	.	Meath.
26	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	10	2	43	5	10	1	Monaghan.
21	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	8	3	24	12	21	7	Queen's.
12	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	5	27	5	21	9	10	5	Roscommon.
18	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	1	27	1	63	8	33	5	Sligo.
63	55	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	21	15	5	41	13	8	5	Tipperary, Nenagh.
37	49	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	3	5	34	12	65	23	25	17	„ Clonmel.
40	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	10	6	35	3	70	14	39	15	Tyrone.
22	14	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	4	1	23	2	15	8	7	5	Waterford County.
16	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	4	4	4	14	22	6	7	„ City.
20	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	30	1	41	3	29	2	Westmeath.
17	52	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	11	3	7	4	5	11	Wexford.
9	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	6	24	3	14	4	Wicklow.
1,484	.	1	.	4	.	9	.	97	.	199	.	932	.	1,984	.	1,428	.	Total Males.
.	1,256	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	41	.	207	.	315	.	889	.	1,443	Total Females.
2,740		1		4		10		138		406		1,247		2,873		2,871		Total M. and F.
		11,492																

[*continued.*

TABLE IV. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	SUMMARY															
	MISDEMEANANTS—*continued.*												DANGEROUS LUNATICS.			
	Imprisonment for												Imprisonment.			
	7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine only.		Unlimited.		TOTAL.		Unlimited.		12 months and above 9.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	71	138	3	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	603	809	23	3	.	.
Armagh,	16	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	162	81	19	8	.	.
Carlow,	9	5	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	33	14	1	1	.	.
Cavan,	22	10	3	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	130	25	16	5	.	.
Clare,	6	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	16	6	3	.	.
Cork County,	20	20	7	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	329	176	20	17	.	.
„ City,	93	169	12	10	6	7	.	.	.	.	276	363	1	.	.	.
Donegal,	11	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	177	27	29	16	1	.
Down,	14	17	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	129	86	21	9	.	.
Dublin County,	41	43	37	48	6	15	.	.	1	.	279	216	15	7	.	.
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	205	.	178	.	67	.	.	.	.	.	1,080	.	48	.	1	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	471	.	392	.	50	.	.	.	.	.	1,593	.	55	.	.
Fermanagh,	11	7	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	91	46	9	5	.	.
Galway County,	36	20	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	148	70	19	8	.	.
„ Town,	23	15	11	8	5	.	.	.	.	.	98	46	4	5	.	.
Kerry,	51	34	3	.	7	3	.	.	.	.	177	63	9	1	.	.
Kildare,	43	130	6	6	1	6	.	.	.	.	90	178	8	2	.	.
Kilkenny County,	15	5	2	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	70	26	7	3	.	.
„ City,	9	1	6	9	3	4	.	.	.	.	35	27	2	1	.	.
King's,	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	98	38	8	4	.	.
Leitrim,	13	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	118	26	1	1	.	.
Limerick County,	32	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	136	40	7	6	.	.
„ City,	53	17	31	12	49	6	.	.	.	.	250	151	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	40	14	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	124	25	17	4	.	.
Longford,	8	4	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	121	35	2	1	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	21	15	11	2	5	3	2	.	.	.	75	54	10	5	.	.
„ Drogheda,	10	37	5	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	32	91	.	2	.	.
Mayo,	58	36	.	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	218	105	16	19	.	.
Meath,	10	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	75	28	6	5	.	.
Monaghan,	7	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	74	13	8	3	.	.
Queen's,	34	27	3	3	3	2	.	.	.	.	95	55	3	3	.	.
Roscommon,	20	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	81	31	9	8	.	.
Sligo,	27	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	157	22	4	2	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	12	5	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	85	51	8	11	.	.
„ Clonmel,	53	68	26	24	13	12	.	.	.	.	225	161	14	8	.	.
Tyrone,	20	23	4	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	186	63	3	1	.	.
Waterford County,	4	4	4	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	61	21	2	6	.	.
„ City,	16	40	8	14	12	19	.	.	.	.	64	110	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	9	5	3	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	120	11	5	4	.	.
Wexford,	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	30	27	13	7	.	.
Wicklow,	15	11	5	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	65	27	6	5	.	.
Total Males,	1,169	.	391	.	223	.	3	.	5	.	6,445	.	399	.	2	.
Total Females,	.	1,463	.	551	.	137	.	.	.	.	.	5,047	.	254	.	.
Total M. and F.,	2,632		942		360		3		5		11,492		653		2	

&c., of the Prisoners Committed in the Year 1862, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

CONVICTIONS.

UNDER REVENUE LAWS.

Imprisonment for																						County and Borough Gaols.
9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		Fine only.		Unlimited.		Total.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
.	.	4	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2			Antrim.
.	.	6	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1			Armagh
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			Carlow.
.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1			Cavan.
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	4	.			Clare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	2			Cork County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			„ City.
.	.	1	.	28	5	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	35	6			Donegal.
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			Down.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			Dublin County.
1	.	.	.	5	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	19	.			Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3			Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	1			Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.			Galway County.
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1			„ Town.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2			Kerry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			King's.
.	.	.	.	5	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2			Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.			Limerick County.
.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1			„ City.
.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	1			Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			Longford.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			„ Drogheda.
.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	1			Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			Meath.
.	.	3	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1			Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			Roscommon.
.	.	2	.	3	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	7			Sligo.
.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.			Tipperary, Nenagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.			„ Clonmel.
.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	4			Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.			Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			„ City.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	2			Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			Wicklow.
1	.	20	.	86	.	13	.	15	.	4	.	3	.	8	.	8	.	160	.			Total Males.
.	.	.	2	.	25	.	.	.	5	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	38			Total Females.
1		22		111		13		20		6		4		10		9		198				Total M. and F.
198																						

[*continued.*

TABLE IV. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	CONVICTIONS. UNDER POOR LAW ACT. Imprisonment for: 6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	3	.	3	1	6	1	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	18	2
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	9
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	3	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	3	10
Clare,	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	7	10	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	24	13
Cork County,	.	.	1	1	2	4	13	15	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	24
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2
Down,	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	5	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	10	7
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City: Richmond B.,	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Grangegorman, P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	2	1	7	12	4	4	1	.	1	.	.	.	15	17
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	4
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	2	21	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	28	7
Kildare,	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	3
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	3	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	9	4
Leitrim,	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	11	.	7	3	4	.	.	.	.	15	22
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	4	.	12	17	6	6	2	2	.	.	.	.	24	25
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	8	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	18	11
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	2	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	9	6
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	5
Roscommon,	.	.	1	.	.	2	4	13	2	9	5	5	.	.	.	.	12	29
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	7	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	12	8
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	7	3
„ Clonmel,	.	.	1	.	1	.	10	2	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	15	4
Tyrone,	.	.	4	4	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	14	5
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	1	.	3	3	12	7	4	1	2	2	.	.	1	.	23	13
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	12	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	14
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3
Total Males,	.	.	17	.	37	.	158	.	80	.	33	.	3	.	6	.	334	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	6	.	22	.	150	.	54	.	25	.	3	.	.	.	260
Total M. and F.,	.		23		59		308		134		58		6		6		594	
	594																	

&c., of the Prisoners Committed in the Year 1862, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

CONVICTIONS.																						
COURTS MARTIAL AND DESERTERS.																UNDER VAGRANT ACTS.						
Penal Servitude		Imprisonment for														Imprisonment for						
6 Years and above 4.	4 Years.	2 Years and above 18 Months.	18 Months and above 12.	12 Months and above 9.	9 Months and above 6.	6 Months and above 3.	3 Months and above 2.	2 Months and above 1.	1 Month and above 14 days.	14 Days and above 7.	7 Days and above 48 Hours.	48 Hours.	24 Hours.	Unlimited.	TOTAL.	6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	6	2	1	.	.	.	28	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
1	1	1	.	2	.	4	8	2	9	1	.	.	.	.	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cork County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Down.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.
.	.	1	.	2	.	4	5	1	2	.	.	.	.	38	53	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ Town.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	1	.	.	.	1	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kerry.
.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	.	3	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	2	.	.	4	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	7	10	.	.	.	.	1	.	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	6	.	.	7	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ Drogheda.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	1	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, Nenagh
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	„ Clonmel.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	1	9	3	18	1	.	2	10	1	3		Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	.	.	7	13	.	.	.	16	.	.	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	13	11	10	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
1	1	4	1	6	.	11	17	43	26	6	23	17	20	234	410	1	.	2	.	2	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	.	9	Total Females.
2		408														1		33		11		Total M. and F.

[*continued.*

TABLE IV. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	CONVICTIONS.																					
	UNDER VAGRANT ACTS—*continued.*												DRUNKARDS.									
	Imprisonment for										TOTAL.		Imprisonment for									
	1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.				3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	9	3	6	2	7	8	.	.	.	1	22	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	15
Armagh,	3	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	3	7	.	.	.	3	1	19	4	1	5	6
Carlow,	.	3	1	.	1	.	.	1	4	2	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	7	8	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	8	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	16
Clare,	2	7	1	3	2	7	.	.	.	.	5	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	18
Cork County,	25	2	6	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	31	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	20
„ City,	16	7	13	9	17	20	3	.	.	.	49	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2
Down,	5	1	3	3	2	1	1	.	.	.	11	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4
Dublin County,	8	1	47	26	39	23	3	.	.	.	97	50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Dublin City:																						
Richmond B.,	7	.	87	.	52	.	.	.	.	.	146	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	11	.	152	.	69	.	.	.	7	.	239	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	3	4	2	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	8	7
„ Town,	6	21	6	3	3	5	2	1	.	.	17	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	18	34
Kerry,	3	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2
Kildare,	6	2	7	10	2	14	.	1	.	.	15	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4
Kilkenny County,	.	.	5	4	4	1	.	.	.	.	9	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
„ City,	.	1	.	2	4	5	.	.	.	.	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	15	75
King's,	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	3	1	4	2	3	2	1	.	.	.	11	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	6	3
„ City,	5	3	3	8	2	5	2	3	.	3	12	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	6	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	18	94	207
Longford,	4	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
Louth, Dundalk,	1	2	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	6	.	3	.	8	1	23	1	6	12	25
„ Drogheda,	1	3	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	2	4	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	29
Mayo,	2	10	4	1	3	6	.	.	.	.	9	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2
Meath,	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	2	1
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4
Roscommon,	5	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	.	3	.	.	.	2	3	2	1	12
Sligo,	1	2	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	3	5	9	5	6	2	.	.	.	.	18	12	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3
„ Clonmel,	.	.	11	8	13	5	12	8	2	3	38	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	28
Tyrone,	12	26	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	18	43	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Waterford County,	4	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
„ City,	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	2	3	4	.	1	.	4	.	1	.	19	12	75
Westmeath,	2	5	4	6	.	8	.	2	1	2	7	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	16	12
Wexford,	5	7	3	.	9	2	5	3	1	.	23	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Total Males,	164	.	241	.	179	.	30	.	8	.	627	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	21	.	332	.
Total Females,	.	151	.	266	.	195	.	23	.	24	.	699	.	9	.	15	.	47	.	63	.	609
Total M. and F.,	315		507		374		53		32		1,326		9		16		49		84		941	
	1,326												6,868									

&c., of the Prisoners Committed in the Year 1862, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

CONVICTIONS.								Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination, and Discharged.		Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1862.		General Total.		County and Borough Gaols.
Drunkards.														
Imprisonment for						Total.								
48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine Only.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
7	14	191	290	.	.	205	319	117	49	20	3	1,240	1,323	Antrim.
21	18	17	3	.	.	48	50	67	53	6	5	396	274	Armagh.
27	7	62	9	.	.	89	16	14	15	3	1	193	114	Carlow.
40	28	33	3	.	.	76	47	66	14	4	3	365	158	Cavan.
7	19	4	3	.	.	12	40	83	31	1	3	251	162	Clare.
18	8	3	.	.	.	41	28	55	17	27	5	777	356	Cork County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	78	33	2	2	537	530	„ City.
18	19	4	.	.	.	25	21	43	10	7	5	422	114	Donegal.
36	34	7	4	.	.	46	42	60	18	7	1	378	224	Down.
35	32	41	43	.	.	77	75	83	22	6	4	681	428	Dublin County.
188	.	396	.	.	.	584	..	416	.	31	.	3,080	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	434	.	1,405	.	.	.	1,839	.	244	.	16	.	4,401	Grangegorman P.
26	7	13	4	.	.	39	11	39	20	3	1	256	105	Fermanagh.
2	.	.	.	.	.	12	9	35	9	6	6	405	182	Galway County.
80	69	8	5	.	.	110	111	35	12	.	.	315	223	„ Town.
23	30	27	5	.	.	53	37	43	15	12	3	441	169	Kerry.
14	77	26	71	.	.	45	152	45	23	11	7	288	414	Kildare.
16	1	13	.	.	.	34	1	35	11	10	4	218	79	Kilkenny County.
26	34	10	7	.	.	51	123	43	21	2	.	160	200	„ City.
24	7	6	4	.	.	30	11	19	10	8	.	249	91	King's.
25	29	15	8	.	.	40	37	70	9	3	.	305	96	Leitrim.
39	.	.	3	.	.	47	6	63	26	16	5	409	172	Limerick County.
47	23	48	20	13	.	108	43	580	262	5	2	1,015	528	„ City.
23	3	2	1	.	.	125	229	150	81	10	8	518	383	Londonderry.
25	3	3	.	.	.	38	3	79	25	10	1	359	117	Longford.
16	5	11	2	.	.	41	72	42	14	6	2	233	182	Louth, Dundalk.
30	12	27	5	.	.	76	46	49	19	7	.	195	170	„ Drogheda.
20	9	11	3	.	.	35	14	134	58	9	3	598	301	Mayo.
4	.	10	.	.	.	23	3	15	10	4	2	180	79	Meath.
20	13	32	7	.	.	54	24	26	13	11	3	257	103	Monaghan.
52	6	25	2	.	.	79	12	63	31	11	5	379	169	Queen's.
5	.	1	.	.	.	10	19	27	6	12	4	210	113	Roscommon.
42	17	10	4	.	.	52	21	61	16	9	2	365	99	Sligo.
62	10	66	1	.	.	133	16	77	15	7	2	445	171	Tipperary, Nenagh.
120	23	44	3	.	.	199	54	107	69	15	9	722	391	„ Clonmel.
47	17	3	.	.	.	51	20	40	11	8	5	425	202	Tyrone.
4	1	7	.	.	.	12	1	20	13	3	8	166	76	Waterford County.
30	39	66	57	.	.	108	196	24	4	6	3	254	329	„ City.
26	3	51	7	.	.	93	25	23	10	4	3	340	119	Westmeath.
54	12	45	2	.	.	99	14	27	23	6	2	286	176	Wexford.
68	1	6	.	.	.	80	1	20	8	3	1	258	65	Wicklow.
1,367	.	1,344	.	13	.	3,080	.	3,073	.	331	.	18,571	.	Total Males.
.	1,064	.	1,981	.	.	.	3,788	.	1,350	.	139	.	13,588	Total Females.
2,431		3,325		13		6,868		4,423		470		32,159		Total M. and F.

[Addenda.

ADDENDA TO TABLE IV.—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., but *not Tried* until

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	PENAL SERVITUDE FOR												IMPRISONMENT FOR											
	For Life.		15 Years and Above 10.		10 Years and above 6.		6 Years and above 4.		4 Years.		3 Years and under.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	3	4	1
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	2	2
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Clare,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	2	1	9	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	1	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	4	1	1	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:																								
Richmond B.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	3	.	1	.	2	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	2
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	2	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	2	1	.
„ City,	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	2	.	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	3
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	2	.	4	.	15	.	8	.	11	.	34	.	8	.	7	.	31	.	13	.	58	.	20	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	5	.	1	.	14	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	4	.	21	.	18
Total M. and F.,	2		6		16		13		12		48		10		7		36		17		79		38	
	97																							

together with the NUMBERS NOT CONVICTED, of such Prisoners as were *Committed* in 1861, 1862, by Sexes.

IMPRISONMENT FOR																Sentence respited and not passed.		Not Convicted.		TOTAL.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine only.		Unlimited.								
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	.	4	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	4	36	10	Antrim.
.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	2	10	8	Armagh.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	6	1	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	Clare.
2	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	5	31	16	Cork County.
2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	„ City.
1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	11	2	Donegal.
.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	10	5	Down.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	Dublin County.
1	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	10	.	26	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	18	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	5	5	Fermanagh.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	3	12	6	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	„ Town.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	9	7	Kerry.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	8	4	Kildare.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	4	2	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	3	King's.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	3	1	10	4	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	16	4	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	3	12	5	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	Londonderry.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	1	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	3	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	„ Drogheda.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	14	4	Mayo.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	16	2	Meath.
.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	8	2	Monaghan.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	5	4	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	6	2	Roscommon.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	10	7	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	16	1	Tipperary, Nenagh.
.	.	2	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	15	7	„ Clonmel.
.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	7	1	15	6	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	2	„ City.
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	8	2	Westmeath.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	5	Wexford.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	7	4	Wicklow.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	.	19	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	8	.	130	.	384	.	Total Males.
.	12	.	11	.	5	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	54	.	164	Total Females.
20		30		8		5		1		1		1		3		11		184		548		Total M. and F.
256																						

[SUMMARY,

SUMMARY OF TABLE IV.—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., of January to the 31st of December, 1862; and also of such Prisoners as were

CLASSES OF CRIME.		Death.		PENAL SERVITUDE FOR												IMPRISONMENT FOR											
				Life.		15 Years and above 10.		10 Years and above 6.		6 Years and above 4.		4 Years.		3 Years and under.		3 Years and above 2.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	6	.	1	.	13	3	53	12	74	39	77	35	99	52	1	1	24	3	34	9	187	61	45	10	209	132
Misdemeanants,		.	.	.	.	2	.	4	2	2	.	2	.	15	2	.	.	12	1	16	2	72	13	39	8	187	38
Criminal Lunatics,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offenders under Larceny Act,	Summary.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	77	87
Misdemeanants,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	9	1	97	41
Dangerous Lunatics,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Under Revenue Laws,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	20	2
Under Poor Law Act,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Courts Martial and Deserters,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	11	.
Under Vagrant Acts,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Drunkards,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,		6	.	1	.	15	.	57	.	77	.	80	.	114	.	1	.	40	.	52	.	271	.	97	.	602	.
Total Females,		.	.	.	.	.	3	.	14	.	39	.	35	.	54	.	1	.	4	.	11	.	74	.	20	.	300
Total Males and Females,		6		1		18		71		116		115		168		2		44		63		345		117		902	
				489																							
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination, and Discharged,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Remaining for Trial on 31st December, 1862,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sentences of Prisoners Committed in 1861, but not Tried until 1862,		.	.	2	.	4	2	15	1	8	5	11	1	34	14	.	.	8	2	7	.	31	5	13	4	58	21
Not Convicted,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,		6	.	3	.	19	.	72	.	85	.	91	.	148	.	1	.	48	.	59	.	302	.	110	.	660	.
Total Females,		.	.	.	.	.	5	.	15	.	44	.	36	.	68	.	1	.	6	.	11	.	79	.	24	.	321
Total Males and Females,		6		3		24		87		129		127		216		2		54		70		381		134		981	
				586																							

together with the NUMBERS NOT CONVICTED, of all Prisoners Committed from the 1st *Committed* in 1861, but *not Tried* until 1862, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

IMPRISONMENT FOR																Sentence respited and not passed.		TOTAL.		
3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine only.		Unlimited.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
102	100	42	40	68	24	31	17	14	9	1	.	2	7	3	.	2	.	20	1	1,108	555	1,663
158	31	174	13	161	36	88	7	54	6	2	.	12	2	10	8	3	.	94	29	1,107	198	1,305
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	4	.	.	13	4	17
228	211	257	213	439	372	283	203	162	154	20	9	15	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,484	1,256	2,740
199	207	932	315	1984	889	1428	1443	1169	1463	391	551	223	137	3	.	5	.	.	.	6,445	5,047	11,492
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	399	254	.	.	399	254	653
86	25	13	.	15	5	4	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	8	2	8	1	.	.	160	38	198
17	6	37	22	158	150	80	54	33	25	3	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	334	260	594
17	.	43	.	26	.	6	.	23	.	17	.	20	.	.	.	234	.	.	.	410	.	410
2	31	2	9	164	151	241	266	179	195	30	23	8	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	627	699	1,326
.	9	1	15	2	47	21	63	332	609	1367	1064	1344	1981	13	.	.	.	.	.	3,080	3,788	6,868
809	.	1501	.	3017	.	2182	.	1969	.	1831	.	1630	.	37	.	664	.	114	.	15,167	.	.
.	620	.	627	.	1674	.	2055	.	2462	.	1650	.	2157	.	10	.	259	.	30	.	12,099	.
1,429		2,128		4,691		4,237		4,431		3,481		3,787		47		923		144		.	.	27,266
26,627																						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,073	1,350	4,423
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	331	139	470
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18,571	13,588	32,159
20	18	8	12	19	11	3	5	1	4	1	.	.	1	.	1	3	.	8	3	254	110	364
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	130	54	184
829	.	1509	.	3036	.	2185	.	1970	.	1832	.	1630	.	37	.	667	.	122	.	18,955	.	.
.	638	.	639	.	1685	.	2060	.	2466	.	1650	.	2158	.	11	.	259	.	33	.	13,752	.
1,467		2,148		4,721		4,245		4,436		3,482		3,788		48		926		155		.	.	32,707
26,883																						

TABLE V.—AGES and SEXES of the PRISONERS committed to the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES																			
	FELONS.																			
	AGES AND SEXES.																			
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years.		Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.		Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.		Exceeding 41 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	1	2	1	6	2	7	2	5	3	4	.	.	.	24	9	1	1	1	.	9	2
Armagh,	.	.	2	1	7	7	12	6	2	1	3	3	.	.	26	18	.	.	1	.	4	.
Carlow,	.	.	1	.	5	3	4	2	.	2	.	4	.	.	10	11	.	.	.	.	1	3
Cavan,	.	.	1	.	4	3	8	6	2	.	1	2	.	.	16	11	.	.	1	.	14	.
Clare,	.	.	1	.	3	.	13	1	2	.	2	1	.	.	21	2	.	.	1	1	13	.
Cork County,	.	.	3	1	18	5	43	5	8	.	7	4	.	.	79	15	.	.	1	.	15	3
„ City,	.	.	8	1	20	12	21	22	11	7	7	9	.	.	67	51	.	.	.	.	4	2
Donegal,	.	.	3	.	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	3	.	.	9	10	.	.	.	.	10	1
Down,	.	.	1	2	11	1	15	8	7	9	9	3	.	.	43	23	.	.	.	.	4	1
Dublin County,	.	.	1	.	10	3	7	1	11	3	1	.	.	.	30	7	.	.	.	.	2	.
Dublin City:																						
Richmond B.,	.	.	15	.	71	.	74	.	28	.	13	.	.	.	201	.	.	.	5	.	14	.
GrangegormanP.	.	.	.	2	.	19	.	32	.	37	.	44	.	.	.	134	.	.	.	.	.	10
Fermanagh,	.	.	1	.	9	.	3	2	2	1	2	2	.	.	17	5	.	.	1	.	5	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	6	9	11	5	6	2	3	2	.	.	26	18	.	.	.	.	12	2
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	4	1	4	.	4	.	1	3	.	.	13	4	.	.	2	.	7	3
Kerry,	.	.	2	.	10	.	5	6	5	2	4	1	.	.	26	9	1	.	1	.	16	.
Kildare,	.	.	.	3	10	.	12	5	6	1	1	2	.	.	29	11	.	.	1	.	1	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	4	1	8	4	3	1	2	1	.	.	17	7	.	.	.	.	4	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	2	.	2	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	10	1	9	3	3	3	7	.	.	.	29	7	.	.	.	.	2	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	3	1	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	2	.	.	.	.	5	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	9	7	13	5	5	3	4	3	.	.	31	18	.	.	.	.	9	2
„ City,	.	.	1	2	6	2	5	.	5	.	1	3	.	.	18	7	.	.	.	.	1	.
Londonderry,	.	.	3	.	2	1	9	4	7	3	4	2	.	.	25	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	4	5	9	2	3	1	3	1	.	.	19	9	.	.	.	.	16	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	3	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Mayo,	.	.	4	2	6	10	15	14	6	4	5	8	.	.	36	38	.	.	.	.	19	3
Meath,	.	.	1	.	4	3	3	1	.	2	2	1	.	.	10	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	1	.	3	2	5	4	3	1	3	7	.	.	15	14	.	.	.	.	3	1
Queen's,	.	.	1	2	4	1	10	9	5	2	5	2	.	1	25	17	.	.	.	.	9	5
Roscommon,	.	.	2	.	5	.	11	4	1	.	1	.	.	.	20	4	.	.	.	.	2	.
Sligo,	.	.	1	.	4	3	11	.	1	2	1	1	.	.	18	6	.	.	.	.	2	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	1	.	3	.	5	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	5	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	2	.	10	1	14	6	7	2	1	2	.	.	34	11	.	.	.	.	8	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	4	2	7	5	3	2	5	1	.	.	19	10	.	.	.	.	10	1
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	3	5	19	4	5	2	1	.	.	.	28	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Westmeath,	.	.	2	1	7	.	6	1	.	1	4	1	.	.	19	4	.	.	.	.	2	.
Wexford,	1	.	2	2	7	3	14	9	10	1	3	3	.	.	37	18	.	.	.	.	3	.
Wicklow,	1	.	1	.	1	.	10	5	7	1	3	1	.	.	23	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	2	.	63	.	306	.	440	.	181	.	116	.	.	.	1108	.	2	.	15	.	236	.
Total Females,	.	1	.	20	.	115	.	194	.	104	.	120	.	1	.	555	.	1	.	1	.	39
Total M. and F.,	3		83		421		634		285		236		1		1,663		3		16		275	
	1,663																			

County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862, by Classes of Crime.

AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

Misdemeanants. Ages and Sexes.										Criminal Lunatics. Ages and Sexes.										County and Borough Gaols.
Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.		Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.		Exceeding 41 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Total.		Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years.		Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.		Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.		Exceeding 41 Years.		Total.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
18	10	5	3	7	2	.	.	41	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Antrim.
12	5	1	.	4	1	.	.	22	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.
11	6	.	.	3	.	.	.	15	9	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	Carlow.
15	.	.	1	4	1	.	.	34	2	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	2	2	Cavan.
10	5	3	4	5	2	.	.	32	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
20	1	6	.	4	2	.	.	46	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Cork County.
7	2	5	.	3	.	.	.	19	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
37	5	9	.	19	1	.	.	75	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
20	2	4	.	4	.	.	.	32	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Down.
7	8	4	2	4	.	.	.	17	10	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	Dublin County.
24	.	6	.	12	.	.	.	61	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	11	.	7	.	8	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
12	2	5	1	7	1	.	.	30	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
49	4	18	.	17	1	1	.	97	7	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	Galway County.
3	3	1	.	3	1	.	.	16	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ Town.
13	1	5	.	3	1	.	.	39	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kerry.
2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kildare.
17	1	4	.	3	.	.	.	28	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
6	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
5	.	2	.	6	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Leitrim.
12	5	2	4	.	2	.	.	23	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
5	1	3	.	3	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.
26	.	2	.	4	1	.	.	48	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Longford.
9	3	1	.	1	1	.	.	14	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Louth, Dundalk.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	„ Drogheda.
43	3	11	1	12	6	.	.	85	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.
19	.	3	.	3	1	.	.	28	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.
22	2	10	.	11	2	24	2	76	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Queen's.
8	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
14	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
14	3	5	.	3	.	.	.	27	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, Nenagh.
20	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	32	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ Clonmel.
5	3	3	2	4	2	.	.	22	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.
4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.
6	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
7	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	Westmeath.
6	3	2	1	3	.	.	.	14	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	Wexford.
2	1	5	.	2	1	.	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	Wicklow.
520	.	140	.	169	.	25	.	1,107	.	2	.	3	.	5	.	3	.	13	.	Total Males.
.	92	.	26	.	37	.	2	.	198	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	4	Total Females.
612		166		206		27		1,305		3		5		6		3		17		Total M. and F.
1,305										17										

[*continued.*

TABLE V. *continued.*—AGES and SEXES of the PRISONERS committed to the

SUMMARY

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	OFFENDERS UNDER LARCENY ACT. AGES AND SEXES. 10 Years and under		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years.		Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.		Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.		Exceeding 41 Years.		TOTAL.		MISDEMEANANTS. AGES 10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years.		Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	1	25	2	44	17	24	40	9	17	12	18	116	95	.	.	7	.	164	167	238	496
Armagh,	.	.	10	1	4	9	9	16	4	7	2	10	29	43	.	.	14	3	26	9	72	44
Carlow,	1	.	4	.	3	13	1	13	2	3	3	3	14	32	.	.	2	.	7	4	16	5
Cavan,	.	.	1	.	3	2	1	13	.	6	1	3	6	24	.	.	7	.	55	4	53	11
Clare,	.	1	2	.	4	9	3	6	3	4	2	5	14	25	.	.	6	.	5	2	23	10
Cork County,	1	.	20	6	14	11	33	25	5	10	15	10	88	62	.	.	10	3	92	37	158	97
„ City,	2	.	8	2	10	4	9	23	1	6	2	6	32	41	1	.	16	5	80	75	95	176
Donegal,	.	.	3	.	2	1	6	3	.	.	1	3	12	7	.	.	12	.	52	3	84	16
Down,	.	.	1	2	5	7	6	10	2	6	3	5	17	30	2	.	2	4	35	6	48	50
Dublin County,	.	.	11	1	22	6	7	19	6	8	8	3	54	37	1	.	34	3	76	33	99	136
Dublin City:																						
Richmond B.,	4	.	104	.	124	.	106	.	51	.	46	.	435	.	.	.	62	.	315	.	441	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	1	.	17	.	52	.	114	.	31	.	27	.	242	.	1	.	24	.	239	.	621
Fermanagh,	2	1	3	.	5	2	4	4	3	2	3	2	20	11	3	.	7	2	27	10	33	17
Galway County,	1	.	3	3	11	11	7	9	6	5	6	.	34	28	.	.	10	2	40	15	50	40
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	10	.	5	.	1	.	.	3	16	3	1	.	21	2	40	10	18	32
Kerry,	.	.	7	2	20	7	5	13	1	4	1	2	34	28	.	.	31	1	59	10	63	22
Kildare,	.	.	4	.	.	1	3	7	1	1	3	1	11	10	.	1	12	3	25	53	26	104
Kilkenny County,	.	.	1	1	.	2	3	11	1	5	1	2	6	21	1	.	3	.	24	5	29	16
„ City,	.	.	2	1	3	6	1	6	2	3	.	2	8	18	.	.	2	.	10	6	13	15
King's,	.	.	.	.	12	3	5	3	6	4	6	5	29	15	.	.	9	6	29	12	23	13
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	13	6	2	2	4	2	1	4	20	14	1	.	1	.	38	5	53	14
Limerick County,	1	.	13	.	14	7	11	10	8	6	7	7	54	30	2	.	13	2	52	13	40	12
„ City,	.	.	8	.	6	14	7	15	4	5	3	6	28	40	.	.	.	.	28	33	62	48
Londonderry,	.	.	4	2	14	1	5	6	3	4	3	7	29	20	3	2	11	1	36	3	42	6
Longford,	.	.	3	.	.	3	4	2	1	1	1	4	9	10	.	.	3	.	43	11	45	19
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	7	3	3	2	4	4	5	6	1	7	20	22	.	.	6	.	19	9	29	36
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	.	1	.	5	4	.	.	1	.	8	10	11	49
Mayo,	.	.	2	1	5	6	8	6	3	4	3	5	21	22	1	.	8	.	76	24	93	47
Meath,	.	.	1	.	3	1	14	9	3	3	1	3	22	16	.	.	5	.	5	.	48	28
Monaghan,	.	.	3	.	6	6	8	13	1	3	8	6	26	28	.	.	2	.	17	2	34	8
Queen's,	.	.	1	.	4	4	7	9	5	7	4	9	21	29	.	.	6	4	33	13	39	18
Roscommon,	.	.	2	.	4	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	12	9	1	.	2	2	27	7	37	15
Sligo,	.	.	5	1	4	4	4	2	4	1	1	1	18	9	.	.	9	2	61	5	62	6
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	14	6	16	12	20	22	5	10	8	5	63	55	3	.	9	1	28	22	29	18
„ Clonmel,	.	.	4	3	14	11	13	23	1	7	5	5	37	49	1	.	11	1	82	37	70	91
Tyrone,	3	.	10	3	11	12	4	10	4	5	8	2	40	32	1	.	14	.	73	15	54	26
Waterford County,	.	.	.	1	7	6	9	4	4	3	2	.	22	14	.	.	2	.	17	3	16	15
„ City,	.	.	3	1	2	6	6	2	5	.	.	2	16	11	.	.	.	.	34	49	19	36
Westmeath,	.	.	4	1	8	.	5	8	1	1	2	.	20	10	.	.	4	.	30	.	65	8
Wexford,	.	1	5	2	2	14	1	22	5	7	4	6	17	52	.	.	.	1	13	8	11	11
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	5	4	2	3	1	1	1	.	9	8	.	.	4	1	8	3	35	13
Total Males,	17	.	298	.	437	.	377	.	174	.	181	.	1484	.	22	.	378	.	1889	.	2476	.
Total Females,	.	5	.	62	.	287	.	513	.	199	.	196	.	1256	.	4	.	73	.	972	.	2445
Total M. and F.,	22		360		734		890		373		371		2,740		26		451		2,861		4,921	
	2,740																					

several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862, by Classes of Crime.

CONVICTIONS.

County and Borough Gaols.	Misdemeanants. Ages and Sexes. Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years. M.	F.	Exceeding 41 Years. M.	F.	Age could not be ascertained. M.	F.	Total. M.	F.	Dangerous Lunatics. Ages and Sexes. Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. M.	F.	Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years. M.	F.	Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years. M.	F.	Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years. M.	F.	Exceeding 41 Years. M.	F.	Age could not be ascertained. M.	F.	Total. M.	F.
Antrim.	99	86	95	60	.	.	603	809	1	.	3	.	8	.	4	.	7	3	.	.	23	3
Armagh.	25	14	25	11	.	.	162	81	.	.	4	.	6	4	6	3	3	1	.	.	19	8
Carlow.	3	2	5	3	.	.	33	14	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Cavan.	8	5	7	5	.	.	130	25	.	.	2	1	6	.	5	3	3	1	.	.	16	5
Clare.	7	2	7	2	.	.	48	16	1	.	.	1	2	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	6	3
Cork County.	34	25	35	14	.	.	329	176	.	.	1	2	10	6	2	6	6	3	1	.	20	17
„ City	60	87	24	20	.	.	276	363	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Donegal.	14	6	15	2	.	.	177	27	2	.	2	1	6	5	9	2	10	8	.	.	29	16
Down.	23	14	19	12	.	.	129	86	.	.	1	1	8	4	5	2	7	2	.	.	21	9
Dublin County.	43	32	26	12	.	.	279	216	.	.	.	3	8	2	2	1	5	1	.	.	15	7
Dublin City: Richmond B.	167	.	95	.	.	.	1080	.	1	.	5	.	12	.	14	.	16	.	.	.	48	.
Grangegorman P.	.	497	.	211	.	.	.	1593	.	.	.	4	.	16	.	19	.	16	.	.	.	55
Fermanagh.	5	7	16	10	.	.	91	46	.	.	2	.	3	1	1	3	3	1	.	.	9	5
Galway County.	29	7	19	6	.	.	148	70	.	.	2	2	11	3	4	3	2	.	.	.	19	8
„ Town.	10	2	8	.	.	.	98	46	.	.	2	1	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	5
Kerry.	9	16	15	14	.	.	177	63	.	.	3	.	3	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	9	1
Kildare.	13	9	14	8	.	.	90	178	.	1	.	.	1	.	5	1	2	.	.	.	8	2
Kilkenny County.	5	2	8	3	.	.	70	26	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	1	3	2	.	.	7	3
„ City.	4	5	6	1	.	.	35	27	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	1
King's.	25	3	12	4	.	.	98	38	.	.	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	.	.	.	8	4
Leitrim.	12	2	13	5	.	.	118	26	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Limerick County.	17	7	12	6	.	.	136	40	.	.	1	1	3	2	.	1	3	2	.	.	7	6
„ City.	82	52	78	18	.	.	250	151	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry.	13	3	19	10	.	.	124	25	.	.	3	.	5	1	6	1	3	2	.	.	17	4
Longford.	21	4	9	1	.	.	121	35	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1
Louth, Dundalk.	12	5	9	4	.	.	75	54	.	.	2	.	3	1	2	1	3	3	.	.	10	5
„ Drogheda.	6	27	6	5	.	.	32	91	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Mayo.	22	18	18	15	.	1	218	105	1	.	2	5	7	5	4	5	2	4	.	.	16	19
Meath.	13	.	4	.	.	.	75	28	1	.	1	.	2	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	6	5
Monaghan.	9	1	12	2	.	.	74	13	.	.	1	.	2	.	4	3	1	.	.	.	8	3
Queen's.	7	11	10	9	.	.	95	55	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	3	3
Roscommon.	10	3	4	4	.	.	81	31	.	.	3	2	3	3	.	3	3	.	.	.	9	8
Sligo.	16	6	9	3	.	.	157	22	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	2
Tipperary, Nenagh.	7	4	9	6	.	.	85	51	.	.	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	2	.	.	8	11
„ Clonmel.	27	19	24	12	10	1	225	161	1	.	1	.	3	3	1	1	7	2	1	2	14	8
Tyrone.	17	16	27	6	.	.	186	63	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1
Waterford County.	26	2	.	1	.	.	61	21	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	1	2	.	.	2	6
„ City.	10	21	1	4	.	.	64	110	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath.	9	3	12	.	.	.	120	11	.	1	.	.	3	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	5	4
Wexford.	4	5	2	2	.	.	30	27	.	.	1	2	7	2	2	1	3	2	.	.	13	7
Wicklow.	11	8	7	2	.	.	65	27	.	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	6	5
Total Males.	934	.	736	.	10	.	6445	.	8	.	52	.	145	.	89	.	103	.	2	.	399	.
Total Females.	.	1038	.	513	.	2	.	5047	.	3	.	36	.	75	.	76	.	62	.	2	.	254
Total M. & F.	1,972		1,249		12		11,492		11		88		220		165		165		4		653	
	11,492								653													

[*continued.*

TABLE V. *continued.*—AGES and SEXES of the PRISONERS committed to the

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	UNDER REVENUE LAWS.																	
	AGES AND SEXES.												TOTAL.					
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years.		Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.		Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.		Exceeding 41 Years.				Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	3	.	3	1	11	2	.	.	3	1
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	2	.	1	.	7	1	.	.	.	1
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	4	1	.	.	.	2
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	4	.	7	.	8	4
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	2	.	1	.	5	2	6	1	10	6
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	1	.	4	.	10	.	5	2	15	4	35	6	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	1
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	7	.	7	.	19	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	1	1	5	1	.	.	.	1
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	7	2
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	2	4	.	6	2
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	1	1	7	2	.	.	1	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	8	12
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	3	1	9	1	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	14	17
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	1	6	1	4	.	11	3
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	3	.	2	.	10	1	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	12
Sligo,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	6	4	7	7	2	.	4	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	1	1	4	1
„ Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	9	1
Tyrone,	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	2	3	6	4	.	.	3	1
Waterford, County,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	.	9	4
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	2	2	2	5	3	7
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	3	.
Total Males,	.	.	3	.	17	.	42	.	41	.	57	.	160	.	41	.	110	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	11	.	6	.	18	.	38	.	10	.	84
Total M. & F.,	.		4		19		53		47		75		198		51		194	
	198																	

several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862, by Classes of Crime.

Under Poor Law Act. Ages and Sexes.								Courts Martial and Deserters. Ages.						County and Borough Gaols.
Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.		Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.		Exceeding 41 Years.		Total.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years.	Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.	Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.	Exceeding 41 Years.	Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	
6	.	3	.	6	1	18	2	.	14	21	4	1	40	Antrim.
.	1	3	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	4	.	.	4	Armagh.
.	7	1	.	.	.	2	9	.	2	2	1	.	5	Carlow.
2	7	.	1	1	.	3	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
3	7	3	2	3	.	24	13	.	.	1	.	.	1	Clare.
7	10	1	5	2	2	26	24	.	11	13	5	.	29	Cork County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	6	.	13	„ City.
1	2	.	.	4	.	5	2	.	.	3	.	.	3	Donegal.
3	2	2	4	4	.	10	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	Down.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	10	5	.	19	Dublin County.
4	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	12	32	8	1	53	Dublin City : Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
1	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
7	15	1	.	.	.	15	17	.	3	.	.	.	3	Galway County.
.	3	2	1	2	.	4	4	.	.	1	.	.	1	„ Town.
12	3	4	2	2	.	28	7	.	5	4	1	.	10	Kerry.
1	3	2	.	.	.	6	3	.	8	12	2	.	22	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	6	.	.	9	„ City.
5	1	1	2	3	1	9	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	King's.
1	4	.	1	.	.	2	5	.	5	7	.	.	12	Leitrim.
4	6	1	2	1	.	15	22	.	2	3	.	.	5	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	1	.	9	„ City.
1	.	2	.	1	.	4	.	.	2	4	.	1	7	Londonderry.
5	6	5	1	.	.	24	25	.	.	2	.	.	2	Longford.
2	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	6	4	.	.	10	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	11	1	.	17	„ Drogheda.
3	5	.	3	.	.	18	11	.	1	7	3	.	11	Mayo.
7	3	.	1	2	1	9	6	.	.	5	1	.	6	Meath.
.	2	.	.	2	.	2	2	.	.	2	1	.	3	Monaghan.
.	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	.	.	4	.	1	5	Queen's.
2	16	2	1	.	.	12	29	.	1	1	1	.	3	Roscommon.
5	3	.	5	1	.	12	8	.	1	4	.	.	5	Sligo.
2	1	.	.	.	.	7	3	.	1	3	1	.	5	Tipperary, Nenagh.
3	2	2	1	.	.	15	4	.	.	5	.	.	5	„ Clonmel.
5	3	1	1	5	.	14	5	1	10	6	.	1	18	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	15	„ City.
2	8	4	1	3	.	23	13	.	3	7	3	.	13	Westmeath.
1	2	.	.	.	.	6	14	.	2	10	.	.	12	Wexford.
1	3	.	.	1	.	7	3	.	4	26	1	1	32	Wicklow.
96	.	40	.	47	.	334	.	2	108	249	45	6	410	Total Males.
.	125	.	35	.	6	.	260	.	.	.	.	.	.	Total Females.
221		75		53		594				410			410	Total M. and F.
594														

[*continued.*

TABLE V. *continued.*—AGES and SEXES of the PRISONERS committed to the

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	UNDER VAGRANT ACTS. AGES AND SEXES. 10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years.		Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.		Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.		Exceeding 41 Years.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	6	.	1	12	7	22	14
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	3	.	.	.	4	3	7
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	.	.	2	2	6	6
Cavan,	.	.	1	.	1	3	3	8	3	2	.	1	8	14
Clare,	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	4	2	3	1	8	5	17
Cork County,	.	.	3	.	9	.	9	2	3	.	7	2	31	4
„ City,	1	.	6	.	16	2	14	12	7	12	5	10	49	36
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	2	2	3
Down,	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	2	3	.	4	3	11	5
Dublin County,	3	2	3	2	12	4	21	12	21	9	37	21	97	50
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	4	.	5	.	6	.	26	.	37	.	68	.	146	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	4	.	13	.	8	.	51	.	46	.	117	.	239
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	3	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	1	3	2	6	10
„ Town,	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	4	7	9	7	16	17	30
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	6	.	2	1	.	.	1	1	9	2
Kildare,	2	.	.	1	3	1	4	10	.	5	6	10	15	27
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	3	1	.	.	2	9	5
„ City,	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	5	.	2	1	1	4	8
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	3	2
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	3	.	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	11	6
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	8	19	12	22
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	2	1	1	3	1	7	4
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	.	2	3	1	5	7
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	1	1	.	1	3	6
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	3	5	4	7
Mayo,	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	.	1	5	13	9	17
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	3	2
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	2	2	1	7	3
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	2	3	4	6
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	1	.	2	8	.	5	1	1	2	4	6	18	12
„ Clonmel,	.	.	1	.	9	4	9	2	3	6	16	13	38	25
Tyrone,	.	.	1	.	1	7	5	20	7	3	4	13	18	43
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	5	.	.	2	8	2
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	3	3	4
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	13	.	12	7	8	7	39
Wexford,	.	.	1	.	7	4	4	4	3	1	8	3	23	12
Wicklow,	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	2
Total Males,	13	.	26	.	107	.	142	.	117	.	222	.	627	.
Total Females,	.	12	.	20	.	47	.	186	.	129	.	305	.	699
Total M. and F.,	25		46		154		328		246		527		1,326	
	1,326													

several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862, by Classes of Crime.

Drunkards.														County and Borough Gaols.
Ages and Sexes.												Total.		
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years.		Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.		Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.		Exceeding 41 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	23	27	72	175	51	52	59	65	.	.	205	319	Antrim.
.	.	.	2	19	35	14	11	15	2	.	.	48	50	Armagh.
.	.	7	.	42	3	23	7	17	6	.	.	89	16	Carlow.
.	.	10	5	33	36	19	1	14	5	.	.	76	47	Cavan.
.	.	4	1	6	31	.	8	2	.	.	.	12	40	Clare.
.	.	5	4	26	15	3	3	7	6	.	.	41	28	Cork County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	5	1	10	15	5	2	5	3	.	.	25	21	Donegal.
.	.	5	2	10	26	11	5	20	9	.	.	46	42	Down.
.	.	10	7	35	52	21	11	11	5	.	.	77	75	Dublin County.
1	.	74	.	203	.	147	.	159	.	.	.	584	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	347	.	1,029	.	332	.	131	.	.	.	1,839	Grangegorman P.
.	.	5	1	19	7	6	2	9	1	.	.	39	11	Fermanagh.
.	.	4	1	7	7	.	1	1	.	.	.	12	9	Galway County.
.	.	9	13	40	58	55	19	6	21	.	.	110	111	„ Town.
1	.	7	.	31	29	8	8	6	.	.	.	53	37	Kerry.
.	.	3	38	17	105	16	5	9	4	.	.	45	152	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	5	.	14	1	9	.	6	.	34	1	Kilkenny County.
1	.	6	22	18	90	18	6	8	5	.	.	51	123	„ City.
.	.	4	.	9	2	12	6	5	3	.	.	30	11	King's.
.	.	10	3	15	33	6	1	9	.	.	.	40	37	Leitrim.
.	.	9	4	25	2	6	.	7	.	.	.	47	6	Limerick County.
.	.	25	18	54	16	21	6	8	3	.	.	108	43	„ City.
.	.	15	31	57	148	28	35	25	15	.	.	125	229	Londonderry.
.	.	5	.	22	.	5	2	6	1	.	.	38	3	Longford.
.	.	7	4	19	40	5	16	10	12	.	.	41	72	Louth, Dundalk.
1	.	6	7	31	11	10	11	26	17	2	.	76	46	„ Drogheda.
.	.	7	.	11	9	4	1	13	4	.	.	35	14	Mayo.
.	.	1	.	5	3	2	.	15	.	.	.	23	3	Meath.
.	.	4	.	16	2	7	13	27	9	.	.	54	24	Monaghan.
.	.	8	2	35	10	18	.	18	.	.	.	79	12	Queen's.
.	1	1	3	8	14	1	1	.	.	.	.	10	19	Roscommon.
.	.	7	.	16	10	19	6	10	5	.	.	52	21	Sligo.
1	.	20	9	54	5	31	1	27	1	.	.	133	16	Tipperary, Nenagh.
1	.	17	2	60	35	44	5	42	10	35	2	199	54	„ Clonmel.
.	.	13	1	19	13	6	.	13	6	.	.	51	20	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	7	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	Waterford County.
.	.	31	47	33	71	29	68	15	10	.	.	108	196	„ City.
.	.	7	2	44	4	31	12	11	7	.	.	93	25	Westmeath.
.	.	17	5	29	4	23	.	29	5	1	.	99	14	Wexford.
.	.	7	.	49	1	11	.	13	.	.	.	80	1	Wicklow.
6	.	398	.	1,211	.	735	.	686	.	44	.	3,080	.	Total Males.
.	1	.	609	.	2,147	.	658	.	371	.	2	.	3,788	Total Females.
7		1,007		3,358		1,393		1,057		46		6,868		Total M. and F.
6,868														

[*continued.*

TABLE V. *continued.*—AGES and SEXES of the PRISONERS committed to the

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	ACQUITTED, NO BILLS, NO PROSECUTION, FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION, AND DISCHARGED.															
	AGES AND SEXES.														TOTAL.	
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years.		Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.		Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.		Exceeding 41 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	5	.	29	16	51	17	12	12	20	4	.	.	117	49
Armagh,	.	.	1	.	2	2	25	24	23	15	16	12	.	.	67	53
Carlow,	1	.	1	2	3	4	4	6	2	1	3	2	.	.	14	15
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	21	2	30	9	8	3	7	.	.	.	66	14
Clare,	.	.	7	1	27	5	30	14	11	4	8	7	.	.	83	31
Cork County,	.	.	4	.	11	4	28	.	5	9	7	4	.	.	55	17
„ City,	.	.	6	.	17	10	27	16	14	5	14	2	.	.	78	33
Donegal,	.	.	4	.	9	1	19	7	2	.	9	2	.	.	43	10
Down,	.	.	.	.	6	3	34	9	10	3	10	3	.	.	60	18
Dublin County,	1	.	2	2	15	5	38	8	17	3	10	4	.	.	83	22
Dublin City :																
Richmond B.,	3	.	63	.	82	.	135	.	59	.	59	.	15	.	416	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	1	.	6	.	52	.	110	.	51	.	23	.	1	.	244
Fermanagh,	.	.	3	.	11	2	11	7	8	8	6	3	.	.	39	20
Galway County,	.	.	2	.	10	2	13	4	8	2	2	1	.	.	35	9
„ Town,	.	.	.	1	18	3	14	4	3	3	.	1	.	.	35	12
Kerry,	.	.	2	.	19	1	15	9	2	1	5	4	.	.	43	15
Kildare,	.	.	3	1	11	6	17	10	7	2	7	3	.	1	45	23
Kilkenny County,	.	.	1	.	8	2	16	4	3	2	7	3	.	.	35	11
„ City,	.	.	7	.	11	3	12	11	8	4	5	3	.	.	43	21
King's,	.	.	.	.	3	2	7	1	5	5	4	2	.	.	19	10
Leitrim,	.	.	1	.	21	3	30	5	10	1	8	.	.	.	70	9
Limerick County,	.	.	2	.	20	4	22	15	9	6	10	1	.	.	63	26
„ City,	.	.	.	.	184	72	162	85	118	67	116	38	.	.	580	262
Londonderry,	5	.	11	3	32	9	63	39	25	14	14	16	.	.	150	81
Longford,	.	.	8	1	21	10	32	7	9	2	9	5	.	.	79	25
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	4	.	6	1	21	6	7	6	4	1	.	.	42	14
„ Drogheda,	1	.	1	1	6	4	26	7	9	3	6	4	.	.	49	19
Mayo,	.	.	6	.	18	7	36	19	12	9	12	7	50	16	134	58
Meath,	.	.	.	.	4	.	9	9	.	1	2	.	.	.	15	10
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	8	2	12	8	3	3	3	.	.	.	26	13
Queen's,	.	1	1	.	9	4	18	10	7	7	11	2	17	7	63	31
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	2	1	19	3	2	1	4	1	.	.	27	6
Sligo,	.	.	4	.	11	3	25	9	12	2	9	2	.	.	61	16
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	.	5	.	19	6	38	9	2	.	12	.	.	.	77	15
„ Clonmel,	.	.	1	2	30	20	52	33	12	7	11	6	1	1	107	69
Tyrone,	1	.	2	1	11	3	16	5	5	.	5	2	.	.	40	11
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	5	4	3	6	11	3	1	.	.	.	20	13
„ City,	.	.	1	.	9	4	13	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	24	4
Westmeath,	.	1	2	.	1	.	16	5	1	3	3	1	.	.	23	10
Wexford,	.	.	5	1	4	5	9	9	6	5	3	3	.	.	27	23
Wicklow,	.	.	.	1	6	.	11	5	1	1	2	1	.	.	20	8
Total Males,	13	.	165	.	740	.	1,159	.	469	.	444	.	83	.	3,073	.
Total Females,	.	3	.	23	.	287	.	564	.	274	.	173	.	26	.	1,350
Total M. and F.,	16		188		1,027		1,723		743		617		109		4,423	
	4,423															

several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862, by Classes of Crime.

Remaining for Trial.																County and Borough Gaols.
Ages and Sexes.												Total.		General Total.		
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years.		Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.		Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.		Exceeding 41 Years.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	2	.	6	.	9	2	3	1	.	.	20	3	1,240	1,323	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	4	1	1	1	1	2	.	1	6	5	396	274	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	3	1	193	114	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	.	.	.	1	4	3	365	158	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	3	251	162	Clare.
.	.	2	.	7	.	16	2	.	3	2	.	27	5	777	356	Cork County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	2	2	537	530	„ City.
.	.	.	.	3	.	2	2	.	2	2	1	7	5	422	114	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	2	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	7	1	378	224	Down.
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	3	2	1	1	.	6	4	681	428	Dublin County.
.	.	12	.	8	.	7	.	3	.	1	.	31	.	3,080	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	1	.	2	.	7	.	4	.	2	.	16	.	4,401	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	256	105	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	2	2	4	4	.	.	.	.	6	6	405	182	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	315	223	„ Town.
.	.	2	.	3	1	7	1	.	1	.	.	12	3	441	169	Kerry.
.	.	.	.	2	1	5	3	2	2	2	1	11	7	288	414	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	1	3	5	1	1	.	3	.	10	4	218	79	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	160	200	„ City.
.	.	1	.	4	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	249	91	King's.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	305	96	Leitrim.
.	.	.	1	6	1	1	.	2	2	7	1	16	5	409	172	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	.	.	.	1	5	2	1,015	528	„ City.
.	.	1	.	.	.	8	6	.	2	1	.	10	8	518	383	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	2	.	2	.	10	1	359	117	Longford.
.	.	.	.	2	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	6	2	233	182	Louth, Dundalk.
1	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	195	170	„ Drogheda.
.	.	.	.	1	1	3	1	3	1	2	.	9	3	598	301	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	2	.	4	2	180	79	Meath.
.	.	.	.	2	.	5	2	4	1	.	.	11	3	257	103	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	2	2	3	2	4	.	2	1	11	5	379	169	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	1	1	8	1	1	1	2	1	12	4	210	113	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	5	1	3	.	.	.	1	1	9	2	365	99	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	2	1	2	.	7	2	445	171	Tipperary, Nenagh.
.	.	.	1	3	.	7	3	5	3	.	2	15	9	722	391	„ Clonmel.
.	.	1	.	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	.	8	5	425	202	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	2	2	.	1	3	8	166	76	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	2	2	.	.	6	3	254	329	„ City.
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	1	1	1	4	3	340	119	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	1	1	.	.	6	2	286	176	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	3	1	258	65	Wicklow.
1	.	23	.	77	.	144	.	45	.	41	.	331	.	18,571	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	3	.	21	.	64	.	36	.	15	.	139	.	13,588	Total Females.
1		26		98		208		81		56		470		32,159		Total M. and F.
1		26		98		208		81		56		470				

[Summary.

SUMMARY of TABLE V.—AGES and SEXES of the Prisoners Committed to the

CLASSES OF CRIME.		SUMMARY OF AGES.							
		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years.		Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons,	Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	2	1	63	20	306	115	440	194
Misdemeanants,	Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	2	1	15	1	236	39	520	92
Criminal Lunatics,	Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	2
Offenders under Larceny Act,	Summary,	17	5	298	62	437	287	377	513
Misdemeanants,	Summary,	22	4	378	73	1,889	972	2,476	2,445
Dangerous Lunatics,	Summary,	.	.	8	3	52	36	145	75
Under Revenue Laws,		.	.	3	1	17	2	42	11
Under Poor Law Act,		.	.	41	10	110	84	96	125
Courts Martial and Deserters,		.	.	2	.	108	.	249	.
Under Vagrant Acts,		13	12	26	20	107	47	142	186
Drunkards,		.	.	6	1	398	609	1,211	2,147
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination, and Discharged,		13	3	165	23	740	287	1,159	564
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1862,		1	.	23	3	77	21	144	64
Total Males,		70	.	1,028	.	4,479	.	7,004	.
Total Females,		.	26	.	217	.	2,500	.	6,418
Total Males and Females,		96		1,245		6,979		13,422	

several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1862, by Classes of Crime.

Summary of Ages.						Total.			Classes of Crime.	
Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.		Exceeding 41 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.		
181	104	116	120	.	1	1,108	555	1,663	Felons,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.
140	26	169	37	25	2	1,107	198	1,305	Misdemeanants,	
5	1	3	.	.	.	13	4	17	Criminal Lunatics,	
174	199	181	190	.	.	1,484	1,256	2,740	Offenders under Larceny Act,	Summary.
934	1,038	736	513	10	2	6,445	5,047	11,492	Misdemeanants,	
89	76	103	62	2	2	399	254	653	Dangerous Lunatics,	
41	6	57	18	.	.	160	38	198	Under Revenue Laws.	
40	35	47	6	.	.	334	260	594	Under Poor Law Act.	
45	.	6	.	.	.	410	.	410	Courts Martial and Deserters.	
117	129	222	305	.	.	627	699	1,326	Under Vagrant Acts.	
735	658	686	371	44	2	3,080	3,788	6,868	Drunkards.	
469	274	444	173	83	26	3,073	1,350	4,423	Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination, and Discharged.	
45	36	41	15	.	.	331	139	470	Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1862.	
3,015	.	2,811	.	164	.	18,571	.	.	Total Males.	
.	2,582	.	1,810	.	35	.	13,588	.	Total Females.	
5,597		4,621		199		.	.	32,159	Total Males and Females.	

TABLE VI.—STATE of EDUCATION on Committal of the Prisoners committed to the

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES													
	FELONS.													
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	10	1	8	3	.	.	.	.	6	5	.	.	24	9
Armagh,	5	.	4	3	6	7	1	2	10	6	.	.	26	18
Carlow,	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	9	.	.	10	11
Cavan,	8	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	6	8	.	.	16	11
Clare,	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	21	2
Cork County,	26	1	5	3	4	1	14	2	30	8	.	.	79	15
„ City,	21	12	20	21	9	7	4	4	13	7	.	.	67	51
Donegal,	.	.	2	2	2	1	.	2	5	5	.	.	9	10
Down,	17	9	11	4	1	.	.	1	14	9	.	.	43	23
Dublin County,	15	2	7	1	2	.	.	.	6	4	.	.	30	7
Dublin City: Richmond B.,	121	.	38	.	2	.	4	.	36	.	.	.	201	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	49	.	41	.	.	.	4	.	40	.	.	.	134
Fermanagh,	7	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	17	5
Galway County,	4	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	18	16	.	.	26	18
„ Town,	3	1	7	1	1	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	13	4
Kerry,	13	1	1	1	1	.	5	1	6	6	.	.	26	9
Kildare,	12	1	7	3	.	.	.	.	10	7	.	.	29	11
Kilkenny County,	5	1	4	2	.	.	.	.	8	4	.	.	17	7
„ City,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	6	2
King's,	3	.	1	.	6	2	9	2	10	3	.	.	29	7
Leitrim,	10	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	13	2
Limerick County,	16	4	5	4	.	.	.	.	10	10	.	.	31	18
„ City,	7	3	3	1	2	.	1	.	5	3	.	.	18	7
Londonderry,	12	5	7	4	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	25	10
Longford,	4	.	6	1	3	1	.	1	6	6	.	.	19	9
Louth, Dundalk,	3	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	8	3
„ Drogheda,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1
Mayo,	9	1	1	2	1	.	16	12	9	23	.	.	36	38
Meath,	5	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	4	5	.	.	10	7
Monaghan,	5	.	4	5	1	3	1	.	4	6	.	.	15	14
Queen's,	10	5	8	3	.	.	.	.	7	8	.	1	25	17
Roscommon,	8	3	1	.	3	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	20	4
Sligo,	7	.	3	1	2	.	6	1	.	4	.	.	18	6
Tipperary, Nenagh,	4	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	11	3
„ Clonmel,	10	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	21	10	.	.	34	11
Tyrone,	8	1	5	4	.	.	3	.	3	5	.	.	19	10
Waterford County,	4	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	21	6	.	.	28	11
„ City,	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	9	1
Westmeath,	7	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	.	.	19	4
Wexford,	14	4	6	3	2	2	10	5	5	4	.	.	37	18
Wicklow,	8	1	5	3	1	1	9	2	.	.	.	.	23	7
Total Males,	443	.	201	.	51	.	83	.	330	.	.	.	1,108	.
Total Females,	.	115	.	127	.	26	.	39	.	247	.	1	.	555
Total M. and F.,	558		328		77		122		577		1		1,663	
	1,663													

several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

Misdemeanants.														County and Borough Gaols.
Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained.		Total.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
20	3	15	5	.	.	.	.	6	10	.	.	41	18	Antrim.
9	3	4	2	2	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	22	6	Armagh.
5	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	10	6	.	.	15	9	Carlow.
14	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	.	.	34	2	Cavan.
18	2	4	3	2	1	.	2	8	4	.	.	32	12	Clare.
20	2	1	1	1	1	4	.	20	2	.	.	46	6	Cork County.
3	.	6	.	3	.	2	.	5	4	.	.	19	4	„ City.
25	.	10	1	9	2	.	3	31	1	.	.	75	7	Donegal.
21	.	3	2	1	.	2	.	5	1	.	.	32	3	Down.
5	6	3	1	.	.	.	.	9	3	.	.	17	10	Dublin County.
32	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	19	.	5	.	61	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	8	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	36	Grangegorman P.
15	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	30	4	Fermanagh.
21	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	67	7	1	.	97	7	Galway County.
8	2	3	1	1	.	1	.	3	4	.	.	16	7	„ Town.
18	.	1	1	.	.	8	.	12	1	.	.	39	2	Kerry.
4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	6	1	Kildare.
15	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	28	1	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
1	.	4	.	3	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	15	.	King's.
16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	18	.	Leitrim.
10	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	8	11	.	.	23	13	Limerick County.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	„ City.
3	.	5	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	11	1	Londonderry.
19	.	10	1	12	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	48	1	Longford.
5	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	14	4	Louth, Dundalk.
1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	„ Drogheda.
36	1	8	.	.	2	25	5	16	5	.	.	85	13	Mayo.
3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	7	.	Meath.
11	.	12	.	2	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	28	2	Monaghan.
22	.	13	9	.	.	.	.	17	.	24	2	76	11	Queen's.
10	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	17	.	Roscommon.
14	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	18	.	Sligo.
19	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	27	3	Tipperary, Nenagh.
17	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	32	1	„ Clonmel.
13	.	3	2	2	.	.	.	4	6	.	.	22	8	Tyrone.
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	Waterford County.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	9	.	„ City.
5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	11	.	Westmeath.
4	.	3	2	.	.	2	1	5	1	.	.	14	4	Wexford.
3	.	4	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	Wicklow.
476	.	169	.	41	.	50	.	341	.	30	.	1,107	.	Total Males.
.	30	.	52	.	9	.	11	.	94	.	2	.	198	Total Females.
506		221		50		61		435		32		1,305		Total M. and F.
1,305														

[*continued.*

TABLE VI. *continued.*—STATE of EDUCATION on Committal of the Prisoners committed to

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.														SUMMARY							
	CRIMINAL LUNATICS.														OFFENDERS UNDER LARCENY ACT.							
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.		Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	14	37	47	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	7	11	8	9	1	1
Carlow,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	6	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	2	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	6	1	3	2	2
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	29	.	12	14	9	3	9	10
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	7	13	6	4	6	2	5
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	3	6	2	.	1
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	2	13	1	.	.	.
Dublin County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	28	11	4	14	3	.	.	.
Dublin City:																						
Richmond B.,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	217	.	66	.	10	.	15	.
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57	.	94	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	2	5	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	6	.	5	5	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	1	2	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	2	1	1	6	4	6	7
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	6	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	4	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	2	6	1	4	5
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	2	.	.	1	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	6	1	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	8	4	6	2	2	1	2
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	11	7	.	5	.	.
Longford,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	3	4	2	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	4	7	2	.	.	.
„ Drogheda,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	2	.	.	13	8
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	3	.	4	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	12	13	6	7	1	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	7	10	2	1	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	2	2	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	7	2	1	1	3	2
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	9	8	10	.	1	.	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	2	5	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	6	12	7	2	1	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	1	3	2	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	9	1	2	20	3	3	2	18
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	4	1	3	6
Total Males,	8	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	13	.	545	.	245	.	88	.	63	.
Total Females,	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	136	.	355	.	55	.	67
Total M. and F.,	9		1		1		2		3		1		17		681		600		143		130	
	17														2,740							

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1862, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

CONVICTIONS.

Wholly illiterate.		Total.		Misdemeanants.														County and Borough Gaols.
				Read and wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained.		Total.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
34	34	116	95	267	67	231	516	.	.	.	.	105	226	.	.	603	809	Antrim.
5	19	29	43	36	6	39	17	21	8	7	8	59	42	.	.	162	81	Armagh.
11	25	14	32	11	2	5	3	.	.	.	.	17	9	.	.	33	14	Carlow.
4	20	6	24	56	.	15	5	.	2	.	.	59	18	.	.	130	25	Cavan.
5	13	14	25	14	1	8	2	10	1	6	1	10	11	.	.	48	16	Clare.
29	35	88	62	128	23	38	36	31	19	34	19	98	79	.	.	329	176	Cork County.
2	17	32	41	96	58	39	47	45	36	30	41	66	181	.	.	276	363	„ City.
2	1	12	7	59	.	30	8	24	3	10	3	54	13	.	.	177	27	Donegal.
8	16	17	30	64	8	22	33	1	1	.	.	42	44	.	.	129	86	Down.
19	12	54	37	126	66	35	38	9	.	.	.	109	112	.	.	279	216	Dublin County.
127	.	435	.	528	.	211	.	3	.	5	.	333	.	.	.	1,080	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	91	.	242	.	314	.	529	.	.	.	.	.	750	.	.	.	1,593	Grangegorman P.
11	6	20	11	43	6	15	13	.	.	.	.	33	27	.	.	91	46	Fermanagh.
23	23	34	28	46	11	15	11	.	.	.	.	87	48	.	.	148	70	Galway County.
6	2	16	3	42	12	16	8	14	5	4	.	22	21	.	.	98	46	„ Town.
7	14	34	28	73	7	11	5	12	2	40	16	41	33	.	.	177	63	Kerry.
9	2	11	10	27	21	7	49	1	.	.	.	55	108	.	.	90	178	Kildare.
6	14	6	21	29	3	8	5	.	.	.	.	33	18	.	.	70	26	Kilkenny County.
6	13	8	18	17	2	2	7	.	.	.	.	16	18	.	.	35	27	„ City.
12	7	29	15	7	2	16	7	19	8	29	9	27	12	.	.	98	38	King's.
14	12	20	14	54	5	12	2	8	2	.	.	44	17	.	.	118	26	Leitrim.
26	29	54	30	57	3	17	4	.	.	.	.	62	33	.	.	136	40	Limerick County.
8	22	28	40	72	18	54	23	16	18	23	12	85	80	.	.	250	151	„ City.
10	7	29	20	21	2	54	5	13	3	5	1	31	14	.	.	124	25	Londonderry.
4	5	9	10	36	4	31	4	15	1	1	.	38	26	.	.	121	35	Longford.
6	14	20	22	37	5	13	9	1	4	.	.	24	36	.	.	75	54	Louth, Dundalk.
1	2	5	4	4	7	10	8	7	7	2	8	9	61	.	.	32	91	„ Drogheda.
3	11	21	22	78	7	9	5	.	.	100	57	31	36	.	.	218	105	Mayo.
17	9	22	16	27	5	6	3	.	10	.	.	42	10	.	.	75	28	Meath.
1	8	26	28	21	.	40	2	10	10	.	.	3	1	.	.	74	13	Monaghan.
4	16	21	29	31	9	23	16	2	.	.	.	39	30	.	.	95	55	Queen's.
7	7	12	9	31	9	6	6	9	2	5	.	30	14	.	.	81	31	Roscommon.
5	3	18	9	63	3	25	1	19	2	17	3	33	13	.	.	157	22	Sligo.
30	35	63	55	29	6	19	17	1	1	.	.	36	27	.	.	85	51	Tipperary, Nenagh.
28	40	37	49	52	20	30	28	.	.	.	.	133	112	10	1	225	161	„ Clonmel.
14	17	40	32	67	5	43	18	17	3	6	1	53	36	.	.	186	63	Tyrone.
17	14	22	14	10	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	44	21	.	.	61	21	Waterford County.
12	11	16	11	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	110	.	.	64	110	„ City.
9	7	20	10	57	1	11	.	.	.	.	.	52	10	.	.	120	11	Westmeath.
1	10	17	52	20	4	9	6	10	1	26	16	.	.	.	.	65	27	Wexford.
.	.	9	8	11	1	7	10	2	5	8	7	2	4	.	.	30	27	Wicklow.
543	.	1,484	.	2,483	.	1,189	.	320	.	358	.	2,085	.	10	.	6,445	.	Total Males.
.	643	.	1,256	.	723	.	1,506	.	154	.	202	.	2,461	.	1	.	5,047	Total Females.
1,186		2,740		3,206		2,695		474		560		4,546		11		11,492		Total M. and F.
				11,492														

[*continued.*

TABLE VI. *continued.*—STATE of EDUCATION on Committal of the Prisoners committed to

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	SUMMARY																			
	DANGEROUS LUNATICS.														UNDER					
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.		Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	6	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	23	3	8	.	2	1	.	.
Armagh,	8	2	4	4	1	1	.	.	6	1	.	.	19	8	4	.	1	1	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	3	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	16	5	1	1	2	.	.	.
Clare,	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	6	3	1	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	7	2	3	2	.	.	.	.	9	13	1	.	20	17	2	1	1	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	9	.	8	5	2	1	.	.	10	10	.	.	29	16	4	.	5	1	4	.
Down,	11	2	3	4	.	.	1	.	6	3	.	.	21	9	1	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	6	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	6	2	15	7	2	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:																				
Richmond B.,	34	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	.	48	.	18	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	17	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	6	.	55	.	2	.	1	.	.
Fermanagh,	4	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	9	5	2	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	10	3	19	8	1	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	4	5	.	.	1	.	.	.
Kerry,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
Kildare,	5	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	6	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	1	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	3	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	7	1	.	1	.	.
Limerick County,	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	2	7	6	1	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	8	1	7	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	17	4	3	.	5	1	1	.
Longford,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	6	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	10	5	1	.	.	.	.	.
„ Drogheda,	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	6	3	2	2	.	.	2	3	4	6	2	5	16	19	1	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	6	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	3	.	4	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	4	.	5	1	.	.
Queen's,	2	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	5	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	9	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	1	.	2	1	2	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	8	.	.	8	11	3	.	.	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	4	3	14	8	.	.	1	.	.	.
Tyrone,	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	.
Waterford County,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	2	6	2	.	1	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	3	2	.	1	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	6	5	.	.	1	.	.	.
Wicklow,	9	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	4	5	.	.	13	7	1	.	.	2	.	.
Total Males,	177	.	73	.	7	.	6	.	108	.	28	.	399	.	73	.	28	.	8	.
Total Females,	.	50	.	56	.	4	.	6	.	114	.	24	.	254	.	7	.	12	.	.
Total M. and F.,	227		129		11		12		222		52		653		80		40		8	
	653														198					

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1862, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

CONVICTIONS.

Revenue Laws.						Under Poor Law Act.												County and Borough Gaols.
Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Total.		Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Total.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	1	1	11	2	8	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	18	2	Antrim.
1	.	1	.	7	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	2	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	8	2	9	Carlow.
.	.	1	.	4	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	3	7	3	10	Cavan.
.	.	3	.	4	.	1	.	6	2	2	3	3	1	12	7	24	13	Clare.
.	.	2	1	5	2	16	1	1	5	.	4	3	3	6	11	26	24	Cork County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	1	22	4	35	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	1	5	2	Donegal.
.	.	1	.	2	.	6	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	3	5	10	7	Down.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.
.	.	1	.	19	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
.	.	3	1	5	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	1	Fermanagh.
.	.	2	.	3	.	8	2	2	5	.	.	.	.	5	10	15	17	Galway County.
.	.	.	1	1	1	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	4	4	„ Town.
.	.	1	1	1	2	13	5	1	1	4	.	1	.	9	1	28	7	Kerry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	6	3	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	2	1	1	1	3	2	9	4	King's.
.	.	.	.	7	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	2	5	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	1	.	6	7	1	6	.	.	.	.	8	9	15	22	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	7	11	5	4	4	4	3	.	5	6	24	25	Longford.
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ Drogheda.
4	.	1	1	6	1	10	.	.	.	.	.	5	6	3	5	18	11	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	5	9	6	Meath.
.	.	1	.	10	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	10	.	8	1	2	4	.	4	9	12	29	Roscommon.
1	.	1	6	7	7	3	.	3	1	2	1	.	.	4	6	12	8	Sligo.
.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	4	2	7	3	Tipperary, Nenagh.
.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	15	4	„ Clonmel.
.	.	1	2	6	4	3	.	4	2	.	2	1	.	6	1	14	5	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	1	.	1	.	10	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	12	8	23	13	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	2	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	7	3	Wexford.
.	.	1	.	2	2	2	3	.	5	.	1	4	4	.	1	6	14	Wicklow.
6	.	45	.	160	.	119	.	52	.	21	.	26	.	116	.	334	.	Total Males.
.	1	.	18	.	38	.	53	.	52	.	22	.	17	.	116	.	260	Total Females.
7		63		198		172		104		43		43		232		594		Total M. and F.
						594												

[*continued.*

TABLE VI. *continued.*—STATE of EDUCATION on Committal of the Prisoners committed to

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	COURTS MARTIAL AND DESERTERS.						UNDER VAGRANT ACTS.											
	Read and Wrote.	Read imperfectly.	Knew Spelling.	Knew Alphabet.	Wholly illiterate.	TOTAL.	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.	
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	22	13	.	.	5	40	2	.	11	6	.	.	.	.	9	8	.	.	22	14
Armagh,	2	.	.	.	2	4	2	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	3	7
Carlow,	3	.	.	.	2	5	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	6	4	.	.	6	6
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	5	.	.	.	.	5	7	.	.	8	14
Clare,	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	4	15	.	.	5	17
Cork County,	14	3	2	.	10	29	10	.	2	2	1	.	2	.	16	2	.	.	31	4
„ City,	5	4	2	.	2	13	12	1	9	5	7	2	8	4	13	24	.	.	49	36
Donegal,	1	.	1	.	1	3	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	3
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	2	3	.	.	11	5
Dublin County,	12	3	.	.	4	19	33	10	7	7	1	1	.	1	54	31	2	.	97	50
Dublin City:																				
Richmond B.,	34	7	.	1	11	53	58	.	19	.	.	.	1	.	68	.	.	.	146	.
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	.	71	.	6	.	.	.	120	.	.	.	239
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	1	1	.	.	1	3	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	8	.	.	6	10
„ Town,	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	29	.	.	17	30
Kerry,	5	3	.	1	1	10	2	.	1	.	2	.	3	1	1	1	.	.	9	2
Kildare,	9	2	.	.	11	22	5	2	2	9	1	.	.	.	7	16	.	.	15	27
Kilkenny County,	1	.	.	.	1	2	2	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	9	5
„ City,	2	2	.	.	5	9	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	.	.	4	8
King's,	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	3	2
Leitrim,	2	1	.	.	9	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	2	.	.	.	3	5	3	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	11	6
„ City,	5	2	.	.	2	9	2	.	4	8	1	2	1	.	4	12	.	.	12	22
Londonderry,	2	3	2	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	6	3	.	.	7	4
Longford,	5	3	.	.	2	10	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	.	.	3	6
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	5	.	.	5	7
„ Drogheda,	5	4	2	1	5	17	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	6	.	.	4	7
Mayo,	5	.	.	6	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	6	11	.	.	9	17
Meath,	2	1	.	.	3	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	3	2
Monaghan,	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	3	.	.	.	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1
Roscommon,	2	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	7	3
Sligo,	4	.	.	1	.	5	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	4	6
Tipperary, Nenagh,	4	1	.	.	.	5	1	.	3	2	.	.	.	1	14	10	.	.	18	12
„ Clonmel,	3	.	.	.	2	5	7	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	25	23	.	.	38	25
Tyrone,	4	8	1	.	5	18	6	4	6	12	1	8	1	2	4	17	.	.	18	43
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	8	2
„ City,	7	1	.	.	7	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	3	4
Westmeath,	2	2	.	.	9	13	2	2	1	6	.	.	.	.	4	31	.	.	7	39
Wexford,	5	2	.	3	2	12	7	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	9	4	.	.	23	12
Wicklow,	9	6	2	15	.	32	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	3	2
Total Males,	183	77	12	28	110	410	180	.	85	.	22	.	24	.	314	.	2	.	627	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	75	.	147	.	25	.	21	.	431	.	.	.	699
Total M. & F.,	410						255		232		47		45		745		2		1,326	
							1,326													

the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

Drunkards.														County and Borough Gaols.
Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained.		Total.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
119	38	62	126	.	.	.	.	24	155	.	.	205	319	Antrim.
10	.	15	5	4	10	2	3	17	32	.	.	48	50	Armagh.
21	3	7	2	.	.	.	.	61	11	.	.	89	16	Carlow.
21	5	8	11	.	.	.	.	47	31	.	.	76	47	Cavan.
2	1	2	5	.	2	.	2	8	30	.	.	12	40	Clare.
20	1	5	10	1	3	1	7	14	7	.	.	41	28	Cork County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
4	.	4	2	1	.	1	.	15	19	.	.	25	21	Donegal.
26	3	5	9	.	.	.	.	15	30	.	.	46	42	Down.
34	27	11	15	.	.	.	1	32	32	.	.	77	75	Dublin County.
301	.	84	.	.	.	1	.	198	.	.	.	584	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	497	.	590	.	.	.	.	.	752	.	.	.	1,839	Grangegorman P.
5	1	14	6	.	.	.	.	20	4	.	.	39	11	Fermanagh.
2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	8	.	.	12	9	Galway County.
39	35	19	13	6	.	.	.	46	63	.	.	110	111	„ Town.
24	3	3	6	6	8	7	7	13	13	.	.	53	37	Kerry.
12	16	6	39	.	.	.	.	27	97	.	.	45	152	Kildare.
7	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	34	1	Kilkenny County.
14	.	7	23	.	.	.	.	30	100	.	.	51	123	„ City.
3	.	4	.	7	1	9	3	4	5	3	2	30	11	King's.
10	13	.	.	6	10	.	.	24	14	.	.	40	37	Leitrim.
21	4	7	.	.	.	.	.	19	2	.	.	47	6	Limerick County.
29	4	18	6	3	3	4	1	54	29	.	.	108	43	„ City.
32	2	38	58	11	12	.	.	44	157	.	.	125	229	Londonderry.
14	.	8	1	5	.	.	.	11	2	.	.	38	3	Longford.
16	9	3	7	2	.	.	.	20	56	.	.	41	72	Louth, Dundalk.
29	5	14	3	8	2	6	1	17	35	2	.	76	46	„ Drogheda.
11	1	2	.	.	.	18	9	4	4	.	.	35	14	Mayo.
10	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	.	.	23	3	Meath.
10	1	17	7	12	13	.	.	15	3	.	.	54	24	Monaghan.
32	1	7	1	.	.	.	.	40	10	.	.	79	12	Queen's.
4	6	1	1	.	2	.	.	5	10	.	.	10	19	Roscommon.
20	1	10	1	6	.	7	5	9	14	.	.	52	21	Sligo.
62	3	15	2	.	.	.	.	56	11	.	.	133	16	Tipperary, Nenagh.
49	8	11	7	.	.	.	.	105	37	34	2	199	54	„ Clonmel.
14	1	14	10	6	1	1	.	16	8	.	.	51	20	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	12	1	Waterford County.
29	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	79	191	.	.	108	196	„ City.
41	1	6	7	.	.	.	.	46	17	.	.	93	25	Westmeath.
47	5	14	4	10	.	10	1	18	4	.	.	99	14	Wexford.
16	.	10	.	23	.	31	1	.	.	.	.	80	1	Wicklow.
1,160	.	461	.	117	.	98	.	1,205	.	39	.	3,080	.	Total Males.
.	698	.	978	.	67	.	41	.	2,000	.	4	.	3,788	Total Females.
1,858		1,439		184		139		3,205		43		6,868		Total M. and F.
6,868														

[*continued.*

TABLE VI. *continued.*—STATE of EDUCATION on Committal of the Prisoners committed to

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	ACQUITTED, NO BILLS, NO PROSECUTION, FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION, AND DISCHARGED.													
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	68	5	28	27	.	.	.	.	21	17	.	.	117	49
Armagh,	16	3	12	14	10	9	12	5	17	22	.	.	67	53
Carlow,	1	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	12	11	.	.	14	15
Cavan,	34	1	8	6	.	.	.	.	24	7	.	.	66	14
Clare,	16	4	8	2	6	1	12	2	41	22	.	.	83	31
Cork County,	25	3	6	2	3	1	1	3	20	8	.	.	55	17
„ City,	19	4	11	9	15	3	12	2	21	15	.	.	78	33
Donegal,	9	1	11	2	4	.	2	1	17	6	.	.	43	10
Down,	35	1	8	4	.	.	.	.	17	13	.	.	60	18
Dublin County,	40	5	15	2	3	2	.	.	25	13	.	.	83	22
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	227	.	52	.	16	.	3	.	103	.	15	.	416	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	67	.	82	.	.	.	.	.	95	.	.	.	244
Fermanagh,	17	4	10	6	.	.	.	.	12	10	.	.	39	20
Galway County,	10	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	23	9	.	.	35	9
„ Town,	14	3	8	2	.	.	.	.	13	7	.	.	35	12
Kerry,	17	2	2	3	2	.	4	3	18	7	.	.	43	15
Kildare,	20	5	2	7	.	.	.	.	23	10	.	1	45	23
Kilkenny County,	15	1	6	5	.	.	.	.	14	5	.	.	35	11
„ City,	13	4	9	2	.	.	.	.	21	15	.	.	43	21
King's,	7	.	3	.	5	1	3	2	1	3	.	4	19	10
Leitrim,	27	3	.	.	13	2	.	.	30	4	.	.	70	9
Limerick County,	28	8	3	4	.	.	.	.	32	14	.	.	63	26
„ City,	92	29	83	17	44	12	18	6	343	198	.	.	580	262
Londonderry,	29	5	48	33	13	1	8	2	52	40	.	.	150	81
Longford,	29	4	23	5	4	1	1	2	22	13	.	.	79	25
Louth, Dundalk,	20	1	9	4	1	.	.	.	12	9	.	.	42	14
„ Drogheda,	16	.	13	3	3	1	2	2	15	13	.	.	49	19
Mayo,	26	3	2	1	.	.	57	32	3	7	46	15	134	58
Meath,	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	9	.	.	15	10
Monaghan,	8	.	9	.	4	9	.	.	5	4	.	.	26	13
Queen's,	17	6	8	8	.	.	.	.	21	10	17	7	63	31
Roscommon,	10	1	2	1	4	.	.	.	11	4	.	.	27	6
Sligo,	29	1	6	2	4	1	12	3	10	9	.	.	61	16
Tipperary, Nenagh,	43	6	12	3	1	.	.	.	21	6	.	.	77	15
„ Clonmel,	45	3	6	19	.	.	.	.	55	46	1	1	107	69
Tyrone,	20	1	8	5	6	2	1	.	5	3	.	.	40	11
Waterford County,	5	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	11	13	.	.	20	13
„ City,	3	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	17	4	.	.	24	4
Westmeath,	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	16	9	.	.	23	10
Wexford,	9	3	7	7	3	1	4	6	4	6	.	.	27	23
Wicklow,	9	2	3	3	5	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	20	8
Total Males,	1,082	.	452	.	169	.	155	.	1,136	.	79	.	3,073	.
Total Females,	.	192	.	293	.	48	.	73	.	716	.	28	.	1,350
Total M. and F.,	1,274		745		217		228		1,852		107		4,423	
	4,423													

the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

Remaining for Trial.												General Total.		County and Borough Gaols.
Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Total.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
9	1	6	2	.	.	.	.	5	.	20	3	1,240	1,323	Antrim.
3	.	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	6	5	396	274	Armagh.
2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	193	114	Carlow.
1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	4	3	365	158	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	3	251	162	Clare.
10	.	5	.	1	.	1	2	10	3	27	5	777	356	Cork County.
1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	537	530	„ City.
4	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	4	7	5	422	114	Donegal.
2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	7	1	378	224	Down.
2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	6	4	681	428	Dublin County.
20	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	31	.	3,080	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	3	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	16	.	4,401	Grangegorman P.
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	256	105	Fermanagh.
2	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	4	6	6	405	182	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	315	223	„ Town.
5	1	1	.	1	.	2	.	3	2	12	3	441	169	Kerry.
.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	9	6	11	7	288	414	Kildare.
4	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	2	10	4	218	79	Kilkenny County.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	160	200	„ City.
4	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	8	.	249	91	King's.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	305	96	Leitrim.
13	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	3	16	5	409	172	Limerick County.
1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	5	2	1,015	528	„ City.
2	.	3	3	3	1	.	3	2	1	10	8	518	383	Londonderry.
3	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	3	.	10	1	359	117	Longford.
1	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	6	2	233	182	Louth, Dundalk.
2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	7	.	195	170	„ Drogheda.
4	1	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	9	3	598	301	Mayo.
2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	4	2	180	79	Meath.
5	.	4	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	11	3	257	103	Monaghan.
5	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	11	5	379	169	Queen's.
7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	12	4	210	113	Roscommon.
3	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	1	2	9	2	365	99	Sligo.
4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	7	2	445	171	Tipperary, Nenagh.
4	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	9	6	15	9	722	391	„ Clonmel.
3	1	2	2	2	1	.	.	1	1	8	5	425	202	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	8	3	8	166	76	Waterford County.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	6	3	254	329	„ City.
1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	4	3	340	119	Westmeath.
2	1	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	6	2	286	176	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	3	1	258	65	Wicklow.
139	.	60	.	20	.	15	.	97	.	331	.	18,571	.	Total Males.
.	21	.	28	.	7	.	8	.	75	.	139	.	13,588	Total Females.
160		88		27		23		172		470		32,159		Total M. and F.
470														

SUMMARY of TABLE VI.—STATE of EDUCATION on Committal of the Prisoners committed

CLASSES OF CRIME.		EDUCATION ON							
		Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Know Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.	
CONVICTED.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	443	115	201	127	51	26	83	39
Misdemeanants,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	476	30	169	52	41	9	50	11
Criminal Lunatics,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	8	1	.	1	1	.	1	1
Offenders under Larceny Act,	Summary,	545	136	245	355	88	55	63	67
Misdemeanants,	Summary,	2,483	723	1,189	1,506	320	154	358	202
Dangerous Lunatics,	Summary,	177	50	73	56	7	4	6	6
Under Revenue Laws,	,,	73	7	28	12	8	.	6	1
Under Poor Law Act,	,,	119	53	52	52	21	22	26	17
Courts Martial and Deserters,	,,	183	.	77	.	12	.	28	.
Under Vagrant Acts,	,,	180	75	85	147	22	25	24	21
Drunkards,	,,	1,160	698	461	978	117	67	98	41
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination, and Discharged,		1,082	192	452	293	169	48	155	73
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1862,		139	21	60	28	20	7	15	8
Total Males,		7,068	.	3,092	.	877	.	913	.
Total Females,		.	2,101	.	3,607	.	417	.	487
Total Males and Females,		9,169		6,699		1,294		1,400	

to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

Committal.							Classes of Crime.	
Wholly illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.		Total.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	Convicted.	
330	247	.	1	1,108	555	1,663	Felons,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.
341	94	30	2	1,107	198	1,305	Misdemeanants,	
2	1	1	.	13	4	17	Criminal Lunatics,	
543	643	.	.	1,484	1,256	2,740	Offenders under Larceny Act,	Summary.
2,085	2,461	10	1	6,445	5,047	11,492	Misdemeanants,	
108	114	28	24	399	254	653	Dangerous Lunatics,	
45	18	.	.	160	38	198	Under Revenue Laws.	
116	116	.	.	334	260	594	Under Poor Law Act.	
110	.	.	.	410	.	410	Courts Martial and Deserters.	
314	431	2	.	627	699	1,326	Under Vagrant Acts.	
1,205	2,000	39	4	3,080	3,788	6,868	Drunkards.	
1,136	716	79	28	3,073	1,350	4,423	Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination, and Discharged.	
97	75	.	.	331	139	470	Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1862.	
6,432	.	189	.	18,571	.	.	Total Males.	
.	6,916	.	60	.	13,588	.	Total Females.	
13,348		249				32,159	Total Males and Females.	

TABLE VII.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSION of the PRISONERS committed to the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER																	
	FELONS.										MISDEMEANANTS.							
	Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.		Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	12	2	5	2	7	5	.	.	24	9	10	3	10	5	21	10	.	.
Armagh,	7	6	3	.	16	12	.	.	26	18	9	3	3	1	10	2	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	10	11	.	.	10	11	.	1	.	.	15	8	.	.
Cavan,	2	.	.	.	14	11	.	.	16	11	2	.	.	.	32	2	.	.
Clare,	1	.	.	.	20	2	.	.	21	2	2	.	.	.	30	12	.	.
Cork County,	4	.	.	.	75	15	.	.	79	15	1	.	.	.	45	6	.	.
„ City,	6	9	1	.	60	42	.	.	67	51	.	.	.	.	19	4	.	.
Donegal,	.	2	.	.	9	8	.	.	9	10	3	.	7	.	65	7	.	.
Down,	18	12	11	4	13	7	1	.	43	23	8	.	10	1	14	2	.	.
Dublin County,	3	3	.	.	27	4	.	.	30	7	2	2	.	.	15	8	.	.
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	49	.	.	.	150	.	2	.	201	.	12	.	.	.	41	.	8	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	19	.	.	.	115	.	.	.	134	.	2	.	.	.	34	.	.
Fermanagh,	8	1	.	.	9	4	.	.	17	5	8	2	.	.	22	2	.	.
Galway County,	1	.	.	.	25	18	.	.	26	18	.	.	.	.	96	7	1	.
„ Town,	1	.	.	.	12	4	.	.	13	4	.	1	.	.	16	6	.	.
Kerry,	1	.	.	.	25	9	.	.	26	9	.	.	.	.	39	2	.	.
Kildare,	5	.	.	.	24	11	.	.	29	11	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.
Kilkenny County,	2	.	.	.	15	7	.	.	17	7	.	.	.	.	28	1	.	.
„ City,	1	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	5	2	.	.	24	5	.	.	29	7	1	.	.	.	14	.	.	.
Leitrim,	2	1	.	.	11	1	.	.	13	2	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	31	17	.	1	31	18	.	.	.	.	23	13	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	18	7	.	.	18	7	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Londonderry,	8	4	3	3	14	3	.	.	25	10	5	.	1	.	5	1	.	.
Longford,	1	2	.	.	18	7	.	.	19	9	2	.	.	.	46	1	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	1	.	1	.	6	3	.	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	14	4	.	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	36	38	.	.	36	38	1	.	.	.	84	13	.	.
Meath,	1	.	.	.	9	7	.	.	10	7	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.
Monaghan,	1	1	1	.	13	13	.	.	15	14	.	1	.	.	28	1	.	.
Queen's,	.	2	.	.	25	14	.	1	25	17	.	.	.	.	52	9	24	2
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	20	4	.	.	20	4	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	.
Sligo,	5	.	.	.	13	6	.	.	18	6	1	.	.	.	17	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	11	3	.	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	27	3	.	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	34	11	.	.	34	11	1	.	.	.	31	1	.	.
Tyrone,	4	3	1	.	14	7	.	.	19	10	6	.	7	.	9	8	.	.
Waterford County,	2	1	.	.	26	10	.	.	28	11	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.
„ City,	3	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	19	4	.	.	19	4	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.
Wexford,	2	2	.	.	35	16	.	.	37	18	2	1	.	.	12	3	.	.
Wicklow,	1	2	.	.	22	5	.	.	28	7	3	.	.	.	6	2	.	.
Total Males,	157	.	26	.	922	.	3	.	1,108	.	80	.	38	.	956	.	33	.
Total Females,	.	75	.	9	.	469	.	2	.	555	.	16	.	7	.	173	.	2
Total M. and F.,	232		35		1,391		5		1,663		96		45		1,129		35	
	1,663										1,305							

County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

SESSIONS.						SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.										
		CRIMINAL LUNATICS.				OFFENDERS UNDER LARCENY ACT.										COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
TOTAL.		Roman Catholic		TOTAL.		Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
41	18	.	.	.	.	39	31	25	24	52	40	.	.	116	95	Antrim.
22	6	.	.	.	.	11	17	.	3	18	23	.	.	29	43	Armagh.
15	9	1	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	13	30	.	.	14	32	Carlow.
34	2	2	2	2	2	.	3	.	.	6	21	.	.	6	24	Cavan.
32	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	25	.	.	14	25	Clare.
46	6	1	.	1	.	6	2	.	.	82	60	.	.	88	62	Cork County.
19	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	32	40	.	.	32	41	„ City.
75	7	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	10	6	.	.	12	7	Donegal.
32	3	.	.	.	.	7	6	2	3	8	21	.	.	17	30	Down.
17	10	2	.	2	.	7	6	.	.	47	31	.	.	54	37	Dublin County.
																Dublin City:
61	.	1	.	1	.	49	.	4	.	382	.	.	.	435	.	Richmond B.
.	36	.	.	.	.	.	28	.	5	.	209	.	.	.	242	Grangegorman P.
30	4	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	.	15	10	.	.	20	11	Fermanagh.
97	7	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	33	27	.	.	34	28	Galway County.
16	7	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	15	3	.	.	16	3	„ Town.
39	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	32	28	.	.	34	28	Kerry.
6	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	10	10	.	.	11	10	Kildare.
28	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	21	.	.	6	21	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	18	.	.	8	18	„ City.
15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	15	.	.	29	15	King's.
18	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	20	14	.	.	20	14	Leitrim.
23	13	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	53	29	.	1	54	30	Limerick County.
3	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	.	.	24	34	.	.	28	40	„ City.
11	1	.	.	.	.	7	2	6	2	16	16	.	.	29	20	Londonderry.
48	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	9	10	.	.	9	10	Longford.
14	4	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	18	20	.	.	20	22	Louth, Dundalk.
3	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	5	4	„ Drogheda.
85	13	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	21	19	.	.	21	22	Mayo.
7	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	19	16	.	.	22	16	Meath.
28	2	.	.	.	.	1	7	.	1	25	20	.	.	26	28	Monaghan.
76	11	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	20	29	.	.	21	29	Queen's.
17	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	9	.	.	12	9	Roscommon.
18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	9	.	.	18	9	Sligo.
27	3	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	61	54	.	.	63	55	Tipperary, Nenagh.
32	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	35	49	.	.	37	49	„ Clonmel.
22	8	.	.	.	.	18	7	1	3	21	22	.	.	40	32	Tyrone.
7	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	19	14	.	.	22	14	Waterford County.
9	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	14	11	.	.	16	11	„ City.
11	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	18	9	.	.	20	10	Westmeath.
14	4	.	1	.	1	2	2	.	.	15	50	.	.	17	52	Wexford.
9	2	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	8	7	.	.	9	8	Wicklow.
1,107	.	13	.	13	.	185	.	39	.	1,260	.	.	.	1,484	.	Total Males.
.	198	.	4	.	4	.	131	.	41	.	1,088	.	1	.	1,256	Total Females.
1,305		17		17		316		80		2,348		1		2,740		Total M. and F.
						2,740										

[*continued.*

TABLE VII. *continued.*—RELIGIOUS PROFESSION of the PRISONERS committed to the

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.																			
	MISDEMEANANTS.										DANGEROUS LUNATICS.									
	Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.		Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	151	310	125	89	327	410	.	.	603	809	2	.	13	2	8	1	.	.	23	3
Armagh,	49	20	10	2	103	59	.	.	162	81	4	1	4	4	11	3	.	.	19	8
Carlow,	.	1	.	.	33	13	.	.	33	14	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1
Cavan,	2	5	.	.	128	20	.	.	130	25	1	1	1	.	14	4	.	.	16	5
Clare,	3	.	.	.	45	16	.	.	48	16	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	6	3
Cork County,	47	9	.	.	282	167	.	.	329	176	4	.	.	.	15	17	1	.	20	17
„ City,	12	17	2	.	262	346	.	.	276	363	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Donegal,	7	3	2	.	168	24	.	.	177	27	4	1	5	1	20	14	.	.	29	16
Down,	42	23	28	21	59	42	.	.	129	86	5	3	5	.	11	6	.	.	21	9
Dublin County,	21	29	1	1	257	186	.	.	279	216	2	.	.	.	13	7	.	.	15	7
Dublin City:																				
Richmond B.,	110	.	6	.	963	.	1	.	1,080	.	4	.	1	.	40	.	3	.	48	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	125	.	3	.	1,465	.	.	.	1,593	.	8	.	.	.	47	.	.	.	55
Fermanagh,	22	14	4	.	65	32	.	.	91	46	3	1	.	.	6	4	.	.	9	5
Galway County,	3	6	.	.	145	64	.	.	148	70	.	.	.	.	19	8	.	.	19	8
„ Town,	1	.	.	.	97	46	.	.	98	46	.	.	.	.	4	5	.	.	4	5
Kerry,	2	1	.	.	175	62	.	.	177	63	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	9	1
Kildare,	.	31	.	.	90	147	.	.	90	178	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	8	2
Kilkenny County,	1	1	.	.	69	25	.	.	70	26	.	1	.	.	7	2	.	.	7	3
„ City,	.	.	.	.	35	27	.	.	35	27	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1
King's,	.	2	.	.	98	36	.	.	98	38	1	.	.	.	7	4	.	.	8	4
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	118	26	.	.	118	26	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1
Limerick County,	1	2	.	.	135	38	.	.	136	40	.	.	.	.	7	6	.	.	7	6
„ City,	26	13	.	.	224	138	.	.	150	151	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	33	6	11	2	80	17	.	.	124	25	.	.	5	.	12	4	.	.	17	4
Longford,	3	3	.	.	118	32	.	.	121	35	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1
Louth, Dundalk,	3	5	.	.	72	49	.	.	75	54	2	.	.	.	8	5	.	.	10	5
„ Drogheda,	2	4	.	.	30	87	.	.	32	91	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
Mayo,	3	4	.	.	215	101	.	.	218	105	1	2	.	.	15	17	.	.	16	19
Meath,	.	3	.	.	75	25	.	.	75	28	1	.	.	1	5	4	.	.	6	5
Monaghan,	5	.	2	.	67	13	.	.	74	13	1	1	.	.	7	2	.	.	8	3
Queen's,	1	1	.	.	94	54	.	.	95	55	1	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	3	3
Roscommon,	1	4	.	.	80	27	.	.	81	31	.	.	.	.	9	8	.	.	9	8
Sligo,	9	2	.	.	148	20	.	.	157	22	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	4	2
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	1	.	.	84	50	.	.	85	51	1	.	.	.	7	11	.	.	8	11
„ Clonmel,	3	2	.	.	212	158	10	1	225	161	.	.	.	.	14	6	.	2	14	8
Tyrone,	37	8	10	3	139	52	.	.	186	63	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	3	1
Waterford County,	7	.	.	.	54	21	.	.	61	21	.	.	.	.	2	6	.	.	2	6
„ City,	3	1	.	.	61	109	.	.	64	110	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	2	.	.	.	118	11	.	.	120	11	.	.	.	.	5	4	.	.	5	4
Wexford,	2	2	.	1	28	24	.	.	30	27	3	.	.	.	10	7	.	.	13	7
Wicklow,	5	3	.	.	60	24	.	.	65	27	3	2	.	.	3	3	.	.	6	5
Total Males,	620	.	201	.	5,613	.	11	.	6,445	.	43	.	36	.	316	.	4	.	399	.
Total Females,	.	661	.	122	.	4,263	.	1	.	5,047	.	21	.	8	.	223	.	2	.	254
Total M. and F.,	1,281		323		9,876		12		11,492		64		44		539		6		653	
	11,492										653									

several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

Under Revenue Laws.								Under Poor Law Act.								County and Borough Gaols.
Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Total.		Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Total.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2	1	1	.	8	1	11	2	7	1	5	.	6	1	18	2	Antrim.
2	.	..	.	5	1	7	1	.	1	.	.	3	1	3	2	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	9	2	9	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	4	1	4	1	1	1	.	.	2	9	3	10	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	24	13	24	13	Clare.
.	.	.	.	5	2	5	2	.	.	.	.	26	24	26	24	Cork County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
2	.	.	.	33	6	35	6	.	.	.	.	5	2	5	2	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	5	3	.	5	2	10	7	Down.
1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.
1	.	.	.	18	.	19	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	5	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	5	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	3	1	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	1	2	.	.	14	15	15	17	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	4	4	„ Town.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	6	3	Kerry.
.	1	.	.	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	27	7	28	7	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny County
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	4	9	4	King's.
2	.	.	.	5	2	7	2	.	1	.	.	2	4	2	5	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	14	22	15	22	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	2	.	7	1	9	1	1	.	2	.	1	.	4	.	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	25	24	25	Longford.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ Drogheda.
.	.	.	.	6	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	18	11	18	11	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	6	9	6	Meath.
1	.	.	.	9	1	10	1	.	.	.	1	2	1	2	2	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	12	28	12	29	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	7	7	7	7	.	3	.	.	12	5	12	8	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	6	3	7	3	Tipperary, Nenagh.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	13	4	15	4	„ Clonmel.
.	.	.	.	6	4	6	4	2	.	2	2	10	3	14	5	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	22	13	23	13	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	6	14	6	14	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	7	2	7	3	Wicklow.
11	.	3	.	146	.	160	.	22	.	12	.	300	.	334	.	Total Males.
.	2	.	.	.	36	.	38	.	16	.	3	.	241	.	260	Total Females.
13		3		182		198		38		15		541		594		Total M. and F.
198								594								

[*continued.*

TABLE VII. *continued.*—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	COURTS MARTIAL AND DESERTERS.				UNDER VAGRANT ACTS.								DRUNKARDS.			
	Protestant.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	TOTAL.	Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		TOTAL.		Protestant.		Presbyterian.	
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	7	11	22	40	9	5	1	3	12	6	22	14	51	109	52	39
Armagh,	2	.	2	4	.	3	.	.	3	4	3	7	16	16	2	3
Carlow,	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	6	6	6	6	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	7	13	8	14	3	4	.	.
Clare,	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	5	15	5	17	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	17	.	12	29	3	.	.	.	28	4	31	4	.	.	.	.
„ City,	5	1	7	13	2	.	.	.	47	36	49	36	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	2	3	2	3	3	5	1	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	9	4	11	5	5	7	4	6
Dublin County,	10	.	9	19	10	1	.	.	87	49	97	50	7	11	.	.
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	15	3	35	53	8	.	.	.	138	.	146	.	41	.	3	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	.	.	216	.	239	.	164	.	2
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	7	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	3	3	1	.	.	.	5	10	6	10	.	1	.	.
„ Town,	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	16	30	17	30	2	5	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	10	10	.	.	.	.	9	2	9	2	3	8	.	.
Kildare,	4	1	17	22	2	2	.	.	13	25	15	27	1	25	.	.
Kilkenny County,	1	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	9	4	9	5	1	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	9	9	.	.	.	.	4	8	4	8	.	1	.	.
King's,	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	2	3	2	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	1	.	11	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	11	6	11	6	.	.	.	.
„ City,	5	.	4	9	.	.	.	.	12	22	12	22	11	4	.	.
Londonderry,	3	1	3	7	2	1	.	.	5	3	7	4	14	36	20	15
Longford,	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	5	7	5	7	1	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	1	2	7	10	.	1	.	.	3	5	3	6	1	5	.	.
„ Drogheda,	3	.	14	17	.	.	.	.	4	7	4	7	2	3	2	.
Mayo,	1	.	10	11	.	.	.	.	9	17	9	17	1	2	.	.
Meath,	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	3	2	3	2	1	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.
Queen's,	1	.	4	5	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	3	.	.	.
Roscommon,	2	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	6	3	7	3	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	5	5	1	.	.	.	3	6	4	6	9	2	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2	.	3	5	.	3	.	.	18	9	18	12	3	1	.	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	5	5	2	1	.	.	36	24	38	25	2	.	.	.
Tyrone,	4	.	14	18	4	9	.	1	14	33	18	43	8	3	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	8	2	8	.	.	.
„ City,	5	.	10	15	.	.	.	.	3	4	3	4	8	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	13	13	1	.	.	.	6	39	7	39	2	.	.	.
Wexford,	1	.	11	12	2	.	.	.	21	12	23	12	5	1	.	.
Wicklow,	2	.	30	32	1	.	.	.	2	2	3	2	1	1	.	.
Total Males,	94	19	297	410	52	.	2	.	573	.	627	.	223	.	89	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	53	.	5	.	641	.	699	.	430	.	65
Total M. and F.,	410				105		7		1,214		1,326		653		154	
					1,326											

several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

Drunkards.						Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination, and Discharged.										County and Borough Gaols.
Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.		Total.		Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.		Total.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
102	171	.	.	205	319	32	15	27	10	58	24	.	.	117	49	Antrim.
30	31	.	.	48	50	22	20	7	5	38	28	.	.	67	53	Armagh.
89	16	.	.	89	16	.	.	.	.	14	15	.	.	14	15	Carlow.
73	43	.	.	76	47	6	3	.	.	60	11	.	.	66	14	Cavan.
12	40	.	.	12	40	.	.	.	.	83	31	.	.	83	31	Clare.
41	28	.	.	41	28	10	1	.	.	45	16	.	.	55	17	Cork County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	74	31	.	.	78	33	„ City.
21	16	.	.	25	21	5	3	2	1	36	6	.	.	43	10	Donegal.
37	29	.	.	46	42	18	3	11	3	31	12	.	.	60	18	Down.
70	64	.	.	77	75	7	1	2	.	74	21	.	.	83	22	Dublin County.
540	.	.	.	584	.	49	.	1	.	335	.	31	.	416	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	1,673	.	.	.	1,839	.	21	.	.	.	223	.	.	.	244	Grangegorman P.
31	4	.	.	39	11	12	9	.	.	27	11	.	.	39	20	Fermanagh.
12	8	.	.	12	9	.	.	.	.	35	9	.	.	35	9	Galway County.
108	106	.	.	110	111	1	.	.	.	34	12	.	.	35	12	„ Town.
50	29	.	.	53	37	.	.	.	.	43	15	.	.	43	15	Kerry.
44	127	.	.	45	152	4	.	.	.	41	22	.	1	45	23	Kildare.
33	1	.	.	34	1	1	.	.	.	34	11	.	.	35	11	Kilkenny County.
51	122	.	.	51	123	1	1	.	.	42	20	.	.	43	21	„ City.
30	11	.	.	30	11	.	.	.	.	19	10	.	.	19	10	King's.
38	33	.	.	40	37	.	.	.	.	70	9	.	.	70	9	Leitrim.
47	6	.	.	47	6	.	.	.	.	63	26	.	.	63	26	Limerick County.
97	39	.	.	108	43	39	18	.	.	541	244	.	.	580	262	„ City.
91	178	.	.	125	229	25	14	18	9	107	58	.	.	150	81	Londonderry.
37	3	.	.	38	3	.	.	.	.	79	25	.	.	79	25	Longford.
40	67	.	.	41	72	2	.	.	.	40	14	.	.	42	14	Louth, Dundalk.
70	43	2	.	76	46	.	.	.	.	49	19	.	.	49	19	„ Drogheda.
34	12	.	.	35	14	.	.	.	.	84	39	50	19	134	58	Mayo.
22	3	.	.	23	3	.	.	.	.	15	10	.	.	15	10	Meath.
49	19	.	.	54	24	3	.	.	.	23	13	.	.	26	13	Monaghan.
76	12	.	.	79	12	3	.	.	.	43	24	17	7	63	31	Queen's.
10	19	.	.	10	19	2	1	.	.	25	5	.	.	27	6	Roscommon.
43	19	.	.	52	21	4	2	1	.	56	14	.	.	61	16	Sligo.
130	15	.	.	133	16	1	1	.	.	76	14	.	.	77	15	Tipperary, Nenagh.
163	52	34	2	199	54	4	1	.	.	102	67	1	1	107	69	„ Clonmel.
43	17	.	.	51	20	11	3	4	.	25	8	.	.	40	11	Tyrone.
4	1	.	.	12	1	.	.	.	.	20	13	.	.	20	13	Waterford County.
100	196	.	.	108	196	.	.	.	.	24	4	.	.	24	4	„ City.
91	25	.	.	93	25	2	.	.	.	21	10	.	.	23	10	Westmeath.
94	13	.	.	99	14	.	.	.	.	27	23	.	.	27	23	Wexford.
79	.	.	.	80	1	2	2	.	.	18	6	.	.	20	8	Wicklow.
2,732	.	36	.	3,080	.	270	.	73	.	2,631	.	99	.	3,073	.	Total Males.
.	3,291	.	2	.	3,788	.	121	.	28	.	1,173	.	28	.	1,350	Total Females.
6,023		38		6,868		391		101		3,804		127		4,423		Total M. and F.
6,868						4,423										

[*continued.*

TABLE VII. *continued.*—RELIGIOUS PROFESSION of the PRISONERS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	REMAINING FOR TRIAL.								GENERAL TOTAL.	
	Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		TOTAL.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	7	.	6	3	7	.	20	3	1,240	1,323
Armagh,	3	2	.	.	3	3	6	5	396	274
Carlow,	2	1	.	.	1	.	3	1	193	114
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	4	3	4	3	365	158
Clare,	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	3	251	162
Cork County,	1	.	.	.	26	5	27	5	777	356
„ City,	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	537	530
Donegal,	1	.	.	.	6	5	7	5	422	114
Down,	1	.	.	1	6	.	7	1	378	224
Dublin County,	1	.	.	.	5	4	6	4	681	428
Dublin City:										
Richmond B.,	5	.	.	.	26	.	31	.	3,080	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	2	.	.	.	14	.	16	.	4,401
Fermanagh,	1	1	.	.	2	.	3	1	256	105
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	6	6	6	6	405	182
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	315	223
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	12	3	12	3	441	169
Kildare,	1	1	.	.	10	6	11	7	288	414
Kilkenny County,	3	.	.	.	7	4	10	4	218	79
„ City,	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	160	200
King's,	.	.	.	.	8	.	8	.	249	91
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	305	96
Limerick County,	1	.	.	.	15	5	16	5	409	172
„ City,	.	.	.	.	5	2	5	2	1,015	528
Londonderry,	5	2	1	3	4	3	10	8	518	383
Longford,	.	.	.	.	10	1	10	1	359	117
Louth, Dundalk,	2	.	.	.	4	2	6	2	233	182
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	7	.	7	.	195	170
Mayo,	2	.	.	.	7	3	9	3	598	301
Meath,	1	.	.	.	3	2	4	2	180	79
Monaghan,	1	.	.	.	10	3	11	3	257	103
Queen's,	2	.	.	.	9	5	11	5	379	169
Roscommon,	2	.	.	.	10	4	12	4	210	113
Sligo,	1	.	.	.	8	2	9	2	365	99
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	7	2	7	2	445	171
„ Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	15	9	15	9	722	391
Tyrone,	4	2	.	.	4	3	8	5	425	202
Waterford County,	.	2	.	.	3	6	3	8	166	76
„ City,	.	.	.	.	6	3	6	3	254	329
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	4	3	4	3	340	119
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	6	2	6	2	286	176
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	3	1	3	1	258	65
Total Males,	47	.	7	.	277	.	331	.	18,571	.
Total Females,	.	13	.	7	.	119	.	139	.	13,588
Total M. and F.,	60		14		396		470		32,159	
	470									

[SUMMARY.

SUMMARY of TABLE VII.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSION of the PRISONERS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

CLASSES OF CRIME.	Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.		
CONVICTED.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Felons, (At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.)	157	75	26	9	922	469	3	2	1,108	555	1,663
Misdemeanants, (At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.)	80	16	38	7	956	173	33	2	1,107	198	1,305
Criminal Lunatics, (At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.)	.	.	.	.	13	4	.	.	13	4	17
Offenders under Larceny Act, (Summary.)	185	131	39	41	1,260	1,083	.	1	1,484	1,256	2,740
Misdemeanants, (Summary.)	620	661	201	122	5,613	4,268	11	1	6,445	5,047	11,492
Dangerous Lunatics, (Summary.)	43	21	36	8	316	223	4	2	399	254	653
Under Revenue Laws,	11	2	3	.	146	36	.	.	160	38	198
Under Poor Law Act,	22	16	12	3	300	241	.	.	334	260	594
Courts Martial and Deserters,	94	.	19	.	297	.	.	.	410	.	410
Under Vagrant Acts,	52	53	2	5	573	641	.	.	627	699	1,326
Drunkards,	223	430	89	65	2,782	3,291	36	2	3,080	3,788	6,868
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination, and Discharged,	270	121	73	28	2,631	1,173	99	28	3,073	1,350	4,423
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1862,	47	13	7	7	277	119	.	.	331	139	470
Total Males,	1,804	.	545	.	16,036	.	186	.	18,571	.	.
Total Females,	.	1,539	.	295	.	10,716	.	38	.	13,588	.
Total Males and Females,	3,343		840		27,752		224				32,159

TABLE VIII.—Number of DEBTORS COMMITTED to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862, distinguishing Master and Mistress from Pauper.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		TOTAL.			COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Antrim,	83	7	28	12	111	19	130	Louth, Dundalk,	15	1	1	.	16	1	17
Armagh,	11	.	32	3	43	3	46	„ Drogheda,	5	.	10	.	15	.	15
Carlow,	8	.	2	1	10	1	11	Mayo,	13	1	9	.	22	1	23
Cavan,	16	.	2	.	18	.	18	Meath,	2	.	6	1	8	1	9
Clare,	9	.	10	.	19	.	19	Monaghan,	13	1	5	.	18	1	19
Cork County,	20	2	37	4	57	6	63	Queen's,	2	1	8	1	10	2	12
„ City,	61	.	24	5	85	5	90	Roscommon,	3	.	7	1	10	1	11
Donegal,	6	2	4	.	10	2	12	Sligo,	7	.	2	.	9	.	9
Down,	30	2	9	.	39	2	41	Tipperary, Nenagh,	13	.	15	2	28	2	30
Dublin County,	46	6	16	1	62	7	69	„ Clonmel,	8	3	8	1	16	4	20
Dublin City:								Tyrone,	25	.	36	2	61	2	63
Richmond B.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County,	1	.	4	.	5	.	5
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City,	11	1	2	.	13	1	14
Fermanagh,	6	.	30	1	36	1	37	Westmeath,	8	.	2	.	10	.	10
Galway County,	22	1	11	.	33	1	34	Wexford,	8	1	8	.	16	1	17
„ Town,	13	1	2	.	15	1	16	Wicklow,	1	.	3	.	4	.	4
Kerry,	28	.	9	.	37	.	37	Total 1862, Males,	597	.	435	.	1032	..	.
Kildare,	12	.	2	.	14	.	14	Total 1862, Females,	.	35	.	42	.	77	.
Kilkenny County,	11	1	9	3	20	4	24	Total 1862, M. and F.,	632		477		.	.	1109
„ City,	9	1	3	.	12	1	13								
King's,	5	.	.	.	5	.	5								
Leitrim,	8	.	19	.	27	.	27	Total 1861, Males,	523	.	335	.	858	.	.
Limerick County,	8	.	14	.	22	.	22	Total 1861, Females,	.	24	.	21	.	45	.
„ City,	4	.	35	4	39	4	43	Total 1861, M. and F.,	547		356		.	.	903
Londonderry,	34	1	5	.	39	1	40								
Longford,	12	2	6	.	18	2	20								

TABLE IX.—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASE in the

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DISEASES CLASSIFIED, TREATED																					
	Fever, Typhus, &c.		Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Consumption, and other Pulmonary Affections.		Gastritis, Diarrhœa, and other Affections of the Stomach and Bowels		Hepatic Diseases, Jaundice, &c.		Dropsy.		Apoplexy.		Epilepsy.		Paralysis.		Other Affections of the Brain and Spinal Marrow.		Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs.		Venereal Diseases.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	4	21	16	177	93	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	5	.	8	2	23	9
Armagh,	4	8	5	13	8	20	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	8
Carlow,	1	.	3	1	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	3	2	5	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Clare,	2	.	2	1	11	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	9	8	5	3	12	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
„ City,	4	25	.	2	10	14	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	2
Donegal,	.	.	8	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Down,	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	.
Dublin County,	.	.	8	4	10	7	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	3	2	4	3
Dublin City:																						
Richmond B.,	24	.	23	.	29	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	17	.	1	.	3	.	13	.	21	.
Grangegorman P.	.	14	.	43	.	34	.	8	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	5	.	1	.	19
Fermanagh,	.	.	4	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	1	1	2	.	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	11
„ Town,	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.
Kerry,	14	1	8	3	15	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare,	1	.	9	12	38	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	5
Kilkenny County,	3	4	12	2	18	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
„ City,	1	1	1	3	9	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
King's,	.	.	9	4	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6
Leitrim,	.	.	13	11	17	5	5	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	5	2	3	2
Limerick County,	8	8	3	.	29	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	2
„ City,	2	2	1	1	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Londonderry,	4	2	10	6	19	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	3	1
Longford,	3	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	1	.	5	3	9	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	1	1	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Mayo,	4	10	91	24	57	15	4	2	1	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	.	1	6	2	10	6
Meath,	6	1	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Monaghan,	2	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Queen's,	10	.	3	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Roscommon,	2	1	1	.	6	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1
Sligo,	.	1	3	3	7	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	6	4	81	45	106	36	1	.	.	.	.	.	16	7	.	.	31	6	4	.	2	16
„ Clonmel,	5	.	47	24	17	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	6	1	2	.	13	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Waterford County,	2	.	5	8	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3
Westmeath,	2	.	4	1	2	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	6
Wexford,	18	7	60	20	95	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	2	2	13	3	37	18	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	2	1	.	2	.
Total Males,	152	.	477	.	815	.	21	.	8	.	2	.	79	.	3	.	19	.	53	.	106	.
Total Females,	.	106	.	266	.	390	.	25	.	7	.	.	.	29	.	2	.	22	.	14	.	109
Total M. and F.,	258		743		1,205		46		15		2		108		5		71		67		215	

several County and Borough Gaols during the Year 1862.

IN OR *OUT* OF HOSPITAL.

Hysteria and other Nervous Diseases		Purpura.		Hæmorrhages.		Erysipelas.		Eruption Fevers.		Cutaneous Diseases.		Scrofula.		Varicose Veins.		Hæmorrhoids.		Anthrax.		Hernia.		Tumours. Simple.		Tumours. Malignant.		County and Borough Gaols.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	1	.	.	3	7	.	.	.	.	36	2	13	1	.	.	11	3	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	Antrim.
.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	Cork County.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Down.
.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	2	3	2	.	2	1	2	.	8	3	.	.	1	.	Dublin County.
25	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	76	.	8	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	Dublin City : Richmond B.
.	13	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	9	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	.	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ Town.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kerry.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	17	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Kildare.
.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	5	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	5	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	58	1	3	1	11	2	13	3	2	1	2	.	3	.	.	.	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	„ City.
.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Longford.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ Drogheda.
.	.	.	.	.	2	4	5	2	1	55	20	6	.	10	.	15	2	1	.	5	.	24	6	.	.	Mayo.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	2	3	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Queen's.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	4	16	.	4	.	2	4	1	.	2	.	6	1	.	.	Tipperary, Nenagh
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ Clonmel.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	Westmeath.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	15	17	3	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Wicklow.
28	.	.	.	14	.	8	.	5	.	468	.	106	.	28	.	49	.	21	.	24	.	53	.	3	.	Total Males.
.	36	.	2	.	24	.	9	.	6	.	80	.	21	.	5	.	20	.	6	.	5	.	20	.	.	Total Females.
64		2		38		17		11		548		127		33		69		27		29		73		3		Total M. and F.

[*continued.*

TABLE IX. *continued.*—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASE in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DISEASES CLASSIFIED, TREATED																													
	Wounds, Contusions, Fractures, and Dislocations.		Diseases of Bones and Joints.		Burns and Scalds.		Ulcers.		Disease of Heart.		Disease of Eye.		Diseases of Ear, Nose, and Mouth.		Parturition.	Disease of Uterus and Appendages.	Abortion.	Delirium Tremens.		Rheumatism.		Ague.	Gout.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.					
Antrim,	20	4	10	4	1	.	24	5	9	1	6	3	14	7	.	1	.	.	.	53	38	.	.	.					
Armagh,	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.					
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Clare,	1	.	2	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Cork County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.					
„ City,	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.					
Donegal,	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.					
Down,	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Dublin County,	5	2	1	.	1	1	8	6	4	.	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	.	2	1	.	.	.					
Dublin City:																														
Richmond B.,	13	.	8	.	.	.	21	.	2	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	16	.	.	1	.					
Grangegorman P.,	.	18	.	.	.	1	.	13	.	4	.	8	.	3	.	11	1	.	1	.	10	.	.	.					
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.					
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.					
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.					
Kerry,	2	1	.	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	6	1	.	.	.					
Kildare,	3	1	.	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	1	2	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	6	.	.	.					
Kilkenny County,	3	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.					
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.					
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.					
Leitrim,	3	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	2	.	3	1	5	3	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.					
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	7	4	.	.	.					
„ City,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.					
Londonderry,	6	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	6	4	.	.	.					
Longford,	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.					
Louth, Dundalk,	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.					
„ Drogheda,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Mayo,	4	3	1	.	6	1	19	4	.	.	12	2	28	6	3	3	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.					
Meath,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.					
Monaghan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.					
Queen's,	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.					
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.					
Tipperary, Nenagh,	8	.	2	.	1	1	28	8	.	.	2	15	30	10	3	11	.	.	.	30	3	.	.	.					
„ Clonmel,	5	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	4	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	.					
Tyrone,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.					
Waterford County,	3	.	2	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
„ City,	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.					
Wexford,	18	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	12	19	4	7	5	4	.	1	.	.	42	16	.	.	.					
Wicklow,	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	4	1	.	1	.	3	1	2	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.					
Total Males,	117	.	32	.	10	.	186	.	32	.	80	.	98	.	.	.	.	14	.	217	.	1	4	.					
Total Females,	.	46	.	5	.	4	.	55	.	18	.	47	.	42	44	34	7	.	1	.	95	.	.	.					
Total M. and F.,	163		37		14		241		50		127		140		85			15		312		1	4					

the several County and Borough Gaols during the Year 1862.

IN OR *OUT* OF HOSPITAL.										Lunatics.				Daily average Number.				County and Borough Gaols.
Attempts at Suicide.		Other Diseases		Malingering.		Total.		Slight cases of indisposition prescribed for *out* of Hospital, and *not* included in foregoing classification.	Total Number of cases admitted into Hospital.	Criminal.		Dangerous.		Under treatment in Hospital.		Prescribed for out of Hospital.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	32	8	38	22	515	232	315	11	29	27	.	.	23	3	2	2	2	1	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	1	.	27	73	90	130	27	73	.	.	19	8	·07	·07	·2	·36	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	60	15	92	30	1	5	1	.	1	1	·03	·15	·41	·11	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	9	7	27	7	9	7	2	2	16	5	·11	·44	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	4	4	2	.	41	13	150	112	41	13	.	.	6	3	1	1	3	2	Clare.
.	.	4	7	2	1	44	28	680	465	44	28	1	.	20	17	2	1	1·8	1·3	Cork County.
.	.	3	10	.	.	31	76	529	358	31	76	.	2	.	1	2	3	2	2	„ City.
.	.	9	.	.	.	45	1	165	5	45	1	2	.	29	14	3·1	.	·4	.	Donegal.
1	.	2	.	.	.	16	8	145	40	16	8	.	.	21	9	2·	·75	·39	·10	Down.
.	.	8	3	7	3	89	53	268	39	57	36	2	.	15	7	9·5	5·3	1·9	·6	Dublin County.
5	.	68	.	8	.	406	.	2,284	.	406	.	1	.	82	.	59	.	7	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	18	.	65	.	1	.	325	.	1916	.	325	.	.	.	55	.	12	.	5·25	Grangegorman P.
.	.	7	3	.	3	29	12	70	43	29	12	.	.	9	5	4	1	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	37	24	.	.	79	52	360	150	79	.	1	.	19	8	6	4	1	·5	Galway County.
.	.	2	3	1	.	8	7	61	35	8	7	.	.	4	5	3·06	·50	·34	·22	„ Town.
.	.	6	1	2	.	66	24	52	7	66	24	.	.	9	1	3·25	1·08	·14	·02	Kerry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	92	59	42	43	18	13	.	.	11	2	2·3	·45	·31	·24	Kildare.
.	.	14	8	.	1	82	39	50	34	19	11	.	.	7	3	2·67	1·67	1	2	Kilkenny County.
.	.	4	1	1	.	23	11	10	20	2	5	.	.	2	1	·16	·5	1	1	„ City.
.	.	8	4	.	.	30	17	25	30	10	7	.	.	8	4	·33	·33	·06	·08	King's.
.	.	3	2	25	13	188	60	87	35	76	1	1	.	1	1	2·15	.	·24	·09	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	77	24	41	25	22	17	.	.	7	7	1·3	1	2·9	1·6	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	14	12	174	67	14	12	.	.	.	.	·5	·75	1·9	·63	„ City.
.	.	1	.	1	.	62	45	23	14	14	12	.	.	17	4	·53	·72	.	.	Londonderry.
.	.	5	.	.	.	24	3	93	60	24	3	2	.	2	1	1·78	·20	·25	·16	Longford.
.	.	4	19	.	.	44	35	100	34	.	.	.	.	10	5	.	.	·4	·19	Louth, Dundalk.
1	.	.	2	.	.	6	11	9	13	1	.	1	.	.	2	·25	.	·75	·7	„ Drogheda.
.	.	29	16	13	3	420	142	61	12	41	52	.	.	16	19	2·5	3·3	4	·93	Mayo.
.	.	2	4	.	.	51	14	36	18	51	14	.	.	6	5	3·08	1·46	·15	·11	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	27	13	40	11	7	5	.	.	8	3	5	2	1	1	Monaghan.
.	.	1	.	.	.	31	8	15	4	30	7	.	.	3	3	1	1	1	1	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	12	12	89	79	12	12	.	.	9	8	1·94	1·23	·15	·19	Roscommon.
.	.	.	1	2	.	30	9	104	38	30	9	4	2	.	.	1·8	1·	2·46	1·	Sligo.
.	.	164	26	30	18	615	219	.	.	14	23	.	.	21	16	6·9	6·3	2·6	·64	Tipperary, Nenagh.
.	.	16	6	10	.	120	41	321	230	120	41	3	.	33	13	2·12	1·07	·88	·63	„ Clonmel.
.	.	.	*1	.	.	29	6	176	59	29	6	.	.	3	1	1·08	·28	·48	·16	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	44	11	41	16	44	11	.	.	2	6	·01	.	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	.	1	.	.	17	10	11	20	17	10	.	.	.	.	·04	·03	·03	·06	„ City.
.	.	7	5	.	.	36	21	181	35	20	16	1	.	5	4	·06	·07	·5	·1	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	332	119	24	12	24	20	.	1	13	7	1·46	1·5	·84	·27	Wexford.
.	.	1	1	.	.	83	43	.	.	1	3	.	1	10	12	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
7	.	441	.	143	.	3954	.	7,041	.	1528	.	22	.	467	.	146·08	.	43·48	.	Total Males.
.	18	.	225	.	65	.	1910	.	4257	.	952	.	8	.	269	.	57·15	.	26·24	Total Females.
25		666		208		5,864		11,298		2,480		30		736		203·23		69·72		Total M. and F.

* Starvation.

Table X.—Deaths, and their Causes, in 1862.

County and Borough Gaols in which Deaths occurred.	No.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Crime, &c., for which Committed.	Date of Committal.	Cause of Death, as returned by Local Inspector.	Date of Death.
Antrim, . .	1	C. C.	F.	39	Assault, . .	3 Feb. 1862,	Disease of Chest, . .	28 Mar.
" . .	2	H. M.	M.	60	Lunacy, . .	9 April, 1862,	Worn out Constitution, .	8 June.
" . .	3	J. H.	M.	45	Embezzlement, .	27 Aug. 1861,	Diseased Liver & Diarrhœa,	11 June.
" . .	4	M. C.	F.	45	Begging, . .	11 June, 1862,	Disease of Heart, . .	29 June.
" . .	5	M. W.	F.	45	Lunacy, . .	31 Aug. 1862,	Worn out Constitution, .	10 Dec.
Armagh, . .	6	P. M.	M.	37	Do. . .	30 May, 1862,	Disease of Brain, . .	22 July.
Cavan, . .	7	A. T.	F.	56	Do. . .	11 July, 1861,	Dysentery, . . .	4 Mar.
" . .	8	J. C.	M.	29	Do. . .	2 Mar. 1862,	Effusion on Brain, . .	12 April.
" . .	9	W. M'P.	M.	60	Do. . .	13 Dec. 1860,	Bronchitis, . . .	25 Sept.
Cork County, .	10	C. S.	M.	60	In possession of wrecked timber,	15 Jan. 1862,	Erysipelas, . . .	24 Jan.
Cork City, .	11	C. M.	M.	20	Breaking into store & stealing,	19 Feb. 1862,	Consumption, . .	16 Sept.
Donegal, . .	12	J. S.	M.	52	Lunacy, . .	26 Nov. 1861,	Peritonitis, . . .	1 Jan.
" . .	13	P. M'G.	M.	75	Excise offence, .	2 April, 1862,	Apoplexy, . . .	15 June.
Down, . .	14	J. F.	F.	36	Larceny, . .	12 April, 1861,	Consumption, . .	14 Jan.
" . .	15	J. F.	M.	50	Lunacy, . .	15 Aug. 1861,	Disease of Brain, . .	25 Jan.
" . .	16	M. M'C.	M.	68	Do. . .	3 Jan. 1862,	Apoplexy, . . .	20 Mar.
" . .	17	P. K.	M.	60	Do. . .	16 April, 1862,	Disease of Brain, . .	1 Oct.
Dublin County, .	18	B. C.	M.	52	Do. . .	27 Feb. 1862,	Debility and Exhaustion, .	1 June.
" .	19	T. D.	M.	25	Illegal possession of soldier's necessaries, .	23 June, 1862,	Disease of Heart, . .	15 Aug.
" .	20	J. B.	M.	63	Lunacy, . .	12 Sept. 1862,	Exhaustion from refusing food, ...	5 Oct.
Dublin City:								
Richmond B., .	21	T. M.	M.	25	Embezzlement, .	20 Jan. 1862,	Disease of Heart, . .	23 Jan.
" "	22	P. M'C.	M.	30	Lunacy, . .	9 Oct. 1861,	Apoplexy, . . .	4 April.
" "	23	H. M'T.	M.	40	Embezzlement, .	28 Jan. 1862,	Rheumatic Gout, . .	22 April.
" "	24	D. F.	M.	27	Attempt to commit suicide, .	29 May, 1862,	Congestion of Lungs, .	30 May.
" "	25	J. F.	M.	44	Lunacy, . .	22 Feb. 1862,	Disease of Brain, . .	3 Nov.
" "	26	J. R.	M.	43	Do. . .	6 Mar. 1861,	Inflammation of Brain, .	26 Nov.
" "	27	J. F.	M.	60	Refusal to pay car-hire, .	4 Dec. 1862,	Congestion of Brain, .	16 Dec.
Grangegorman P.	28	E. F.	F.	21	Lunacy, . .	31 Dec. 1861,	Puerperal Mania, . .	2 Jan.
" "	29	J. R.	F.	25	Larceny, . .	9 Dec. 1861,	Consumption, . .	27 Jan.
" "	30	E. K.	F.	64	Lunacy, . .	29 May, 1862,	Asthma, . . .	14 Feb.
" "	31	E. D.	F.	40	Do. . .	25 Feb. 1862,	Brain Disease, . .	19 Mar.
" "	32	J. D.	F.	40	Do. . .	23 April, 1862,	Acute Mania, . . .	9 May.
" "	33	A. M.	F.	45	Do. . .	10 Sept. 1862,	Cerebral Disease, . .	15 Sept.
" "	34	M. M.	F.	45	Do. . .	6 Sept. 1862.	Exhaustion, . . .	19 Sept.
" "	35	C. R.	F.	56	Do. . .	7 July, 1862,	Old Age and Debility, .	22 Sept.
Galway County, .	36	J. R.	M.	*	. . . .	21 July, 1862,	Abscess, . . .	8 Aug.
Kilkenny County,	37	L. C.	M.	60	Lunacy, . .	23 Aug. 1862,	Exhaustion and Debility, .	29 Aug.
King's, . .	38	T. K.	M.	70	Asking alms, .	10 Feb. 1862,	Bronchitis, ...	24 Feb.
Limerick County,	39	T. B.	M.	41	Murder, . .	17 May, 1862,	*Executed*, . . .	16 July.
" .	40	J. W.	M.	21	Do. . .	24 June, 1862,	*Do.*	1 Sept.
Londonderry, .	41	B. D.	M.	35	Lunacy, . .	11 May, 1862,	Disease of Lungs, . .	4 Nov.
Louth, . .	42	J. S.	M.	36	Disorderly conduct, . .	25 Oct. 1862,	Dropsy, ...	28 Nov.

* Three months old—child of a female prisoner,

TABLE X. *continued.*—DEATHS, and their CAUSES, in 1862.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS IN WHICH DEATHS OCCURRED.	No.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Crime, &c., for which Committed.	Date of Committal.	Cause of Death, as returned by Local Inspector.	Date of Death.
Mayo, . .	43	B. C.	F.	70	Lunacy, . .	4 Aug. 1860,	Debility, . . .	6 Jan.
,, . .	44	P. M.	M.	50	Do. . .	25 Jan. 1862,	Epilepsy, . . .	27 Mar.
,, . .	45	M. O'G.	F.	18	Do. . .	9 April, 1862,	Disease of Brain, . .	24 April.
Queen's, . .	46	J. M.	M.	22	Murder, . .	10 Jan. 1862,	*Executed*, . . .	19 April.
,, . .	47	T. D.	M.	40	Assault, . .	19 May, 1862,	Epilepsy and Bowel Complaint, . . .	5 Nov.
Roscommon, .	48	R. L.	M.	.	Lunacy, . .	31 July, 1861,	Dysentery, . . .	7 Mar.
Sligo, . .	49	A. M'D.	F.	50	Larceny, . .	10 May, 1862,	Diarrhœa, . . .	29 June.
Tipperary, N. R.,	50	A. D.	M.	55	Lunacy, . .	10 May, 1860,	Natural Causes, . .	6 April.
,, ,, .	51	B. F.	F.	30	Do. . .	13 Mar. 1862,	Consumption, . .	23 June.
,, ,, .	52	P. G.	M.	60	Do. . .	31 Aug. 1861,	Diarrhœa and Debility, .	6 July.
,, S. R.,	53	J. K.	M.	35	Do. . .	23 Jan. 1860,	Epilepsy, . . .	17 Feb.
,, ,, .	54	B. G.	F.	25	Murder(untried),	6 July, 1861,	Consumption, . .	14 Mar.
,, ,, .	55	P. B.	M.	52	Lunacy, . .	6 Aug. 1862,	Obstipatic, . . .	15 Aug.
,, ,, .	56	R. B.	M.	40	Murder, . .	13 May, 1862,	*Executed*, . . .	25 Aug.
,, ,, .	57	T. K.	M.	62	Lunacy, . .	27 Aug. 1862,	Debility, . . .	1 Oct.
,, ,, .	58	D. M.	M.	36	Do. . .	11 Nov. 1861,	Epilepsy, . . .	26 Nov.
,, ,, .	59	P. L.	M.	70	Do. . .	31 Oct. 1861,	Bronchitis, . . .	26 Nov.
,, ,, .	60	M. C.	M.	27	Assault, . .	16 Oct. 1862,	Epilepsy, . . .	29 Nov.
,, ,, .	61	J. N.	M.	30	In possession of instruments for coining, . .	5 Dec. 1862,	Mental Excitement, .	16 Dec.
Tyrone, . .	62	P. C.	M.	25	Larceny, . .	22 April, 1861,	Consumption, . .	9 Feb.
,, . .	63	R. B.	M.	63	Stolen goods in possession, .	4 Oct. 1862,	Dysentery, . . .	17 Dec.
Wexford, . .	64	O. O'R.	M.	50	Lunacy, . .	30 Nov. 1861,	Epilepsy, . . .	2 Aug.
,, . .	65	E. S.	M.	44	Do. . .	22 Mar. 1862,	Softening of Brain, . .	28 Dec.
Wicklow, . .	66	M. W.	F.	17	Do. . .	11 Mar. 1862,	Consumption, . .	25 July.

TABLE. XI.—ESCAPES from the County and Borough Gaols during the Year 1862.

Gaols from which Escapes were effected.	Date.	Sex.	Age.	Offence.	Tried or Untried.	Whether confined separately or with others.	Whether retaken or not.
Richmond Bridewell,	25 Oct.,	M.	18	Felony of plate from a church,	Tried,	At work with others in charge of an officer,	Not retaken.
Kilkenny . .	24 Jan.,	M.	19	Larceny, . .	Tried,	Separately, .	Retaken.

TABLE XII.—PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1862, in the several County and Borough Gaols.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Dark or Refractory Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	5	1	105	15	5	4	115	20	135
Armagh,	3	3	9	4	.	.	12	7	19
Carlow,	6	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	6
Cavan,	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3
Clare,	.	.	7	.	32	10	39	10	49
Cork County,	156	69	4	.	.	.	160	69	229
„ City,	83	69	.	.	1	.	84	69	153
Donegal,	43	3	.	.	40	2	83	5	88
Down,	21	6	.	.	.	.	21	6	27
Dublin County,	60	4	.	.	1	.	61	4	65
Dublin City:									
Richmond Bridewell,	445	.	.	.	9	.	454	.	454
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	52	.	23	.	75	75
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	5	1	5	1	6
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	7	3	7	3	10
„ Town,	.	.	18	3	2	3	20	6	26
Kerry,	7	2	.	.	.	.	7	2	9
Kildare,	27	21	.	.	7	5	34	26	60
Kilkenny County,	4	2	.	.	.	.	4	2	6
„ City,	6	5	.	.	.	.	6	5	11
King's,	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4
Leitrim,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Limerick County,	32	.	.	.	.	.	32	.	32
„ City,	15	6	.	.	.	.	15	6	21
Londonderry,	*69	*23	.	.	.	.	69	23	92
Longford,	76	82	.	.	.	.	76	82	158
Louth, Dundalk,	3	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	5
„ Drogheda,	15	3	.	.	.	.	15	3	18
Mayo,	16	11	1	1	1	2	18	14	32
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	3
Queen's,	4	2	.	.	.	.	4	2	6
Roscommon,	6	9	.	6	.	1	6	16	22
Sligo,	28	5	.	.	.	.	28	5	33
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	6	41	37	.	.	42	43	85
„ Clonmel,	41	10	.	.	.	.	41	10	51
Tyrone,	25	.	36	2	.	.	61	2	63
Waterford County,	6	3	.	.	.	.	6	3	9
„ City,	2	4	.	.	.	.	2	4	6
Westmeath,	13	8	.	.	.	.	13	8	21
Wexford,	7	14	11	13	.	.	18	27	45
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	8	3	8	3	11
Total Males,	1,235*	.	234	.	118	.	1,587	.	.
Total Females,	.	372	.	133	.	57	.	562	.
Total Males and Females,	1,607		367		175				2,149

* With stoppage of diet.

TABLE XIII.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL PRISONERS who attended at the several Gaol Schools in 1862, with the Number of Teachers, &c.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number of Individual Prisoners who attended School.		Average Daily Number of Pupils.		Number of Teachers.		Number of Hours allotted daily for Instruction of each Pupil.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	381	152	15	11	1	.	3	1½
Armagh,	104	123	14	16	1	1	2	2
Carlow,		No school.						
Cavan,	247	76	18	4	1	.	2	1
Clare,	157	40	30	7	1	1	2	1
Cork County,	46	46	12	7	1	.	2	.
„ City,	129	17	18	5	1	1	2	2
Donegal,	400	73	47	7	1	1	1	1
Down,	187	60	12	8	1	2	2	2
Dublin County,	63	39	5	6	1	1	1	2
Dublin City:								
Richmond B.,	58	.	7	.	1	.	1¾	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	112	.	9	.	1	.	5
Fermanagh,	146	33	26	6	1	.	2½	1
Galway County,	116	.	15	.	1	.	0⅔	.
„ Town,	89	.	9	.	1	.	2	.
Kerry,	135	15	11	2	1	1	2	1½
Kildare,	109	60	8	7	1	.	2½	2
Kilkenny County,	136	38	13	7	2	2	2	.
„ City,	45	19	4	2	2	2	2	.
King's,	20	12	10	4	1	1	2	1
Leitrim,	217	31	10	2	2	.	1	1
Limerick County,	170	44	20	11	1	.	2	.
„ City,	53	31	15	7	1	1	2	.
Londonderry,	156	75	30	10	1	.	1	1
Longford,	211	22	26	4	1	1	2	2
Louth, Dundalk,	39	25	9	4	1	1	1	1
„ Drogheda,	75	.	6	.	1	.	2	.
Mayo,	77	13	15	4	1	1	2	2
Meath,	140	62	14	5	5	2	2	2
Monaghan,	18	14	4	3	1	1	2	2
Queen's,	364	149	37	16	1	1	1	1
Roscommon,	174	86	18	10	1	1	1	2
Sligo,	234	99	20	4	1	1	2	2
Tipperary, Nenagh,	220	109	30	15	4	2	1	1
„ Clonmel,	75	246	6	16	1	1	2	2
Tyrone,	433	181	34	20	1	1	2	1
Waterford County,	51	25	8	5	.	.	2	.
„ City,	24	9	4	2	1	1	2	.
Westmeath,	86	18	16	3	1	.	2	2
Wexford,	26	29	8	7	1	.	1½	1½
Wicklow,	133	60	20	8	2	2	2	2
Total Males,	5,544	.	624	.	49	.	.	.
Total Females,	.	2,243	.	264	.	31	.	.
Total Males and Females,	7,787		888		80		.	.

TABLE XIV.—PRISON STOCK of BEDDING and CLOTHING in the several County

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	BEDDING.						CLOTHING. For Males.						
	Blankets, Pairs of.	Sheets, Pairs of.	Rugs.	Hammocks or Cots.	Bedticks.	Bedsteads.	Shirts.	Jackets.	Vests.	Trowsers.	Caps.	Stockings or Socks (pairs).	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs (pairs).
Antrim,	486	722	478	360	434	66	415	279	199	295	262	71	561
Armagh,	163	316	161	61	127	126	115	45	52	54	39	42	50
Carlow,	142	76	.	16	110	96	59	39	48	49	63	.	136
Cavan,	111	338	106	.	104	104	81	66	50	59	89	24	77
Clare,	160	140	175	290	44	14	80	250	110	130	80	.	160
Cork County,	290½	358½	281	96	224	273	353	216	233	198	406	293	238
„ City,	220	186	269	45	228	298	152	152	88	118	163	.	84
Donegal,	175	201	149	.	150	134	252	224	168	161	148	71	93
Down,	211	252	243	.	210	244	170	185	100	172	155	.	86
Dublin County,	149	199	145	96	123	34	183	140	137	147	120	.	121
Dublin City: Richmond B.,	380	697	535	250	163	95	940	539	229	692	382	116	513
Grangegorman P.	378	692	442	.	433	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	111	180	88	.	99	112	60	54	52	53	.	.	20
Galway County,	218	121	160	222	237	.	66	96	96	89	82	214	73
„ Town,	162	106½	.	.	79	68	92	60	65	70	72	.	61
Kerry,	249	132	.	.	223	238	116	148	88	78	55	.	50
Kildare,	273	279	141	100	125	31	147	130	97	224	92	228	130
Kilkenny County and City,	130	196	105	104	65	114	112	87	79	85	19	.	38
King's,	284	176	19	10	168	.	79	68	63	68	58	.	41
Leitrim,	129	178	111	7	192	137	135	51	.	63	71	.	90
Limerick County,	272	213½	49	50	201	136	103	59	53	65	49	70	40
„ City,	157	238	161	36	143	129	82	78	.	78	4	.	41
Londonderry,	384	189	21	4	217	213	163	90	90	103	60	236	145
Longford,	110	243	119	65	110	56	107	81	47	61	54	.	76
Louth, Dundalk,	116	142	120	108	118	25	69	70	79	88	55	31	39
„ Drogheda,	37	48	40	18	37	19	30	16	17	28	16	22	10
Mayo,	309½	112	324	.	274	234	130	81	71	99	14	.	99
Meath,	166	160	141	.	141	138	69	58	50	49	51	.	40
Monaghan,	147	105	17	.	94	121	127	48	47	49	13	.	31
Queen's,	162	107	187	118	161	118	92	69	5	61	83	6	61
Roscommon,	110	157	116	.	114	123	98	100	85	65	85	.	153
Sligo,	137	323	128	.	131	112	148	107	68	64	43	.	127
Tipperary, Nenagh,	369	220½	274	28	259	209	204	89	103	104	77	93	97
„ Clonmel,	272	225	213	.	260	428	205	125	130	150	130	35	203
Tyrone,	154	139	147	50	130	125	270	139	84	116	93	56	42
Waterford County and City,	71	134	133	.	111	81	75	84	64	117	72	.	40
Westmeath,	128	170	115	.	128	132	66	70	64	81	35	.	48
Wexford,	322	190	14	44	156	151	303	167	175	175	251	180	169
Wicklow,	95	89	98	.	100	84	134	97	93	97	58	12	58
Total,	7,940	8,751	6,025	2,178	6,423	4,818	6,082	4,457	3,279	4,455	3,599	1,800	4,141
Total Males,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total M. and F.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

and Borough Gaols, on the 31st of December, 1862 (both in Use and Store).

Clothing. For Females. Shifts.	Jackets.	Petticoats.	Aprons.	Neckerchiefs.	Caps.	Stockings (pairs).	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs (pairs).	Daily Average Number of Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors, in 1862. M.	F.	Highest Number of Prisoners of each Sex in Custody during 1862, exclusive of Debtors. M.	F.	County and Borough Gaols.
166	148	169	86	18	166	58	153	111	62	132	95	Antrim.
60	53	68	105	.	79	54	37	40·2	32·49	59	49	Armagh.
35	37	39	57	60	124	.	45	12·09	10·03	20	18	Carlow.
34	46	40	36	40	40	24	34	41	20	64	30	Cavan.
32	32	32	32	32	32	.	22	35	13	51	21	Clare.
148	89	145	152	215	231	184	62	121	50	145	68	Cork County.
105	137	95	280	106	141	.	76	55·5	39·5	76	59	„ City.
62	32	45	40	46	50	.	23	76·11	19·15	106	28	Donegal.
108	122	147	92	86	110	.	84	64	31	83	39	Down.
142	86	108	44	94	54	6	55	58·64	28·58	92	40	Dublin County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	253	.	288	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
838	526	602	624	894	774	.	306	.	203	.	261	Grangegorman P.
26	20	24	.	.	18	10	12	29	10	46	16	Fermanagh.
23	46	29	32	38	32	54	31	56	23	121	33	Galway County.
56	48	34	.	25	.	.	56	17·98	10·39	37	32	„ Town.
26	30	56	10	12	34	.	13	46·5	13	74	18	Kerry.
147	69	79	73	53	102	61	52	40·02	17·15	51	32	Kildare.
25	27	37	63	81	.	.	30	23·66	13·33	38	18	Kilkenny County.
								7	6	12	15	„ City.
44	28	45	50	25	70	.	13	36	10	51	20	King's.
49	31	25	24	.	.	.	12	22·96	4·96	40	11	Leitrim.
50	28	40	43	55	6	40	30	50·5	19·3	67	29	Limerick County.
56	45	43	.	.	.	.	29	37·5	24·5	54	41	„ City.
95	60	95	76	82	94	63	74	47·7	21·22	67	35	Londonderry.
44	33	50	42	43	.	.	30	36·17	13·16	50	26	Longford.
60	48	66	70	50	42	49	25	19·44	15·12	32	25	Louth, Dundalk.
19	27	20	23	.	.	18	10	8·42	9·37	21	17	„ Drogheda.
60	51	52	.	.	.	.	27	70·3	42·1	87	57	Mayo.
50	36	49	57	88	81	.	27	21·26	8·88	33	15	Meath.
37	39	53	29	29	35	.	17	48	21	60	30	Monaghan.
52	92	70	63	66	127	20	56	37	16	49	23	Queen's.
42	52	50	.	.	.	.	33	29·14	16·5	53	24	Roscommon.
44	50	33	25	.	6	.	23	30·36	9·98	51	17	Sligo.
64	111	87	63	62	54	68	72	52·61	24·06	101	43	Tipperary, Nenagh.
80	60	50	52	52	60	10	94	85·74	32·12	106	54	„ Clonmel.
74	84	100	55	103	33	40	50	34·33	20·32	54	31	Tyrone.
50	59	40	55	30	50	.	28	25	9	30	15	Waterford County.
								6	16	19	16	„ City.
14	21	28	17	23	.	17	17	30	12	46	22	Westmeath.
134	129	107	129	108	9	107	55	64·68	27·42	77	43	Wexford.
74	37	74	74	74	74	28	30	27·92	12·56	41	21	Wicklow.
3,225	2,649	2,926	2,673	2,690	2,728	902	1,843	.	.	.	.	Total.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,908·73	.	2,684	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	987·19	.	1,487	Total Females.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,895·92		4,171		Total M. and F.

TABLE XV.—AMOUNT of ACCOMMODATION in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Wards.		Yards.		Day Rooms.		Solitary Cells.		Cells. Not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or containing 432 cubic feet.		Cells. Of Larger Size.		Cells. Of Smaller Size.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	11	2	23	15	4	1	8	8	.	.	322	103	.	.
Armagh,	3	2	15	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	61	38	.	.
Carlow,	4	1	9	6	10	2	3	.	.	22	.	.	47	19
Cavan,	.	.	8	2	10	3	*4	*2	70	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	8	2	8	2	7	2	4	2	103	12	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	12	9	13	7	16	9	*2	*2	.	.	85	10	74	85
„ City,	9	9	6	5	6	9	†22	8	36	54	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	6	3	8	2	10	3	7	2	.	.	.	.	64	19
Down,	8	3	9	2	7	2	14	1	154	49	14	10	.	.
Dublin County,	5	5	5	5	1	2	*4	3	101	*12	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	15	.	20	.	34	.	13	.	147	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	15	.	15	.	15	.	2	.	242	.	2	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	7	2	5	3	3	1	.	.	66	36	.	.	.	.
,, Town,	4	3	4	3	4	3	.	.	81	15	7	5	.	.
Kerry,	5	2	6	2	4	3	.	.	.	.	4	7	24	.
Kildare,	6	2	6	2	5	4	2	1	.	.	78	15	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	4	2	2	2	*3	*2	79	45	.	.	.	.
„ City,	14	8	3	2	4	.	*4	*4	‡47	.	101	85	.	.
King's,	6	2	6	2	6	2	3	1	80	32	.	8	.	.
Leitrim,	5	3	9	5	13	3	5	2	56	19	.	2	.	.
Limerick County,	9	5	12	5	8	5	*4	.	118	50	.	.	.	.
„ City,	6	4	7	4	6	4	6	3	33	21	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	11	.	13	2	3	.	10	2	136	34	.	.	.	.
Longford,	6	5	8	3	8	.	3	2	.	.	.	5	48	10
Louth, Dundalk,	3	1	18	.	1	1	2	2	83	21	2	1	.	.
„ Drogheda,	1	2	3	2	.	.	1	1	12	24	.	1	.	.
Mayo,	8	3	8	3	7	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	98	30
Meath,	.	.	11	4	5	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	50	30
Monaghan,*	6	3	7	3	6	3	4	3	50	18	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	6	2	13	5	8	4	4	4	91	20	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	7	1	7	1	7	2	3	.	58	18	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	8	1	12	4	12	2	5	1	.	.	74	17	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	8	4	10	7	7	4	4	4	.	.	.	.	114	18
„ Clonmel,	34	4	18	4	10	4	*8	*2	100	40	39	.	.	.
Tyrone,*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County and City,	.	.	3	2	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	20	20
Westmeath,	.	.	10	7	7	2	5	1	89	13	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	11	7	7	4	§6	3	89	59	3	.	.	.
Wicklow,	5	2	5	3	5	2	1	.	56	23	.	.	.	.
Total for Males,	246	.	343	.	247	.	171	.	1,935	.	790	.	539	.
Total for Females,	.	110	.	151	.	112	.	73	.	879	.	309	.	231
Total for M. and F.,	356		494		359		244		2,814		1,099		770	

* Undergoing alterations. † Two for Males dark. ‡ In old gaol not ventilated nor lighted.

County and Borough Gaols on the 31st of December, 1862.

Cells to contain 3 Persons.		Sleeping Rooms. Number.		Sleeping Rooms. Beds in same.		Hospital. No. of Rooms or Wards.		Hospital. No. of Water Closets.		Hospital. No. of Baths.		Chapels.		School Rooms.		County and Borough Gaols.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	Antrim.
11	9	7	3	12	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	Armagh.
.	.	13	.	6	.	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	18	4	1	12	3	2	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	Cavan.
107	.	9	.	9	.	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	Clare.
.	.	4	.	12	.	4	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	Cork County.
54	54	6	1	18	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	„ City,
2	.	8	3	24	12	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	.	1	1	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	Down.
.	.	6	2	4	.	8	1	4	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	Dublin County.
																„ City:
115	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	Richmond B.
.	3	.	4	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	1	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	5	2	5	2	4	4	1	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	Galway County.
7	5	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	„ Town.
4	2	2	7	2	12	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	Kerry.
.	.	4	2	12	6	4	1	2	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	Kildare.
2	4	5	.	.	.	2	2	3	4	1	1	2	2	.	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	5	1	14	2	3	3	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	King's.
.	2	7	.	12	.	5	3	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	Leitrim.
7	4	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	Limerick County.
17	.	20	6	35	22	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	„ City.
.	.	5	1	11	2	3	3	2	2	4	4	1	.	2	1	Londonderry.
2	.	6	2	.	.	2	1	3	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	2	.	3	.	1	1	‖1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	„ Drogheda.
14	6	4	2	8	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	Mayo.
10	6	7	1	6	1	4	3	2	2	2	.	1	.	1	1	Meath.
.	.	6	1	32	3	3	2	3	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	Monaghan.
7	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	Queen's.
5	.	4	3	8	6	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	10	8	8	13	2	2	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	Sligo.
37	14	13	3	26	3	5	4	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	Tipperary, Nenagh.
57	.	6	4	25	20	10	4	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	1	„ Clonmel.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	Waterford County and City.
6	.	4	6	.	12	3	2	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	Westmeath.
2	3	7	3	12	4	3	2	1	1	.	.	2	.	1	1	Wexford.
.	.	2	1	2	1	2	1	‖2	‖1	1	1	1	1	1	2	Wicklow.
466	.	181	.	318	.	121	.	48	.	35	.	41	.	24	.	Total for Males.
.	130	.	67	.	133	.	84	.	35	.	19	.	10	.	20	Total for Females.
596		248		451		205		83		54		51		44		Total for M. and F.

§ Two for Males and four for Females dark. ‖ Portable.

[*continued.*

TABLE XV. *continued*—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Workshops.		Worksheds.		Kitchens.	Bakeries.	Store Rooms.		Laundries.	Drying Rooms.	Lavatories.		Baths, exclusive of those in Hospital.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	.	102	.	1	.	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Armagh,	.	.	10	.	1	.	4	.	1	1	.	2	1	1
Carlow,	3	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	1	1	8	4	4	.
Cavan,	3	.	.	.	1	.	4	2	1	.	.	.	1	.
Clare,	3	.	4	.	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	.	2	.
Cork County,	1	.	9	6	1	.	4	.	1	2	16	9	1	1
„ City,	1	2	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	9	9	1	1
Donegal,	3	1	4	.	2	.	6	1	1	1	6	1	1	.
Down,	15	.	24	.	1	1	8	3	1	1	13	7	3	1
Dublin County,	1	.	.	.	1	.	7	1	1	.	3	1	*3	1
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	3	.	5	.	2	.	15	.	1	1	14	.	3	.
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	2	2	.	1	.	2
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	1	.	20	.	1	1	3	1	1	.	.	1	1	.
„ Town,	1	.	1	13	1	.	4	3	1	1	4	.	1	1
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Kildare,	6	.	21	.	1	1	2	1	1	1	8	3	1	.
Kilkenny County,	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	2	1	1	3	1	†4	4
„ City,	2	.	14	.	1	.	6	2	1	.	.	.	1	1
King's,	5	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	.
Leitrim,	1	1	24	.	2	.	2	1	2	.	1	.	1	.
Limerick County,	22	1	2	.	1	1	3	1	1	1	12	5	.	1
„ City,	.	.	33	.	1	.	7	1	1	.	1	1	‡4	‡2
Londonderry,	1	.	66	.	1	.	5	2	1	1	2	3	1	1
Longford,	5	.	16	.	1	1	3	.	1	1	.	5	1	1
Louth, Dundalk,	2	.	24	.	1	.	4	1	1	1	.	.	1	1
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	1	2	1	2
Mayo,	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	8	.
Meath,	3	.	1	.	2	.	3	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	2	.	33	.	1	.	5	1	1	.	.	.	2	.
Queen's,	10	.	12	.	2	1	2	1	1	1	10	10	1	1
Roscommon,	3	.	8	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	2	.	2
Sligo,	6	.	8	.	1	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2	.	4	1	1	1	11	2	2	1	8	4	8	4
„ Clonmel,	10	4	27	.	1	.	5	2	2	4	8	2	‡8	‡4
Tyrone,	5	.	29	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	3	.	1
Waterford County and City,	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	.
Westmeath,	6	.	6	.	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	.	1	1
Wexford,	9	.	2	1	1	.	5	3	1	1	7	4	1	1
Wicklow,	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1
Total for Males,	139	.	511	.			144	.			143	.	70	.
Total for Females,	.	9	.	21			.	46			.	85	.	37
Total for M. & F.,	148		532		45	11	190		44	33	228		107	

* Two for males supplied with hot water.

† Two for each sex supplied with hot water.

County and Borough Gaols on the 31st December, 1862.

Fumigating Rooms.		Reception Rooms or Cells.		Pumps.	Wells.	Treadwheels.	Capstan Mills.	Crank Mills.	Other Machines for Labour.	Total Number of Beds, inclusive of those in Hospital.		Number of Prisoners Gaol can accommodate. Debtors.		Criminals.		Total.	County and Borough Gaols.
M.	F.	M.	F.							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	
.	.	4	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	327	108	40	1	287	107	435	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	107	75	14	2	93	73	182	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	50	40	7	.	53	41	101	Carlow.
.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	78	26	24	12	216	72	324	Cavan.
1	1	1	.	10	1	1	.	.	1	157	.	12	.	115	12	139	Clare.
1	.	2	2	1	.	1	1	.	2	162	64	17	3	320	107	447	Cork County.
.	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	60	40	32	3	166	170	371	„ City.
1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	102	39	12	2	90	37	141	Donegal.
1	.	4	4	1	.	.	1	.	8	172	63	16	8	156	58	238	Down.
1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	5	115	29	10	4	101	18	133	Dublin County.
1	.	1	.	3	.	2	.	.	3	414	.	.	.	563	.	563	Dublin City : Richmond B.
.	1	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	8	.	277	.	.	.	400	400	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	90	30	8	4	66	36	114	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	81	33	14	.	95	41	150	„ Town.
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	42	28	6	.	40	28	74	Kerry.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	89	23	12	2	77	21	112	Kildare.
1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	23	95	66	5	.	82	58	145	Kilkenny County.
.	.	1	1	2	.	1	1	1	.	124	45	18	6	148	85	257	„ City.
1	.	1	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	90	40	10	.	80	40	130	King's.
.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	76	22	21	2	72	29	124	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	136	60	11	7	112	49	179	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	97	43	12	3	85	40	140	„ City.
1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	78	39	12	3	136	34	185	Londonderry.
§1	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	1	19	66	21	30	6	60	20	116	Longford.
.	.	4	6	2	.	1	.	.	.	95	32	4	2	87	27	120	Louth, Dundalk.
1	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	12	25	4	.	12	25	41	„ Drogheda.
.	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	148	48	8	4	140	48	200	Mayo.
.	.	1	1	2	2	2	.	.	.	88	36	18	1	98	54	171	Meath.
.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	91	27	32	4	59	23	118	Monaghan.
1	1	2	2	2	2	1	.	.	.	98	20	20	4	108	20	152	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	76	24	8	.	78	30	116	Roscommon.
1	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	119	28	36	6	82	49	173	Sligo.
1	1	1	1	2	.	1	.	1	2	189	55	19	3	235	84	341	Tipperary, Nenagh.
.	.	1	.	11	10	2	.	.	.	196	52	10	.	400	40	450	„ Clonmel.
.	.	.	1	2	2	1	.	.	.	69	37	.	5	.	37	42	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	33	23	.	.	21	21	42	Waterford County and City.
1	.	1	1	6	2	.	.	1	1	107	29	10	4	109	49	172	Westmeath.
1	.	1	1	15	.	.	.	1	.	87	58	16	.	101	83	200	Wexford.
1	.	2	2	4	2	1	.	.	.	61	26	7	.	52	23	82	Wicklow.
17	.	39	.							4,267	.	535	.	4,795	.	.	Total for Males.
.	7	.	33							.	1,731	.	101	.	2,189	.	Total for Females.
24		72		111	31	30	5	8	70	5,998		636		6,984		7,620	Total for M. and F.

‡ One for each sex supplied with hot water. § A box.

TABLE XVI.—TRADES' WORK and HARD LABOUR in the several County and and the Profits

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	MALES.															FEMALES.						
	Masons or Stonecutters.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and Winders.	Smiths.	Painters.	Mat-making.	Other Trades.	TOTAL OF TRADES.	Picking Oakum and Flax Manufacture.	Stone-breakers and Bone-breakers.	Treadwheel, Capstan Mill, or Shot Drill.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.	Needlework & Weaving.	Knitting, Spinning, and Dressing Flax.	Washing, Ironing, and Mangling.	Shoemaking.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.
Antrim,	.	2	5	4	10	.	1	5	1	28	.	83	.	14	17	142	18	4	32	.	3	6	63
Armagh,	.	.	1	1	4	.	.	2	.	8	.	16	.	6	11	41	6	9	2	.	3	10	30
Carlow,	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	2	8	15	3	.	2	.	1	2	8
Cavan,	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	6	.	19	.	6	12	43	1	.	3	.	2	12	18
Clare,	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	2	.	8	.	6	10	2	3	29	.	11	.	.	1	1	13
Cork County,	.	.	2	4	5	1	.	11	1	24	54	.	35	21	21	155	6	9	8	.	8	2	33
„ City,	.	2	.	3	4	2	.	4	2	17	6	8	9	7	13	60	13	7	8	2	9	1	40
Donegal,	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	42	.	16	30	91	6	2	3	.	3	9	23
Down,	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	2	3	10	12	13	.	16	25	76	13	.	6	.	5	9	33
Dublin County,	.	2	2	1	2	.	.	3	.	10	28	.	10	7	14	69	13	.	5	.	4	6	28
Dublin City:																							
Richmond B.,	1	1	4	3	16	2	.	37	.	64	39	20	30	20	85	258	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	3	25	.	28	118	205
Fermanagh,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	24	.	4	17	48	1	2	4	.	1	3	11
Galway County,	.	.	.	3	2	.	1	.	.	6	.	1	20	5	23	55	4	.	.	.	4	12	20
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	8	3	5	18	.	.	1	.	1	2	4
Kerry,	.	1	1	2	3	1	.	2	1	11	.	10	20	5	15	61	2	5	5	.	2	.	14
Kildare,	.	1	2	4	.	.	.	3	2	12	6	.	6	11	14	49	.	2	7	.	7	2	18
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	8	5	9	25	2	.	2	.	3	8	15
„ City,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	2	3	8	.	.	.	.	.	5	5
King's,	.	1	.	3	4	.	.	.	1	9	.	5	8	6	5	33	2	5	2	.	2	.	11
Leitrim,	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	14	5	3	30	4	.	.	.	2	6	12
Limerick County,	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	12	20	.	9	13	58	3	9	2	.	3	7	24
„ City,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	13	.	4	2	23	4	6	4	.	3	5	22
Londonderry,	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	20	.	24	18	.	.	2	15	59	4	3	2	7	3	4	23
Longford,	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	6	.	10	.	11	13	5	12	51	4	.	1	.	4	1	10
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	7	.	2	4	17	4	6	3	.	1	1	15
„ Drogheda,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	.	1	1	11	1	3	2	.	.	.	6
Mayo,	1	2	3	3	.	.	1	.	.	10	.	14	19	14	12	69	6	.	6	.	15	20	47
Meath,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	12	.	1	16	3	2	4	.	2	1	12
Monaghan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	20	13	9	6	49	1	3	2	.	3	7	16
Queen's,	1	2	4	4	5	.	1	8	2	27	.	.	5	3	2	37	5	6	2	.	1	.	14
Roscommon,	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	4	.	6	.	8	4	22	.	2	2	2	2	7	15
Sligo,	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	1	2	8	.	20	.	8	3	39	.	.	5	.	2	.	7
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	2	3	3	.	1	1	4	4	18	1	.	9	11	17	56	1	2	8	.	7	9	27
„ Clonmel,	.	.	1	1	4	.	.	.	4	10	.	6	27	10	16	69	4	4	8	.	8	6	30
Tyrone,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	33	.	4	4	42	22	2	2	.	1	3	30
Waterford County and City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	3	13	37	6	8	7	.	2	4	27
Westmeath,	.	1	1	2	2	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	26	5	4	42	2	5	1	.	1	.	9
Wexford,	.	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	14	29	17	.	6	.	66	4	3	5	.	3	6	21
Wicklow,	.	1	1	1	.	.	3	.	.	6	.	.	5	6	7	24	1	.	1	.	3	3	8
Total,	5	26	50	58	76	10	10	123	25	383	208	427	333	273	469	2,093	200	123	182	11	153	298	967
					383								1,710						967				
										2,093													

Borough Gaols on the 31st December, 1862, also the Cost of Work during the year, derived therefrom.

Amount of Cost of Work during the Year, including Works on hand.						Amount of Return of Work during the Year.						Profit on Works during the Year.			No. of Males who learned their Trade in the Gaol.	Tread Wheel: No. of feet Ascent per day.	Number of Hours worked per day.	Total No. of Trades in which Prisoners were instructed.	County and Borough Gaols.
Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.										
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					
504	4	1½	164	2	3½	741	12	7	685	19	10½	759	6	0½	45	.	.	5	Antrim.
21	17	10	0	4	9	61	10	1	5	10	0	44	17	6	4	.	6	5	Armagh.
25	13	1	13	19	8	36	10	3	14	4	6	11	2	0	3	12,774	9	5	Carlow.
22	10	6		—		40	5	2		—		17	14	8	6	6,480	3	4	Cavan.
8	15	9	4	10	3	47	9	6	38	4	5	72	7	11	10	10,240	4	2	Clare.
140	8	0		—		199	15	7	15	6	6	74	14	1	47	6,480	2	4	Cork County.
96	8	11	31	17	10	145	3	4	56	9	10	73	6	5	6	11,340	8	8	„ City.
123	3	1		—		145	16	9		—		22	13	8	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
24	7	11		—		27	5	0	5	16	4	8	13	5	6	.	.	2	Down.
185	16	4½	8	5	10½	223	7	5	11	15	5	41	0	7	3	.	.	4	Dublin County.
																			Dublin City:
3,370	6	8		—		3,748	17	5		—		378	10	9	104	7,225	7	3	Richmond B.
—			136	16	0	—			315	7	8	178	11	8	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
19	4	6		—		37	5	6		—		18	1	0	.	.	.	2	Fermanagh.
340	13	4	20	19	2	362	7	9	37	15	11	38	11	2	18	6000 W 8400 S.	5 W. 9 S.	3	Galway County.
137	12	3	19	7	5	171	15	5	28	18	11	43	14	8	.	.	.	.	„ Town.
193	15	9	1	6	6	232	18	11	2	11	3	40	7	11	21	2,560	2	5	Kerry.
52	9	2		—		72	11	10		—		20	2	8	14	.	.	3	Kildare.
—				—		—				—		—			.	13,824	4½	.	Kilkenny County.
—				—		—				—		—			.				„ City.
37	16	0	18	17	8	43	4	4	18	17	8	5	8	4	10	.	.	4	King's.
2	14	6	3	12	6	14	13	10	8	16	8	17	3	6	4	7,640	5	1	Leitrim.
24	14	0		—		52	6	2		—		27	12	2	2	.	.	1	Limerick County.
3	13	8	8	14	6	31	15	3	12	18	1	32	5	2	.	5130 W 8900 S.	2	.	„ City.
486	5	5	50	0	0	615	8	1	71	8	9	150	11	5	18	.	5½ S. 5½ W.	2	Londonderry.
31	3	7	14	10	11	40	16	11	14	16	8	9	19	1	.	5,760	3	.	Longford.
3	5	0		—		20	7	6	5	19	6	23	2	0	7	.	.	2	Louth, Dundalk.
8	5	10½		—		8	5	10½		—			—		.	.	.	.	„ Drogheda.
0	1	3	0	10	0	3	1	4	1	14	10	4	4	11	7	6,400	4	4	Mayo.
1	1	6		—		3	3	6	1	18	1	4	0	1	2	11,520	1	3	Meath.
21	6	2	0	14	1½	34	10	8	3	17	9	16	8	1½	1	3,840	2	3	Monaghan.
10	0	0		—		22	10	3		—		12	10	3	38	11,520	8	9	Queen's.
1	9	0		—		9	1	7		—		7	12	7	.	9,600	2	2	Roscommon.
95	13	10		—		129	1	4½		—		33	7	6½	12	6,400	5	3	Sligo.
74	16	4	30	10	11	84	2	8½	44	7	11½	23	3	5	46	.	5	11	Tipperary, Nenagh.
311	7	6½	78	5	6	420	6	1	91	0	1	121	13	1½	5	11,000	6	2	„ Clonmel.
50	13	11	2	2	2	74	16	8	9	10	9	31	11	4	.	6,380	5	3	Tyrone.
30	3	11		—		32	0	11		—		1	17	0	.	10,800	3	.	Waterford County and City.
101	2	2		—		143	13	0	1	17	0	44	7	10	4	.	.	4	Westmeath.
67	5	8		—		169	4	4		—		101	18	8	20	.	.	6	Wexford.
44	7	8½	44	12	3	64	11	11	67	13	8½	43	5	8	13	6,400	5	3	Wicklow.
6,674	14	3½	654	0	3½	8,311	14	9½	1,572	18	1¼	2,555	18	4	476	.	.	.	Total.
7,328	14	7				9,884	12	10¾											

TABLE XVII.—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Nature of Dietary.	Cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner (exclusive of Hospital.)		Average No. of Prisoners Dieted Daily, exclusive of Hospital.	Nature of Fuel.	No. of Fires for use of Prisoners.	COST OF	
		Per diem.	Per Annum.				Prisoners' Ordinary Diet.	Fuel for use of Prisoners.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
		d.	£ *s.* *d.*				£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Antrim,	Mixed.	2·92	4 8 10·73	177·33	Coal.	17	770 8 4½	88 2 9
Armagh,	Do.	2·74	4 3 3·75	72·6	Do.	11	302 8 11	73 9 0
Carlow,	Do.	3	4 2 6·36	22	Coal and Turf.	11	90 15 7	61 19 2
Cavan,	Do.	3·34	5 1 9·64	61	Coal.	23	310 10 0	42 2 0
Clare,	Do.	3·15	4 15 9	48	Coal & Bog Deal.	15	229 18 1	127 4 0
Cork County,	Do.	2·46	3 14 8·83	162	Coal.	16	605 7 2	112 12 7
„ City,	Do.	2·63	3 19 10·13	92	Do.	34	367 5 8	74 14 5
Donegal,	Do.	3·32	5 1 1	93·35	Do.	25	471 16 6	70 1 7
Down,	Do.	2·67	4 2 2·27	96	Do.	25	394 9 4	119 6 6
Dublin County,	Do.	2·83	4 6 0·51	72·01	Do.	27	309 15 1	117 15 9
Dublin City:								
Richmond B.,	Do.	3·36	5 2 2·5	187	Do.	20	955 12 1	169 19 3
Grangegorman P.	Do.	3·48	5 6 0·25	191	Do.	41	1,012 10 2	247 19 9
Fermanagh,	Do.	2·99	4 11 1·52	40	Coal and Turf.	13	182 5 1	64 12 6
Galway County,	Do.	2·63	3 19 10	70	Do.	26	279 8 5	79 17 9
„ Town,	Do.	2·11	3 4 2	26·8	Do.	12	85 19 8	40 17 5
Kerry,	Do.	2·5	3 16 2·25	60·33	Do.	23	229 16 6¼	142 19 9
Kildare,	Do.	2·8	4 5 2	56·1	Coal.	15	250 16 7	95 18 0
Kilkenny County,	Do.	2·66	4 0 11·7	32	Do.	*.	129 11 2	103 9 5
„ City,	Do.	2·57	3 16 7	13	Do.	*.	49 15 8	42 14 9
King's,	Do.	2·75	4 3 1	46	Do.	25	191 1 6	153 18 8
Leitrim,	Do.	3·06	4 13 1·5	26·07	Do.	35	121 10 3¼	92 1 8
Limerick County,	Do.	3·59	5 8 9·16	67	Do.	22	364 7 2	127 12 2
„ City,	Do.	3·52	5 7 3	63·75	Do.	22	341 17 2	87 10 0
Londonderry,	Do.	3·02	4 18 11·04	70·16	Do.	8	346 19 7	45 16 2
Longford,	Do.	2·94	4 9 8·14	47·57	Coal and Turf.	19	213 6 3	50 10 10
Louth, Dundalk,	Do.	4·28	6 10 3·02	35·67	Coal.	*.	232 6 3	74 17 11
„ Drogheda,	Do.	2·6	3 19 3·27	16·95	Do.	*.	67 3 8	19 1 4
Mayo,	Do.	2·5	3 16 3·19	111	Coal and Turf.	30	418 5 7¾	77 1 11
Meath,	Do.	3·29	5 0 1	25·81	Do.	35	130 12 0	56 2 10
Monaghan,	Do.	2·9	4 8 9·84	62	Coal.	15	275 6 10	30 0 3
Queen's,	Do.	2·62	3 19 8	49	Coal and Turf.	15	195 4 2	140 0 8
Roscommon,	Do.	3	4 11 3·25	48	Do.	20	219 0 9	90 2 0
Sligo,	Do.	3·24	5 4 6·7	35·91	Coal.	21	186 10 5	54 9 1
Tipperary, Nenagh,	Do.	3·49	4 18 7·5	76·25	Coal and Turf.	31	376 0 0	191 6 3
„ Clonmel,	Do.	3·13	4 15 3·5	115·66	Coal.	50	550 19 3½	139 1 2
Tyrone,	Do.	3·35	5 1 11·07	60·02	Do.	7	305 17 4	113 3 9
Waterford County and City,	Do.	3·35	5 1 11	46·67	Do.	8	284 11 7	66 16 1
Westmeath,	Do.	2·75	4 4 10·3	43	Coal and Turf.	21	182 9 0	88 14 4
Wexford,	Do.	3·42	5 4 0	89·14	Coal.	17	463 10 9¾	43 11 8¾
Wicklow,	Do.	4·25	6 9 3·25	40	Do.	14	245 0 10	88 4 1
Total 1862,		3·03	4 12 2·88	2748·15		769	12,690 10 7	3,705 19 2¾
Total 1861,		3·07	4 13 7·23	2522·33		792	11,805 7 0½	3,574 15 11¼

* Heated by hot air.

County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1862.

COST OF						
Soap, Candles, and Gas.	Medicine.	Prisoners' Diet, &c., in Hospital.	Extra Diet for Prisoners not in Hospital.	Printing and Stationery.	Male Clothing.	County and Borough Gaols.
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
80 3 1½	20 2 2	32 11 11½	22 3 10½	28 8 2	92 1 6½	Antrim.
35 11 7	30 10 4	15 13 6	57 9 5	20 13 3	56 16 9	Armagh.
23 5 5	12 11 8	—	—	7 8 2	10 8 4	Carlow.
24 19 6	13 1 2	3 13 0	9 8 11	15 0 4	46 4 10	Cavan.
28 18 7	13 18 1	5 11 5	—	9 2 2	17 8 4	Clare.
73 5 3	22 6 4	15 14 1	28 1 11	48 18 10	69 13 5	Cork County.
54 10 2	13 7 4	40 13 2	1 12 11	30 15 11	58 6 7	„ City.
31 4 3	27 6 6	19 16 7	140 18 5	18 19 4	43 12 10	Donegal.
58 13 3	14 8 2	8 11 10	50 0 4	21 1 6	61 4 2	Down.
108 10 0	24 3 0	162 12 6	18 6 9	42 9 5	59 13 0	Dublin County.
						Dublin City:
281 9 1	123 5 6	594 17 2	127 15 8	126 15 8	374 3 4	Richmond B.
170 2 1	119 12 2	120 7 11	108 3 10	47 4 7	—	Grangegorman P.
18 16 8	29 13 5	68 10 0	—	3 19 10	20 7 11	Fermanagh.
32 11 10	12 18 5	101 5 0	67 14 3	25 3 2	6 0 6	Galway County.
12 13 8	1 10 6	7 19 4	31 10 0	13 15 0	23 10 3	„ Town.
30 15 3	4 1 8	20 1 4¼	4 11 2	6 15 6	42 16 10	Kerry.
69 11 1	6 17 6	35 15 4	140 4 10	32 11 7	44 18 3	Kildare.
27 18 2	31 12 1	33 5 7	32 6 6	34 3 3	19 9 0	Kilkenny County.
11 9 3	8 3 7	3 3 0	2 11 0	12 6 9	4 5 8	„ City.
24 4 2	11 5 4	6 4 6	14 4 6	12 19 0	37 16 0	King's.
15 12 0	18 16 3	25 5 10¼	17 0 6¼	13 12 9	10 5 7½	Leitrim.
56 9 4	9 11 8	27 18 8	28 16 9	25 8 7	70 16 3	Limerick County.
25 3 0	30 0 0	11 9 9	—	19 11 9	29 7 6	„ City.
60 5 8	22 1 9	6 6 11	29 5 0	45 17 6	24 14 0	Londonderry.
28 0 1	20 0 0	15 2 0	42 3 1	70 19 10	52 16 11	Longford.
28 7 3	11 10 7	—	1 0 1	28 7 9	17 0 3	Louth, Dundalk.
5 6 3	7 10 0	1 18 5	11 7 4	10 8 0	2 8 0	„ Drogheda.
15 3 3½	4 6 4	35 0 10	75 18 2¾	33 2 10½	16 2 0	Mayo.
51 10 3	13 5 0	27 11 8	7 7 2	19 19 4	7 7 6	Meath.
5 19 5	7 3 3	37 18 11¼	23 6 3¾	10 9 1	26 2 5½	Monaghan.
32 11 5	5 12 0	6 19 2	7 10 2	20 3 3	54 3 10	Queen's.
36 5 6	24 0 0	6 7 5	10 10 6	10 0 0	26 0 0	Roscommon.
11 12 6	21 11 1	17 10 7	6 10 6	25 19 3	12 5 9	Sligo.
134 16 0	24 2 2	109 6 7	55 10 6	113 0 0	91 7 8	Tipperary, Nenagh.
137 13 7	13 7 9	47 5 0½	101 10 2	37 7 6	119 8 11	„ Clonmel.
37 0 4	5 1 6	9 16 7½	1 5 7½	30 11 10	41 15 2	Tyrone.
31 6 7	12 2 0	5 5 9	12 19 10	11 5 1	14 0 5	Waterford County and City.
20 8 11	18 7 1	10 1 7	3 4 8	11 12 2	32 4 8	Westmeath.
80 3 11½	14 17 9	34 8 5	4 8 0½	35 18 9	25 17 8	Wexford.
55 14 10	19 19 11	10 11 8	14 14 6	9 7 4½	25 19 6	Wicklow.
2,068 2 6½	844 1 0	1,742 13 1¼	1,311 13 3½	1,141 14 1	1,789 1 7½	Total 1862.
1,793 12 5½	725 14 11	1,464 11 2	986 1 3¾	832 10 0	1,658 12 3½	Total 1861.

[*continued.*

TABLE XVII. *continued*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	COST OF																					
	Female Clothing.			Furniture, Bedding, and Straw.			Repairs of the Gaol.			Conveyance of Prisoners.			Contingencies, Postage, &c.			Superannuation Allowances.		
17.	18.			19.			20.			21.			22.			23.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Antrim,	29	18	10	57	13	3	298	2	9	252	0	7	50	9	0	117	12	2
Armagh,	39	14	8	50	4	0	55	18	9	19	6	7	19	3	3	—		
Carlow,	9	0	0	19	7	10	19	18	5	33	19	2	5	2	2	—		
Cavan,	28	18	9	19	8	5	133	9	1	8	7	4	10	14	5	190	0	0
Clare,	3	7	9	3	14	8	47	16	5	17	19	3	95	0	3	—		
Cork County,	33	6	1	43	12	5	185	8	11	73	5	11	41	11	8	—		
„ City	41	15	8	117	1	4	219	15	2	16	5	0	17	6	11	—		
Donegal,	0	7	6	69	16	5	120	15	3	127	12	5	39	1	10	120	0	0
Down,	25	16	5	18	1	9	84	19	9	17	6	8	54	10	9	—		
Dublin County,	22	1	9	46	4	3½	302	11	1½	19	18	3	175	14	11	55	16	4
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	—			136	7	10	592	5	11	76	11	5	445	14	9	577	2	8
Grangegorman P.	232	18	6	67	14	3	238	2	7	52	4	9	294	18	5	318	16	7
Fermanagh,	2	17	6	15	19	1	9	16	0	47	5	11	5	7	6	31	12	8
Galway County,	8	7	0	5	1	1	114	11	1	24	3	3	43	5	7	26	5	0
„ Town,	21	13	9	1	16	5	—			1	6	4	33	14	2	12	0	0
Kerry,	2	12	6	31	19	1½	82	4	11	123	2	2	41	1	7	75	10	0
Kildare,	18	1	5	40	10	3	336	1	0	158	8	1	123	9	2	97	3	5
Kilkenny County,	5	15	8	9	9	1	52	14	6	52	4	1	10	12	6	74	13	4
„ City,	6	9	2	4	1	9	21	8	4	3	16	1	3	17	6	78	6	8
King's,	18	17	8	47	17	7	16	16	7	45	1	4	24	5	4	16	13	4
Leitrim,	3	10	0	18	16	5	6	17	0	37	6	5	5	6	6	106	10	8
Limerick County,	22	15	3	5	15	6	299	9	6	217	16	7	286	10	0	—		
„ City,	13	12	6	17	1	11	26	15	3	21	17	9	19	11	5	110	0	0
Londonderry,	16	9	6	50	11	1	936	3	2	112	6	0	82	6	1	142	5	0
Longford,	8	4	3	58	3	0	211	10	8	79	19	2	2	8	7	42	10	0
Louth, Dundalk,	3	0	11	20	0	0	65	3	11	45	16	9	22	3	10	37	18	4
„ Drogheda,	1	17	5	18	16	6	24	10	5	6	12	4	3	9	1	—		
Mayo,	4	14	6	17	12	4	80	17	0	54	1	4	44	16	0	—		
Meath,	8	12	3	30	1	7	33	18	5	35	2	2	37	10	0	46	13	4
Monaghan,	6	19	10	21	15	2½	18	9	7	4	17	6	0	17	3	—		
Queen's,	14	15	11	31	9	3	123	17	7	28	13	9	22	19	4	—		
Roscommon,	10	0	0	12	0	0	84	0	0	80	9	0	5	0	0	—		
Sligo,	4	0	3½	35	2	6	66	12	7	16	15	10	25	18	9	184	7	6
Tipperary, Nenagh,	34	3	3	214	7	7	273	2	8	96	12	7	101	4	6	—		
„ Clonmel,	24	17	10	113	18	4½	111	15	2½	112	16	3	71	8	10	—		
Tyrone,	5	19	10	10	0	6	1,134	8	7	129	16	0	49	15	2	223	0	0
Waterford County and City,	10	8	0	12	12	0	13	9	2	23	11	10	3	14	10	239	4	6
Westmeath,	4	17	4	15	0	10	213	1	8	41	5	6	13	15	10	—		
Wexford,	17	0	2	42	3	4	86	4	6	120	10	1	32	2	1	63	6	8
Wicklow,	32	18	4	36	12	1	9	19	2	70	8	7	53	10	10½	36	13	4
Total 1862,	800	17	11½	1,588	0	10	6,753	2	7	2,507	6	0	2,419	10	7½	3,024	1	6
Total 1861,	763	4	6½	1,801	18	0	4,427	9	8	2,175	14	8	2,237	15	3½	2,471	17	9

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1862.

| SALARY OF | | |

TABLE XVII. *continued.*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	SALARY OF MALE OFFICERS.																		MATRONS.		
	GOVERNORS.			CLERKS.			DEPUTY GOVERNORS OR HEAD TURNKEYS.			TURNKEYS. No.	TURNKEYS. AMOUNT OF SALARY.			SCHOOL-MASTERS.			OTHER PRISON OFFICERS.					
32.	33.			34.			35.			36.	37.			38.			39.			40.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Antrim,	300	0	0	—			75	0	0	13	495	0	0	40	0	0	65	0	0	45	0	0
Armagh,	170	0	0	32	16	3	45	0	0	6	188	0	0	—			—			38	15	0
Carlow,	150	0	0	—			50	0	0	4	115	10	0	—			—			50	0	0
Cavan,	200	0	0	—			60	0	0	5	150	0	0	—			—			40	0	0
Clare,	300	0	0	42	8	0	—			4	141	4	0	30	0	0	22	8	0	40	0	0
Cork County,	300	0	0	—			55	0	0	13	410	7	8	42	16	0	148	15	0	50	0	0
„ City,	250	0	0	—			73	14	9	9	303	6	6	35	13	6	—			39	15	0
Donegal,	200	0	0	34	0	0	—			6	175	0	0	25	0	0	—			30	0	0
Down,	200	0	0	—			100	0	0	10	357	10	0	40	0	0	—			60	0	0
Dublin County,	250	0	0	—			80	0	0	11	356	0	0	—			—			32	10	0
Dublin City:																						
Richmond B.,	400	0	0	100	0	0	90	0	0	23	1,066	12	10	80	0	0	211	4	0	—		
Grangegorman P.	200	0	0	150	0	0	—			-	—			—			285	0	0	200	0	0
Fermanagh,	200	0	0	—			50	0	0	4	130	0	0	34	0	0	—			35	0	0
Galway County,	375	7	8	—			50	0	0	7	211	13	4	30	0	0	50	0	0	30	0	0
„ Town,	138	9	2	—			35	0	0	3	77	5	10	10	0	0	—			20	0	0
Kerry,	230	0	0	70	0	0	—			11	326	0	0	—			10	0	0	45	0	0
Kildare,	165	0	0	47	4	9	47	16	4	8	220	0	0	—			—			40	0	0
Kilkenny County and City,	285	0	0	45	0	0	—			6	187	0	0	—			—			45	0	0
King's,	200	0	0	—			70	0	0	6	175	0	0	35	0	0	18	4	0	40	0	0
Leitrim,	200	0	0	40	0	0	—			6	179	5	0	—			—			30	0	0
Limerick County,	227	1	8	62	7	10	150	0	0	9	369	0	6	—			—			40	0	0
„ City,	120	0	0	76	0	0	—			7	231	14	4	—			—			40	0	0
Londonderry,	160	0	0	50	0	0	70	0	0	4	144	0	0	40	0	0	57	6	8	36	0	0
Longford,	133	7	1	—			50	0	0	5	149	15	5	—			35	0	0	39	1	6
Louth, Dundalk,	176	15	6	25	0	0	45	0	0	5	175	0	0	35	0	0	—			35	0	0
„ Drogheda,	80	0	0	—			—			2	40	0	0	20	0	0	—			15	0	0
Mayo,	220	0	0	—			40	0	0	9	290	0	0	—			—			40	0	0
Meath,	231	0	0	25	0	0	60	0	0	5	167	10	0	25	0	0	95	10	0	40	0	0
Monaghan,	138	9	2	—			—			7	214	0	0	—			—			26	6	0
Queen's,	200	0	0	60	0	0	—			5	145	0	0	—			80	0	0	21	0	0
Roscommon,	200	0	0	60	0	0	—			7	206	0	0	—			—			32	6	1
Sligo,	200	0	0	30	0	0	—			8	180	0	0	25	0	0	—			20	0	0
Tipperary, Nenagh,	260	0	0	30	10	0	65	13	2	8	288	0	0	—			—			45	3	0
„ Clonmel	250	0	0	98	6	8	56	13	4	8	401	13	4	—			46	13	4	45	0	0
Tyrone,	120	0	0	—			58	6	8	8	196	3	4	—			—			30	0	0
Waterford County and City,	250	0	0	40	0	0	—			5	147	10	0	30	0	0	78	5	0	40	0	0
Westmeath,	200	0	0	70	0	0	—			7	232	10	0	18	0	0	—			40	0	0
Wexford,	200	0	0	—			80	0	0	9	237	4	1	30	0	0	10	0	0	45	0	0
Wicklow,	150	0	0	—			—			6	191	18	0	—			—			40	0	0
Total 1862,	8,230	0	3	1,188	13	6	1,557	4	3	279	9,271	14	2	625	9	6	1,213	6	0	1,580	16	7
Total 1861,	8,145	6	9	1,024	2	8	1,353	15	0	291	9,319	6	6	680	1	10	1,097	15	6	1,536	13	7½

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1862.

SALARY OF FEMALE OFFICERS.			OFFICERS. COST OF				COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Assistant Matrons. 41.	Hospital Nurses. 42.	Other Prison Officers. 43.	Salaries. 44.	Rations. 45.	Clothing. 46.	Total, including Salaries, Rations, and Clothing. 47.	48.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
30 0 0	20 0 0	57 12 0	1,470 1 3	49 18 4	50 19 4½	1,570 18 11½	Antrim.
29 1 3	18 15 0	—	712 7 6	44 13 6	31 0 0	788 1 0	Armagh.
15 0 0	10 8 0	—	510 18 0	149 2 4	23 6 4	683 6 8	Carlow.
16 0 0	10 0 0	—	740 0 0	101 14 10	24 0 0	865 14 10	Cavan.
34 16 0	24 0 0	—	901 2 0	—	17 6 1	918 8 1	Clare.
78 9 9	60 12 4	21 10 0	1,553 16 9	82 19 7	69 8 0	1,706 4 4	Cork County.
27 16 6	27 16 6	29 9 6	1,044 18 3	56 3 6	70 9 3	1,171 11 0	„ City.
15 0 0	10 0 0	—	749 0 0	174 2 6	51 18 0	975 0 6	Donegal.
—	44 5 0	—	1,019 8 10	54 10 6	43 2 0	1,117 1 4	Down.
25 0 0	20 0 0	—	1,109 13 0	123 12 7	40 10 0	1,273 15 7	Dublin County.
—	—	—	2,493 13 6	454 11 2	118 6 0	3,066 10 8	Dublin City: Richmond B.
645 2 10	50 0 0	217 8 4	2,280 17 10	439 11 10	36 9 6	2,756 19 2	Grangegorman P.
—	18 10 0	—	647 10 0	57 0 4	19 10 0	724 0 4	Fermanagh.
20 0 0	12 0 0	—	1,079 3 10	70 16 4	18 15 0	1,168 15 2	Galway County.
15 0 0	—	—	470 0 4	39 6 4	—	509 6 8	„ Town.
20 0 0	32 0 0	—	1,043 0 0	118 16 6	53 4 0	1,215 0 6	Kerry.
30 0 0	15 0 0	—	800 10 9	230 7 6	51 1 0	1,081 19 3	Kildare.
19 10 0	12 0 0	—	594 12 7	—	18 17 2	613 9 9	Kilkenny County.
			236 3 5	—	6 12 10	242 16 3	„ City.
25 0 0	20 0 0	—	813 4 0	52 19 8	41 0 6	907 4 2	King's.
20 0 0	—	—	694 5 0	51 3 0¾	25 9 0	770 17 0¾	Leitrim.
31 4 0	25 0 0	—	1,198 14 0	—	91 17 1	1,290 11 1	Limerick County.
35 0 0	26 0 0	—	764 14 4	13 4 0	27 8 6	805 6 10	„ City.
30 0 0	22 0 0	—	857 15 11	33 6 7	43 7 6	934 10 0	Londonderry.
20 17 10	—	—	633 17 4	69 4 11	39 12 0	742 14 3	Longford.
25 0 0	—	—	722 11 0	48 19 10	40 4 0	811 14 10	Louth, Dundalk.
—	—	—	225 0 0	72 9 1½	—	297 9 1½	„ Drogheda.
30 0 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	900 0 0	121 11 5	19 10 10	1,041 2 3	Mayo.
20 0 0	20 0 0	—	893 0 0	94 9 6	58 17 6	1,046 7 0	Meath.
17 18 0	—	—	652 16 2	36 4 0	35 0 0	724 0 2	Monaghan.
17 10 0	21 0 0	—	704 10 0	45 0 0	28 10 0	778 0 0	Queen's.
25 0 0	17 0 0	—	822 18 1	32 2 0	21 17 6	876 17 7	Roscommon.
10 0 0	—	—	711 0 0	211 11 9	38 13 3	961 5 0	Sligo.
48 0 0	46 0 0	70 0 0	1,138 6 2	125 15 5	84 13 5	1,348 15 0	Tipperary, Nenagh.
25 0 0	47 0 0	30 0 0	1,324 6 8	100 3 11	42 12 0	1,467 2 7	„ Clonmel.
32 0 0	—	—	666 10 0	131 8 0	50 2 3	848 0 3	Tyrone.
25 0 0	20 0 0	—	910 15 0	77 16 6	31 4 5	1,019 15 11	Waterford County and City.
20 0 0	20 0 0	—	805 10 0	76 3 6	36 0 8	917 14 2	Westmeath.
32 12 0	12 0 0	—	876 16 1	198 6 9½	38 16 6	1,113 19 4½	Wexford.
25 0 0	7 10 0	—	668 12 2	—	21 7 1	689 19 3	Wicklow.
1,535 18 2	708 16 10	430 19 10	36,441 19 9	3,839 7 7¾	1,560 18 6½	41,842 5 11¼	Total 1862.
1,483 17 5	700 6 3	323 3 10	35,748 10 2½	3,727 18 5	1,519 2 0	40,995 10 7½	Total 1861.

[*continued.*

TABLE XVII. *continued.*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1862.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Total Expense of Gaols.	Profit on Works.	Net Expenditure.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners, Debtors included.	Average total Cost of each Prisoner.	
					Per diem.	Per Annum.
49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	3,510 17 6	759 6 0½	2,751 11 5½	185·33	0 9·76	14 16 11·2
Armagh,	1,565 1 0	44 17 6	1,520 3 6	77·39	1 9·15	19 12 10·22
Carlow,	977 2 7	11 2 0	966 0 7	26	2 0·43	37 3 1
Cavan,	1,721 12 7	17 4 8	1,704 7 11	61·5	1 6·25	27 14 3·25
Clare,	1,518 7 1	72 7 11	1,445 19 2	51	1 5·53	28 7 0
Cork County,	3,059 8 11	74 14 1	2,984 14 10	171	0 11·5	17 9 1·11
„ City,	2,225 1 3	73 6 5	2,151 14 10	103	1 1·75	20 17 9·75
Donegal,	2,276 9 11	22 13 8	2,253 16 3	96·44	1 3·36	23 7 4·82
Down,	2,045 11 9	8 13 5	2,036 18 4	102	1 1·12	19 19 4·74
Dublin County,	2,739 7 9	41 0 7	2,698 7 2	95	1 3·68	28 8 0·91
Dublin City :						
Richmond B.,	7,648 11 0	378 10 9	7,270 0 3	253	1 6·9	24 14 8·5
Grangegorman P.,	5,787 14 9	178 11 8	5,609 3 1	203	1 6·25	27 12 7·5
Fermanagh,	1,225 4 5	18 1 0	1,207 3 5	47	1 4·88	25 13 8·27
Galway County,	1,995 7 6	38 11 2	1,956 16 4	80	1 4·4	24 18 10
„ Town,	797 13 2	43 14 8	753 18 6	30·4	1 4·25	24 15 10·5
Kerry,	2,053 8 10	40 7 11	2,013 0 11	68	1 7·5	29 12 0·9
Kildare,	2,532 5 9	20 2 8	2,512 3 1	61·2	2 2·96	41 0 0
Kilkenny County,	1,230 14 1	—	1,230 14 1	43	1 6·75	28 10 4
„ City,	495 5 5	—	495 5 5	18·67	1 5·5	26 12 3·5
King's,	1,528 9 8	5 8 4	1,523 1 4	47	1 9·25	32 8 1
Leitrim,	1,263 9 0	17 3 6	1,246 5 6	30·76	2 2·64	40 10 2·48
Limerick County,	2,833 18 6	27 12 2	2,806 6 4	74	2 0·96	37 18 5·5
„ City,	1,559 4 10	32 5 2	1,526 19 8	66	1 3·21	23 2 8·66
Londonderry,	2,855 17 5	150 11 5	2,705 6 0	75·73	1 11·5	35 14 5·04
Longford,	1,638 8 11	9 19 1	1,628 9 10	49·5	1 8·75	31 11 3
Louth, Dundalk,	1,399 8 8	30 7 0	1,369 1 8	37·77	1 11·01	36 4 10·26
„ Drogheda,	477 17 10½	—	477 17 10½	19·06	1 4·48	25 1 5·55
Mayo,	1,918 4 6½	4 4 11	1,913 19 7½	116·7	0 10·78	16 8 0
Meath,	1,552 0 6	4 0 1	1,548 0 5	30·40	2 9·5	50 18 2
Monaghan,	1,193 6 1	16 8 1½	1,176 17 11½	70	0 11·06	16 16 3·07
Queen's,	1,462 6 6	12 10 3	1,449 16 3	53	1 5·98	27 7 1
Roscommon,	1,490 12 9	7 12 7	1,483 0 2	49	1 7·75	30 0 11
Sligo,	1,680 11 7½	33 7 6½	1,597 4 1	42·23	2 0·9	37 16 7·38
Tipperary, Nenagh,	3,163 14 9	23 3 5	3,140 11 4	79·5	2 1·98	39 10 0·96
„ Clonmel,	3,048 12 6	121 13 1½	2,926 19 4½	121·58	1 3·82	25 1 5
Tyrone,	2,945 12 6	31 11 4	2,914 1 2	64·08	2 5·9	45 9 5·23
Waterford County, City,	1,711 3 7	1 17 0	1,709 6 7	49·33	1 10·9	34 17 8
Westmeath,	1,572 17 9	44 7 10	1,528 9 11	45	1 10·33	33 19 4
Wexford,	2,178 3 4	101 18 8	2,076 4 8	99·9	1 2·95	22 6 8·86
Wicklow,	1,399 14 4	—	1,399 14 4	41	1 10	34 2 9
Total 1862,	84,229 0 10½	2,521 7 8	81,709 13 2½	3,034·47	1 5·7	26 18 6·5
Total 1861,	77,714 15 5	2,610 11 11¼	75,104 3 5¾	2,765·76	1 5·85	27 3 1·11

JUVENILES.

TABLE XVIII.—NUMBER of Committals and Offences of JUVENILES Committed to

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.								SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.								By Courts Martial and Deserters.			TOTAL CONVICTED.			
	Felons.				Misdemeanants.				Misdemeanants, &c.				Vagrants.										
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			Ages.			
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.			10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	1	2	1	1	1	1	.	2	1	33	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	36	3		
Armagh,	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	24	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	5		
Carlow,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.		
Cavan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	11	.		
Clare,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	16	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	2	19	2		
Cork County,	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	36	10	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	43	11		
„ City,	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	24	7	1	.	6	.	.	4	.	38	8		
Donegal,	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	.		
Down,	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	6	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	6	8		
Dublin County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	45	4	3	2	3	2	.	4	2	49	6		
Dublin City:																							
Richmond B.,	.	.	15	.	.	.	5	.	4	.	168	.	4	.	5	.	.	8	.	193	.		
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	41	.	4	.	13	.	.	6	.	56		
Fermanagh,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	12	2		
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	5	.	3	.	.	.	1	3	13	5		
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	21	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	23	3		
Kerry,	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	43	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	46	3		
Kildare,	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	1	16	4	2	.	.	1	.	2	1	17	8		
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1		
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1		
King's	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	10	6		
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.		
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	27	4	.	.	3	.	.	3	.	39	4		
„ City,	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2		
Londonderry,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	16	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	19	3		
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1		
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	3		
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.		
Mayo,	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	15	1	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	19	3		
Meath,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.		
Monaghan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.		
Queen's,	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	6		
Roscommon,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	3		
Sligo,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	4		
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	25	8	.	1	.	2	.	3	1	26	10		
„ Clonmel,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	18	4	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	21	4		
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	25	3	.	.	1	.	1	4	.	27	3		
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1		
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1		
Westmeath,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	3		
Wexford,	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	8	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	10	10		
Wicklow,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	7	2		
Total Males,	2	.	63	.	2	.	17	.	39	.	732	.	13	.	26	.	2	56	.	840	.		
Total Females,	.	1	.	20	.	1	.	1	.	9	.	150	.	12	.	20	.	.	23	.	191		
Total M. and F.,	3		83		3		18		48		882		25		46		2	79		1,031			
	86				21				930				71				2	1,110					
	1,110																						

the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862, by Ages and Sexes.

Acquitted; No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination, Discharged, and Remaining for Trial.												Total not Convicted.				General Total.				Included in foregoing Columns.								County and Borough Gaols.
Felons.				Misdemeanants, &c.				For further Examination, Untried, &c.												Workhouse Offenders.				Offenders on leaving Workhouse.				
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
10 Years and under		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	7	.	3	3	43	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Antrim.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	28	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	2	2	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	7	1	.	2	26	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	49	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cork County.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	6	.	4	.	44	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	8	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	Down.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	1	.	2	2	5	2	51	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.
																												Dublin City:
.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	67	.	3	.	75	.	11	.	268	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	4	.	Richmond B.
.	1	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	7	.	7	.	63	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	GrangegormanP.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	5	1	15	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	3	15	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	23	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ Town.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	50	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	Kerry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1	2	1	20	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1	3	.	32	5	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	11	3	5	.	12	3	8	2	31	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	8	1	.	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	17	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	2	.	3	1	2	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ Drogheda.
.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	3	.	25	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	9	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	21	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	5	.	4	1	31	10	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, Nenagh
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	3	1	.	22	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	„ Clonmel.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	3	1	5	.	30	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	2	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	17	3	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	5	1	1	1	15	11	.	.	2	5	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	7	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
.	.	26	.	.	.	12	.	14	.	150	.	14	.	188	.	70	.	1,028	.	.	.	45	.	.	.	21	.	Total Males.
.	2	.	9	.	.	.	2	7	1	.	15	.	3	.	26	.	26	.	217	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	4	Total Females.
2		35		.		14		15		165		17		214		96		1,245		.		57		.		25		Total M. & F.
37				14				180				231				1,341				57				25				
231																				82								

[Summary on page 99.]

TABLE XIX.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES Committed Once, Twice, Thrice, and Four Times to Dublin Metropolitan and Borough Gaols

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	ONCE.				TWICE.				THRICE.				FOUR TIMES.	
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.	
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	3	3	39	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	24	5	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	2	.	6	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Clare,	.	2	15	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Cork County,	1	.	40	11	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
„ City,	4	.	25	6	.	.	8	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	21	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	2	.	6	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	5	2	35	8	.	.	5	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	7	.	243	.	2	.	11	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	7	.	21	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	3	.	2
Fermanagh,	3	1	15	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	1	3	13	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	1	.	23	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	1	.	48	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare,	2	1	20	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	1	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	8	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	11	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	3	.	32	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	5	.	20	1	.	1	4	1	1	.	1	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	12	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	14	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
„ Drogheda,	2	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	1	.	21	3	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	1	9	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	1	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	19	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	4	1	31	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	1	.	13	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Tyrone,	5	.	24	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	1	12	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Wexford,	1	1	13	9	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	2	1	5	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	59	.	877	.	4	.	57	.	1	.	11	.	1	.
Total Females,	.	24	.	163	.	1	.	14	.	.	.	3	.	2
	83		1,040		5		71		1		14			
	1,123				76				15				3	

Four Times, and Five Times and Upwards, within the Year 1862, to the several County by Ages and Sexes.

Five Times and Upwards.		Total Number of Individuals Committed.				Total Number of Juvenile Committals.				County and Borough Gaols.
Ages.		Ages.				Ages.				
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	3	3	41	3	3	3	43	3	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	26	5	.	.	28	5	Armagh.
.	.	2	.	7	2	2	.	8	2	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	11	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	2	20	2	.	2	26	3	Clare.
.	.	1	.	44	11	1	.	49	11	Cork County.
.	.	4	.	34	7	4	.	44	8	„ City.
.	.	.	.	23	.	.	.	25	.	Donegal.
.	.	2	.	6	8	2	.	6	8	Down.
.	.	5	2	42	8	5	2	51	8	Dublin County.
										Dublin City:
.	.	9	.	255	..	11	.	268	.	Richmond B.
.	1	.	7	.	37	.	7	.	63	Grangegorman P.
.	.	4	1	15	2	5	1	15	2	Fermanagh.
.	.	1	3	14	5	1	3	15	5	Galway County.
.	.	1	.	23	4	1	.	23	4	„ Town.
.	.	1	.	49	3	1	.	50	3	Kerry.
.	.	2	1	20	9	2	1	20	9	Kildare.
.	.	1	.	5	1	1	.	5	1	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	12	1	„ City.
.	.	.	.	11	6	.	.	11	6	King's.
.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	Leitrim.
.	.	3	.	32	5	3	.	32	5	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	9	2	„ City.
.	1	6	1	25	3	8	2	31	6	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	13	2	.	.	14	2	Longford.
.	.	.	.	15	3	.	.	17	3	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	2	.	5	1	2	.	5	1	„ Drogheda.
.	.	2	.	23	3	3	.	25	3	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	8	.	Meath.
.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	6	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	1	9	6	.	1	9	6	Queen's.
.	.	1	.	11	3	1	.	11	3	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	20	4	.	.	21	4	Sligo.
.	.	4	1	31	9	4	1	31	10	Tipperary, Nenagh.
.	.	1	.	16	7	1	.	22	7	„ Clonmel.
.	.	5	.	27	4	5	.	30	4	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	4	1	„ City.
.	.	.	1	14	3	.	1	17	3	Westmeath.
.	.	1	1	14	10	1	1	15	11	Wexford.
.	.	2	1	6	3	2	1	7	3	Wicklow.
.	.	64	.	946	.	70	.	1,028	.	Total Males.
.	2	.	25	.	184	.	26	.	217	Total Females.
2		89		1,130		96		1,245		Total M. and F.
		1,219				1,341				

[Summary.

Summary of Table XVIII.—Number of Committals and Offences of Juveniles Committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862, by Ages and Sexes.

Ages.	Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.				Summary Convictions.				By Courts Martial and Deserters.	Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination, Discharged, and Remaining for Trial.						Total.		Included in Foregoing Columns.			
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Misdemeanants, &c.		Vagrants.			Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Further Examination, Untried, &c.				Workhouse Offenders.		Offenders on leaving Workhouse.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 years and under, .	2	1	2	1	39	9	13	12	.	.	2	.	.	14	1	70	26	.	.	.	.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, .	63	20	17	1	732	150	26	20	2	26	9	12	2	150	15	1,028	217	45	12	21	4
Total Males, .	65	.	19	.	771	.	39	.	2	26	.	12	.	164	.	1,098	.	45	.	21	.
Total Females,	.	21	.	2	.	159	.	32	.	.	11	.	2	.	16	.	243	.	12	.	4
Total M. and F.,	86		21		930		71		.	37		14		180				57		25	
	107				1,001				2									82			
	1,110									231						1,341					

Summary of Table XIX.—Number of Individual Juveniles Committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, and Five Times and Upwards, within the Year 1862, to the several County and Borough Gaols, by Ages and Sexes.

Ages.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and upwards.		Total No. of Individuals committed in 1862.		Total No. of Committals of Juveniles in 1862.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 years and under, ...	59	24	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	64	25	70	26
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, . . .	877	163	57	14	11	3	1	2	.	2	946	184	1,028	217
Total Males, ...	936	.	61	.	12	.	1	.	.	.	1,010	.	1,098	.
Total Females, ...	.	187	.	15	.	3	.	2	.	2	.	209	.	243
Total Males and Females, . .	1,123		76		15		3		2		1,219		1,341	

TABLE XX.—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the JUVENILES Committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	AGES.														IMPRISONMENT FOR							
	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.														2 Months and above 1.				1 Month and above 14 Days.			
	Penal Servitude for						Imprisonment for								Ages.				Ages.			
	6 Years and above 4.		4 Years		3 Years and under.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	2	1	20	2
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	15	1
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	1
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	11	3
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	8	1
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	5	.
Down	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	5
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	.
Dublin City:																						
Richmond B.,	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	6	.	1	.	16	.	2	.	39	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	14
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	2
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	1
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	5	1
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	1	1
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	5	1
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	3	1
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	3	1	2	.	7	5
„ Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	6	1
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	1
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	1
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	5
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	2	.
Total Males,	2	.	1	.	1	.	6	.	1	.	16	.	34	.	1	.	58	.	12	.	212	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	8	.	.	.	16	.	6	.	51
Total M. and F.,	2		1		2		6		1		26		42		1		74		18		263	
	5						75								75				281			

[*continued.*

TABLE XX. *continued.*—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., Year 1862, by

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	IMPRISONMENT FOR															
	14 Days and above 7.				7 Days and above 48 Hours.				48 Hours.				24 Hours.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	1	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	8	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Clare,	.	1	6	.	.	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	1	.	18	5	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	3	.	6	2	1	.	13	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	2	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	4	2	21	3	.	.	9	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	2	.
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	5	.	76	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	19	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	1	.	21	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	4
Fermanagh,	.	.	2	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	1
Galway County,	1	3	5	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	5	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	6	1	1	.	1	.
Kerry,	.	.	10	.	.	.	21	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Kildare,	2	.	4	.	.	1	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	1	.	9	1	2	.	11	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
Londonderry,	1	.	4	1	1	2	6	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	3	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	1	1	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Mayo,	.	.	3	.	3	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	1	7	3	1	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	4	1	1	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	4	.	1	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	7	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Westmeath,	.	.	3	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Wexford,	1	1	1	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	22	.	232	.	11	.	188	.	.	.	42	.	9	.	37	.
Total Females,	.	10	.	48	.	5	.	37	.	.	.	10	.	1	.	7
Total M. and F.,	32		280		16		225		.		52		10		44	
	312				241				52				54			
	1,119															

of the JUVENILES Committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Ages and Sexes.

IMPRISONMENT FOR				Sentence respited and not passed.				Not Convicted, For Further Examination, and Untried.				TOTAL.				COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Fine only.		Unlimited.														
Ages.		Ages.		Ages.				Ages.								
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	7	.	3	3	43	3	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	28	5	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	2	.	8	2	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	Cavan.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	2	26	3	Clare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	49	11	Cork County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	4	.	44	8	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	25	.	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	8	Down.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	5	2	51	8	Dublin County.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	75	.	11	.	268	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	7	.	63	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	1	15	2	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	3	15	5	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	23	4	„ Town.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	50	3	Kerry.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	1	20	9	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	1	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	12	1	„ City.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	6	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	.	32	5	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	12	3	8	2	31	6	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	14	2	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	17	3	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	2	.	5	1	„ Drogheda.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	3	.	25	3	Mayo.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	Meath.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	9	6	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	3	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	21	4	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	4	1	31	10	Tipperary, Nenagh.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	22	7	„ Clonmel.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	5	.	30	4	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	Waterford County.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	1	„ City.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	17	3	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	1	1	15	11	Wexford.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	1	7	3	Wicklow.
2	.	8	.	1	.	.	.	14	.	188	.	70	.	1,028	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	26	.	26	.	217	Total Females.
2		10		2		1		17		214		96		1,245		Total M. and F.
2		10		3				231				1,341				

[SUMMARY on page 96.]

TABLE XXI.—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of the JUVENILES Committed to the

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	BOTH PARENTS LIVING.				BOTH PARENTS DEAD.				FATHER DEAD.				MOTHER DEAD.				COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED.				TOTAL.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Yrs. and under		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	1	14	1	.	1	11	.	1	1	15	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	43	3
Armagh,	.	.	14	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	9	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	5
Carlow,	1	.	5	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	2
Cavan,	.	.	6	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.
Clare,	.	1	7	1	.	.	5	.	.	1	6	1	.	.	5	1	.	.	3	.	.	2	26	3
Cork County,	.	.	20	5	.	.	15	5	.	.	6	.	1	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	49	11
„ City,	1	.	3	1	1	.	6	.	1	.	9	4	1	.	26	3	.	.	.	.	4	.	44	8
Donegal,	.	.	20	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.
Down,	1	.	2	4	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	8
Dublin County,	2	1	20	3	1	.	8	.	.	1	16	3	2	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	5	2	51	8
Dublin City:																								
Richmond B.,	5	.	133	.	1	.	53	.	5	.	54	.	.	.	26	.	.	.	2	.	11	.	268	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	3	.	14	.	2	.	16	.	2	.	21	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	63
Fermanagh,	4	1	6	1	.	.	3	1	1	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	15	2
Galway County,	1	.	10	3	.	.	2	1	.	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	15	5
„ Town,	.	.	16	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	23	4
Kerry,	.	.	23	2	.	.	8	.	1	.	17	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	50	3
Kildare,	1	.	15	5	.	.	.	1	1	1	4	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	20	9
Kilkenny County,	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1
„ City,	.	.	5	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1
King's,	.	.	8	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	6
Leitrim,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
Limerick County,	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	25	5	3	.	32	5
„ City,	.	.	5	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2
Londonderry,	3	2	20	6	.	.	2	.	1	.	6	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	31	6
Longford,	.	.	7	1	.	.	6	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	2
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	9	2	.	.	5	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	3
„ Drogheda,	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	1
Mayo,	.	.	7	.	2	.	6	.	1	.	4	1	.	.	3	2	.	.	5	.	3	.	25	3
Meath,	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
Monaghan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Queen's,	.	.	4	1	.	.	2	.	.	1	2	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	9	6
Roscommon,	.	.	6	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	3
Sligo,	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	8	2	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	4
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	.	10	1	3	.	11	6	.	1	4	3	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	31	10
„ Clonmel,	.	.	12	3	.	.	8	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	22	7
Tyrone,	3	.	16	1	1	.	5	3	1	.	4	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	30	4
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
„ City,	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
Westmeath,	.	1	7	2	.	.	9	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	17	3
Wexford,	1	1	5	1	.	.	4	4	.	.	4	2	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	1	1	1	15	11
Wicklow,	.	.	3	2	.	.	1	.	1	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	7	3
Total Males,	30	.	463	.	9	.	200	.	16	.	206	.	14	.	122	.	1	.	37	.	70	.	1023	.
Total Females,	.	11	.	73	.	3	.	46	.	12	.	60	.	.	.	31	.	.	.	7	.	26	.	217
Total M. and F.,	41		536		12		246		28		266		14		153		1		44		96		1,245	
	577				258				294				167				45				1,341			

several County and Borough Gaols during the Year 1862, by Ages and Sexes.

Having Stepfather.				Having Stepmother.				Abandoned by Parents.				Absconded from Parents.				Illegitimate.				County and Borough Gaols.
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Antrim.
.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	Cork County.
2	.	6	2	2	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Down.
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	5	1	.	1	.	.	Dublin County.
1	.	2	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	4	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Galway County.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	„ Town.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kerry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	„ City.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ Drogheda.
.	.	3	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, Nenagh.
.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ Clonmel.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
.	.	1	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Wicklow.
5	.	28	.	8	.	34	.	.	.	38	.	1	.	16	.	1	.	11	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	8	.	.	.	15	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	10	.	1	.	2	Total Females.
5		36		8		49		1		39		1		26		2		13		Total M. and F.
41				57				40				27				15				

[Sum

SUMMARY of TABLE XX.—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the the Number of those

AGES.	PENAL SERVITUDE FOR						IMPRISONMENT FOR													
	6 Years and above 4.		4 Years.		3 Years and under.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 years and under,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	12	6	22	10
Above 10 & not exceeding 16 Years,	2	.	1	.	1	1	6	.	1	.	16	10	34	8	58	16	212	51	232	48
Total Males, .	2	.	1	.	1	.	6	.	1	.	16	.	34	.	59	.	224	.	254	.
Total Females, .	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	8	.	16	.	57	.	58
Total M. & F. .	5						6		1		26		42		75		281		312	
	1,110																			

SUMMARY of TABLE XXI.—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of the JUVENILES

AGES.	PARENTAGE.												
	Having both Parents living.		Having both Parents dead.		Having Father dead.		Having Mother dead.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
10 years and under, . .	30	11	9	3	16	12	14	.	1	.	70	26	96
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, . .	463	73	200	46	206	60	122	31	37	7	1,028	217	1,245
Total Males, . .	493	.	209	.	222	.	136	.	38	.	1,098	.	
Total Females, . .	.	84	.	49	.	72	.	31	.	7	.	243	
Total Males & Females,	577		258		294		167		45				1,341

JUVENILE PRISONERS Committed from 1st January to 31st December 1862; together with not Convicted and Untried.

Imprisonment for: 7 Days and above 48 Hours. M.	7 Days and above 48 Hours. F.	48 Hours. M.	48 Hours. F.	24 Hours. M.	24 Hours. F.	Fine only. M.	Fine only. F.	Unlimited. M.	Unlimited. F.	Sentence respited and not passed. M.	Sentence respited and not passed. F.	Not Convicted, For Further Examination, and Untried. M.	Not Convicted, For Further Examination, and Untried. F.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Total. M. & F.	Ages.
11	5	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	14	3	70	26	96	10 years & under.
188	37	42	10	37	7	2	.	8	2	.	1	188	26	1,028	217	1,245	Above 10 & not exceeding 16 years.
199	.	42	.	46	.	2	.	8	.	1	.	202	.	1,098	.	.	Males.
.	42	.	10	.	8	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	29	.	243	.	Females.
241		52		54		2		10		3		231		.		1,341	Total M. and F.

Committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862, by Ages and Sexes.

Included in foregoing Columns: Having Stepfather. M.	Having Stepfather. F.	Having Stepmother. M.	Having Stepmother. F.	Abandoned by Parents. M.	Abandoned by Parents. F.	Absconded from Parents. M.	Absconded from Parents. F.	Illegitimate. M.	Illegitimate. F.	Ages.
5	.	8	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	10 years and under.
28	8	34	15	38	1	16	10	11	2	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.
33	.	42	.	38	.	17	.	12	.	Males.
.	8	.	15	.	2	.	10	.	3	Females.
41		57		40		27		15		Total Males and Females.

TABLE XXII.—STATE of EDUCATION on COMMITTAL, of the JUVENILES Committed

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	READ AND WROTE.				READ IMPERFECTLY.				KNEW SPELLING.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	14	1	1	.	12	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	5	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	7	1
Carlow,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.
Cork County,	.	.	20	2	.	.	5	2	1	.	8	1
„ City,	.	.	18	.	1	.	11	4	1	.	6	1
Donegal,	.	.	2	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	5	.
Down,	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1
Dublin County,	1	.	17	4	.	.	12	.	1	.	11	3
Dublin City:												
Richmond B.,	2	.	112	.	.	.	50	.	1	.	25	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	7
Fermanagh,	1	.	5	.	1	.	4	1	.	.	3	.
Galway County,	1	.	3	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	8	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.
Kerry,	.	.	19	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	7	.
Kildare,	.	1	7	2	1	.	2	4	1	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	4	1	.	.	3	2	.	.	2	1
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	11	2	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
Londonderry,	.	.	3	.	1	.	15	.	1	2	3	3
Longford,	.	.	3	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	3	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	10	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Mayo,	.	.	5	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	6	1
Meath,	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Queen's,	.	.	4	3	.	1	3	3	.	.	1	.
Roscommon,	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	4	1
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	9	1	1	1	2	5	2	.	1	1
„ Clonmel,	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	2	1	.	5	2
Waterford County,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.
Westmeath,	.	.	7	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1
Wexford,	.	.	4	3	.	.	3	5	.	.	1	1
Wicklow,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
Total Males,	5	.	333	.	8	.	181	.	10	.	115	.
Total Females,	.	1	.	40	.	2	.	57	.	2	.	26
Total M. and F.,	6		373		10		238		12		141	
	379				248				153			
	1,341											

to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862, by Ages and Sexes.

Knew Alphabet.				Wholly Illiterate.				Could not be ascertained.				Total.				County and Borough Gaols.
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	
.	.	.	.	2	3	17	2	.	.	.	.	3	3	43	3	Antrim.
.	.	3	1	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	5	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	2	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	2	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	Cavan.
.	.	6	1	.	2	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	26	3	Clare.
.	.	6	3	.	.	10	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	49	11	Cork County.
1	.	7	1	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	44	8	„ City.
.	.	6	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	2	.	3	5	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	8	Down.
.	1	.	.	3	1	11	1	.	.	.	.	5	2	51	8	Dublin County.
																Dublin City:
3	.	24	.	5	.	57	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	268	.	Richmond B.
.	.	.	2	.	7	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	63	Grangegorman P.
.	.	1	.	3	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	5	1	15	2	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	.	3	8	3	.	.	.	.	1	3	15	5	Galway County.
.	.	4	2	1	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	23	4	„ Town.
.	.	11	1	1	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	50	3	Kerry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	2	1	20	9	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	Kilkenny County
.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	„ City.
.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	6	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	2	.	19	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	32	5	Limerick County.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	„ City.
6	.	4	1	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	8	2	31	6	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	2	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	3	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	1	„ Drogheda.
1	.	3	.	2	.	2	2	.	.	6	.	3	.	25	3	Mayo.
.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	Meath.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	9	6	Queen's.
.	.	1	1	1	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	3	Roscommon.
.	.	7	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	4	Sligo.
.	.	1	.	1	.	18	3	.	.	.	.	4	1	31	10	Tipperary, Nenagh.
.	.	.	.	1	.	16	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	22	7	„ Clonmel.
.	.	10	.	4	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	30	4	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	1	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	17	3	Westmeath.
.	.	4	2	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	15	11	Wexford.
2	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	7	3	Wicklow.
13	.	107	.	34	.	286	.	.	.	6	.	70	.	1,028	.	Total Males.
.	2	.	19	.	19	.	75	.	.	.	.	.	26	.	217	Total Females.
15		126		53		361		.		6		96		1,245		Total M. and F.
141				414				6								
												1,341				

[Summary, p. 106.]

TABLE XXIII.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of the JUVENILES Committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.				In other Localities.				Not Ascertained.		TOTAL.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.		Ages.			
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	3	2	40	2	.	1	3	1	.	.	3	3	43	3
Armagh,	.	.	26	5	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	28	5
Carlow,	2	.	7	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	.	8	2
Cavan,	.	.	9	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	11	.
Clare,	.	2	26	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	26	3
Cork County,	1	.	41	11	.	.	8	.	.	.	1	.	49	11
„ City,	2	.	31	6	2	.	11	2	2	.	4	.	44	8
Donegal,	.	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.
Down,	2	.	6	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	8
Dublin County,	2	.	37	7	3	2	14	1	.	.	5	2	51	8
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	11	.	202	.	.	.	66	.	.	.	11	.	268	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	5	.	46	.	2	.	17	.	.	.	7	.	63
Fermanagh,	5	1	13	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	1	15	2
Galway County,	1	3	15	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	15	5
„ Town,	1	.	20	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	23	4
Kerry,	1	.	47	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	50	3
Kildare,	.	1	19	9	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	20	9
Kilkenny County,	1	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	5	1
„ City,	.	.	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1
King's,	.	.	10	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	11	6
Leitrim,	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
Limerick County,	3	.	26	1	.	.	6	4	.	.	3	.	32	5
„ City,	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	9	2
Londonderry,	8	2	30	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	2	31	6
Longford,	.	.	13	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	14	2
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	14	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	17	3
„ Drogheda,	2	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	5	1
Mayo,	1	.	17	3	2	.	2	.	6	.	3	.	25	3
Meath,	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
Monaghan,	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Queen's,	.	1	8	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	9	6
Roscommon,	1	.	11	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	11	3
Sligo,	.	.	18	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	21	4
Tipperary, Nenagh,	4	.	30	10	.	1	1	.	.	.	4	1	31	10
„ Clonmel,	1	.	20	7	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	22	7
Tyrone,	4	.	27	4	1	.	3	.	.	.	5	.	30	4
Waterford County,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
„ City,	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
Westmeath,	.	.	12	2	.	1	5	1	.	.	.	1	17	3
Wexford,	.	1	13	10	1	.	2	1	.	.	1	1	15	11
Wicklow,	1	1	7	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	7	3
Total Males,	58	.	870	.	12	.	150	.	8	.	70	.	1,028	.
Total Females,	.	19	.	184	.	7	.	33	.	.	.	26	.	217
Total M. and F.,	77		1,054		19		183				96		1,245	
	1,131				202				8		1,341			

[SUMMARY, p. 106.]

TABLE XXIV.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSION of the JUVENILES Committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Protestant.				Presbyterian.				Roman Catholic.				Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.		Ages.			
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	.	13	.	.	1	10	1	2	2	20	2	.	.	3	3	43	3
Armagh,	.	.	10	5	.	.	2	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	28	5
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	2	.	.	2	.	8	2
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	11	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	26	3	.	.	.	2	26	3
Cork County,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	49	10	.	.	1	.	49	11
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	44	8	.	.	4	.	44	8
Donegal,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	25	.
Down,	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	3	.	.	4	4	1	.	2	.	6	8
Dublin County,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	50	8	.	.	5	2	51	8
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	.	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	243	.	.	.	11	.	268	.
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	60	.	.	.	7	.	63
Fermanagh,	.	.	5	.	.	.	3	.	5	1	7	2	.	.	5	1	15	2
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	15	5	.	.	1	3	15	5
„ Town,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	22	4	.	.	1	.	23	4
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	50	3	.	.	1	.	50	3
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	20	9	.	.	2	1	20	9
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	1	.	5	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	.	.	12	1
King's,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	6	.	.	.	.	11	6
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	32	5	.	.	3	.	32	5
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	9	2
Londonderry,	.	.	9	.	3	.	.	.	5	2	22	6	.	.	8	2	31	6
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	14	2
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	3	.	.	.	.	17	3
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	1	.	.	2	.	5	1
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	19	3	6	.	3	.	25	3
Meath,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
Monaghan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	9	6	.	.	.	1	9	6
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	3	.	.	1	.	11	3
Sligo,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	4	.	.	.	.	21	4
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	31	10	.	.	4	1	31	10
„ Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	22	7	.	.	1	.	22	7
Tyrone,	3	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	19	3	.	.	5	.	30	4
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	1
Westmeath,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	16	3	.	.	.	1	17	3
Wexford,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	15	10	.	.	1	1	15	11
Wicklow,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	7	2	.	.	2	1	7	3
Total Males,	6	.	88	.	4	.	17	.	60	.	916	.	7	.	70	.	1028	.
Total Females,	.	1	.	13	.	1	.	4	.	24	.	200	.	.	.	26	.	217
Total M. and F.,	7		101		5		21		84		1,116				96		1,245	
	108				26				1,200				7		1,341			

[SUMMARY, p. 106.]

TABLE XXV.—NUMBER of OFFENDERS ordered during the Year 1862 to be de-
whom Sentenced, and

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number.		Whether sent to Reformatory.								Religious Profession.						Whether Sentenced by Judge of Assize, at Quarter or Petty Sessions, or by Police Magistrate.							
			Sent.		Rejected at Reformatory.		Gaol Sentence *not* expired.		Discharged by Order of Executive.		Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Judge of Assize.		Quarter Sessions.		Petty Sessions.		Police Magistrates.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	19	2	16	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	12	2	1	.	1	1	17	1	.	.
Clare,	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	*1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
Cork County,	11	3	9	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3	1	.	1	.	9	3	.	.
„ City,	8	1	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	2	.	3	.	3	1	.	.
Down,	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	*1	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.
Dublin County,	10	.	9	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	3	.
Dublin City:																								
Richmond B.,	58	.	52	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	53	.	2	.	16	.	.	.	40	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	11	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	10
Fermanagh,	9	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	†1	†1	3	.	1	.	5	1	1	.	.	.	8	1	.	.
Galway County,	2	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.
„ Town,	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Kerry,	3	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Kildare,	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County and City,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
King's,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Limerick County,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
„ City,	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
Mayo,	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Meath,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.
Tyrone,	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
Waterford County and City,	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Westmeath,	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
Wexford,	4	2	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	1	1	.	1	1	2	1	.	.
Wicklow,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	151	.	128	.	12	.	6	.	5	.	19	.	4	.	128	.	14	.	29	.	65	.	43	.
Total Females,	.	30	.	28	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	27	.	2	.	6	.	12	.	10
Total M. and F.,	181		156		12		7		6		22		4		155		16		35		77		53	
			181								181						181							

* No room in Reformatory.

tained in Reformatories, how they were dealt with, their Religious Professions, by their Ages and Sexes.

Number.		Ages—Years.																						County and Borough Gaols.
		Above 16		16		15		14		13		12		11		10		9		8		7		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
19	2	.	.	1	.	3	.	6	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	Antrim.
1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
11	3	.	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	Cork County.
8	1	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Down.
10	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.
																								Dublin City :
58	.	2	.	10	.	15	.	8	.	10	.	7	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Richmond B.
.	11	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
9	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	Fermanagh.
2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Galway County.
2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ Town.
3	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kerry.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kildare.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny County and City.
1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.
1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, Nenagh.
4	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ Clonmel.
3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.
1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County and City.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
4	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
151	.	2	.	18	.	42	.	25	.	24	.	16	.	8	.	9	.	4	.	1	.	2	.	Total Males.
.	30	.	.	.	4	.	5	.	3	.	4	.	6	.	3	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	Total Females.
181		2		22		47		28		28		22		11		13		5		1		2		Total M. and F.
		181																						

† Term of preliminary imprisonment, "10 days," illegal.

TABLE XXVI.—Terms of Preliminary Imprisonment, and Length of

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number.		TO BE CONFINED IN GAOL FOR															
			Under 14 days.						14 days.									
			DETENTION IN REFORMATORY.															
			3 Years.		4 Years.		5 Years.		1 Year.		2 Years.		3 Years.		4 Years.		5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	19	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Clare,	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	8	.
„ City,	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
Down,	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Dublin County,	10	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
„ City:																		
Richmond B.,	58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	34	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	5
Fermanagh,	9	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	.
Galway County,	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1†	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny City,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
„ City,	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Mayo,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Sligo,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Tyrone,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Westmeath,	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	4	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	151	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	14	.	12	.	52	.
Total Females,	.	30	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	9	.	1	.	7
Total M. and F.,	181		1		1		2		3		2		23		13		59	
			4						100									

* Offender but eight years old.

† One year and three months.

SUMMARY of the

Confinement in Gaol for a period of	Detention in			
	1 Year.		2 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 14 days,	.	.	.	.
14 Days,	3	.	1	1
1 Month and above 14 days,	.	.	1	.
2 Months and above 1,	.	.	.	.
3 Months,	.	.	.	.
4 Months,	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	3	.	2	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	1
Total Males and Females,	3		3	

Detention in Reformatories of the Offenders so dealt with in 1862.

To be Confined in Gaol for																		County and Borough Gaols.
1 Month and above 14 days.								2 Months & above 1.		3 Months.						4 Months.		
Detention in Reformatory.																		
2 Years.		3 Years.		4 Years.		5 Years.		5 Years.		3 Years.		4 Years.		5 Years.		5 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cork County.
1	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Down.
.	.	4	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	„ City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ Town.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kerry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, Nenagh.
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	„ Clonmel.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
1	.	9	.	4	.	44	.	5	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	3	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Total Females.
1		12		4		51				1		1		1				Total M. and F.
68								5		3						1		

above Table.

Reformatory.						Total.		
3 Years.		4 Years.		5 Years.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
.	1	1	.	1	1	2	2	4
14	9	12	1	52	7	82	18	100
9	3	4	.	44	7	58	10	68
.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	5
1	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	3
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1
24	.	18	.	104	.	151	.	.
.	13	.	1	.	15	.	30	.
37		19		119		.	.	181

SUMMARY of TABLE XXII.—STATE of EDUCATION on COMMITTAL, of the JUVENILES Committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	EDUCATION ON COMMITTAL.														
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
10 years and under, . .	5	1	8	2	10	2	13	2	34	19	.	.	70	26	96
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, ...	333	40	181	57	115	26	107	19	286	75	6	.	1,028	217	1,245
Males, ...	338	.	189	.	125	.	120	.	320	.	6	.	1,098	.	.
Females, ...	.	41	.	59	.	28	.	21	.	94	.	.	.	243	.
Total Males and Females,	379		248		153		141		414		6		.	.	1,341

SUMMARY of TABLE XXIII.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of the JUVENILES Committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE.								
	In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.		In other Localities.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
10 years and under, . .	58	19	12	7	.	.	70	26	96
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, ...	870	184	150	33	8	.	1,028	217	1,245
Males, ...	928	.	162	.	8	.	1,098	.	.
Females, ...	.	203	.	40	.	.	.	243	.
Total Males and Females,	1,131		202		8		.	.	1,341

SUMMARY of TABLE XXIV.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the JUVENILES Committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	RELIGION.										
	Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
10 years and under, . .	6	1	4	1	60	24	.	.	70	26	96
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, ...	88	13	17	4	916	200	7	.	1,028	217	1,245
Males, ...	94	.	21	.	976	.	7	.	1,098	.	.
Females, ...	.	14	.	5	.	224	.	.	.	243	.
Total Males and Females,	108		26		1,200		7		.	.	1,341

TABLE XXVII.—NUMBER of PRISONERS in each of the County and Borough Gaols, *at Lockings*, on the evening of the 31st of December, 1862, by Classes, and the Number of them Sick in Hospital.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DEBTORS.				CRIMINALS.				Under Rule of Penal Servitude.		Lunatics.		TOTAL.			Of whom Sick in Hospital.	
	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		Tried.		Untried.										
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	7	1	4	2	110	57	15	3	3	.	3	.	142	63	205	1	6
Armagh,	2	.	3	2	20	19	6	5	.	.	10	4	41	30	71	.	5
Carlow,	3	.	2	1	7	6	1	1	.	.	2	.	15	8	23	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	29	7	4	3	.	.	10	8	43	18	61	.	1
Clare,	2	.	.	.	26	10	1	3	.	.	.	.	29	13	42	3	.
Cork County,	9	.	5	.	112	27	28	5	1	1	.	.	155	33	188	2	.
„ City,	10	.	1	3	39	35	10	2	.	.	.	.	60	40	100	3	1
Donegal,	.	1	1	.	58	9	4	4	.	.	28	9	91	23	114	2	.
Down,	2	1	1	.	43	25	9	.	.	.	21	7	76	33	109	2	.
Dublin County,	3	2	.	.	50	20	7	4	.	.	9	2	69	28	97	10	4
Dublin City:																	
Richmond B.,	.	.	.	.	180	.	31	.	.	.	47	.	258	.	258	69	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	139	.	16	.	.	.	50	.	205	205	.	14
Fermanagh,	4	.	7	.	34	10	3	1	.	.	.	.	48	11	59	6	1
Galway County,	2	1	2	.	35	11	6	6	.	.	10	2	55	20	75	6	5
„ Town,	1	.	.	.	14	3	1	.	.	.	2	1	18	4	22	1	1
Kerry,	6	.	1	.	42	11	12	3	.	.	.	.	61	14	75	5	.
Kildare,	3	.	2	.	24	11	12	6	.	.	8	1	49	18	67	1	1
Kilkenny County,	2	1	2	.	13	9	8	4	.	.	.	1	25	15	40	5	2
„ City,	.	1	.	.	6	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	11	.	.
King's,	1	.	.	.	21	9	8	2	1	.	2	.	33	11	44	.	.
Leitrim,	1	.	2	.	22	6	3	.	.	.	2	.	30	6	36	3	.
Limerick County,	5	.	1	.	36	21	16	2	.	.	.	1	58	24	82	1	.
„ City,	.	.	.	1	18	19	5	2	.	.	.	.	23	22	45	.	.
Londonderry,	7	.	.	.	*35	11	12	9	.	.	5	3	59	23	82	.	.
Longford,	2	.	.	.	39	9	9	1	1	.	.	.	51	10	61	2	.
Louth, Dundalk,	2	.	.	.	8	12	6	2	.	.	1	1	17	15	32	.	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	4	6	7	.	.	.	.	.	11	6	17	1	.
Mayo,	5	1	3	.	45	30	9	3	.	.	7	13	69	47	116	1	5
Meath,	.	.	.	.	12	10	2	2	1	.	1	.	16	12	28	1	2
Monaghan,	.	1	3	.	30	6	10	3	.	.	6	6	49	16	65	3	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	29	10	7	4	.	.	1	.	37	14	51	2	.
Roscommon,	1	.	2	1	8	8	6	.	1	.	4	6	22	15	37	.	.
Sligo,	1	.	.	.	29	5	9	2	.	.	.	.	39	7	46	2	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	3	.	.	2	32	14	7	2	.	.	14	9	56	27	83	8	6
„ Clonmel,	2	.	3	.	49	21	15	9	.	.	.	.	69	30	99	7	.
Tyrone,	2	.	8	.	23	25	8	5	.	.	1	.	42	30	72	1	1
Waterford County and City,	.	.	.	.	28	15	9	11	.	.	.	1	37	27	64	2	4
Westmeath,	.	.	1	.	37	5	4	4	.	.	.	.	42	9	51	.	.
Wexford,	.	1	3	.	27	18	5	2	.	.	31	.	66	21	87	2	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	15	4	3	1	.	.	6	3	24	8	32	.	1
Total Males,	88	.	57	.	1,389	.	320	.	8	.	231	.	2,093	.	.	152	.
Total Females,	.	11	.	12	.	675	.	132	.	1	.	128	.	959	.	.	60
Total M. and F., 1862,	99		69		2,064		452		.		.		.		.	212	
	168				2,516				9		359				3,052		
	84	3	59	1	1,230	672	350	163	13	6	208	123	1,944	968	.	104	62
Total M. and F., 1861,	87		60		1,902		513		.		.		.		.	166	
	147				2,415				19		331		.		2,912		

* Eight county Tyrone prisoners.

Table XXVIII.—Committals to and Expenses of Bridewells, in the Year 1862.

Counties and Bridewells.	Number of Committals.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number supported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Amount of Incidental Expenses.	Keeper's and Matron's Salaries during the Year.	Total.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M. d.	F. d.
Antrim:														
Antrim,	204	76	39	23	200	76	1,204	12 10 10	7 2 5	6 6 8½	30 0 0	55 19 11½	5	5
Ballymena,	277	88	94	13	277	88	1,783	18 11 5½	7 6 1½	1 11 8½	28 0 0	55 9 3½	5	5
Ballymoney,	87	53	30	18	87	55	1,157	12 1 0½	11 4 9	8 0 3	28 0 0	59 6 0½	5	5
	568	217	163	54	564	217	4,144	43 3 4	25 13 3½	15 18 8	86 0 0	170 15 3½	–	–
Armagh:														
Ballybot,	104	61	31	28	94	61	911	7 11 10	10 19 4	8 10 9	20 0 0	47 1 11	4	4
Lurgan,	183	96	35	25	173	90	1,836	13 6 2	12 15 11	22 5 4	25 0 0	73 7 5	3·5	3·5
Markethill,	47	14	13	–	42	14	243	2 0 6	7 18 0	2 17 6	15 0 0	27 16 0	4	4
N.T.Hamilton,	191	34	114	13	191	34	740	6 3 4	11 17 0	16 3 10	15 0 0	49 4 2	4	4
	525	205	193	66	500	199	3,730	29 1 10	43 10 3	49 17 5	75 0 0	197 9 6	–	–
Cavan:														
Bailieborough,	97	60	38	37	97	60	753	6 2 10½	6 0 0	3 4 5½	30 0 0	45 7 4	4·25	4·25
Ballyconnell,	86	26	2	15	35	23	209	2 3 6½	6 0 0	3 12 3	30 0 0	41 15 9½	5	5
Cootehill,	70	28	15	6	70	28	424	4 8 2½	6 0 0	2 15 11½	30 0 0	43 4 2	5	5
	203	114	55	58	202	111	1,386	12 14 7½	18 0 0	9 12 8	90 0 0	130 7 3½	–	–
Clare:														
Ennistimon,	86	22	49	2	54	21	626	6 10 5	6 0 0	0 19 8	20 0 0	33 10 1	5	5
Killaloe,	56	22	2	1	52	22	844	7 0 8	6 0 0	1 1 11	20 0 0	34 2 7	4	4·
Kilrush,	99	23	40	–	98	23	901	10 6 6¾	6 0 0	5 17 9	30 0 0	52 4 3¾	5·75	5·25
Sixmilebridge,	43	14	9	–	28	13	390	3 16 3¾	6 0 0	3 3 10	20 0 0	33 0 1¾	4·5	4·5
Tulla,	89	14	18	–	80	14	659	6 17 7	6 0 0	0 7 6	20 0 0	33 5 1	5	5
	373	95	118	3	312	93	3,420	34 11 6½	30 0 0	11 10 8	110 0 0	186 2 2½	–	–
Cork:														
Bandon,	239	82	41	5	224	75	989	3 12 8	9 10 6	3 5 8	30 0 0	46 8 10	2·33	2
Bantry,	68	17	28	3	33	15	302	1 14 5	8 8 6	5 7 3	25 0 0	40 10 2	2·75	2
Castletown,	56	11	11	–	53	12	457	3 4 11	7 17 6	1 11 7	20 0 0	32 14 0	3·5	3
Charleville,	46	21	21	7	44	21	384	1 7 5	7 17 6	0 18 0	20 0 0	30 2 11	2·5	2
Clonakilty,	155	38	54	3	155	38	736	4 7 1	8 19 6	5 8 9	25 0 0	43 15 4	3	3
Dunmanway,	63	14	10	1	49	7	239	1 4 3	7 17 6	2 3 8	20 0 0	31 5 5	2·43	2
Fermoy,	237	104	75	16	233	102	2,776	12 7 4	11 14 6	1 4 1	30 0 0	55 5 11	2·7	2
Kanturk,	67	17	15	2	60	14	559	3 17 2	8 0 3	6 8 11	25 7 1	43 13 5	3·3	3
Kinsale,	51	25	17	14	47	23	368	0 16 7	7 17 6	13 12 3	20 12 8	42 19 0	2·5	2
Macroom,	108	26	30	2	89	25	778	4 10 2	8 8 1	4 9 11	25 0 0	42 8 2	2·78	2
Mallow,	250	74	75	13	229	72	2,487	13 9 8	10 12 6	3 6 2	30 0 0	57 8 4	2·8	2
Middleton,	161	50	33	5	153	47	1,247	2 19 1	8 4 6	2 5 4	25 0 0	38 8 11	2·86	2
Millstreet,*	72	14	29	4	49	13	486	4 8 5	6 6 0	5 7 9	15 12 0	31 14 2	3·92	3
Mitchelstown,	111	28	55	17	100	28	969	3 5 1	8 8 6	0 14 10	20 0 0	32 8 5	2·66	2
Queenstown,	251	129	109	38	170	104	1,177	8 8 1	9 12 6	8 7 2	25 0 0	51 7 9	3·43	3
Skibbereen,	92	24	35	1	76	23	522	3 12 1	8 6 10	5 7 9	25 0 0	42 6 8	3·36	3
Youghal,	59	27	3	2	57	26	664	3 11 8	7 17 6	7 3 11	20 0 0	38 13 1	3·1	3
	2086	701	641	133	1821	645	15,140	76 16 1	145 19 8	77 3 0	401 11 9	701 10 6	–	–
Cork City,	3134	1909	1954	1036	1678	1557	7,479	48 5 8	27 13 4	127 5 7	155 0 0	358 4 7	3·12	2·88
Donegal:														
Buncrana,	34	12	4	4	24	9	199	1 13 2	9 1 2	3 10 2	30 0 0	44 4 6	4	4
Donegal,	166	45	77	13	166	45	663	5 10 6	10 13 8	5 16 8	30 0 0	52 0 10	4	4
Glenties,	55	5	6	–	49	5	273	2 5 6	8 18 7	4 15 11½	30 0 0	46 0 0½	4	4
Letterkenny,	168	39	21	13	170	28	649	6 2 9½	9 9 4½	3 0 2½	30 0 0	48 12 4½	4·5	4·5
	423	101	108	30	409	87	1,784	15 11 11½	38 2 9½	17 3 0	120 0 0	190 17 9	–	–

* Closed, by order of Executive, from 30th of September, 1862.

[*continued.*

TABLE XXVIII. *continued.*—COMMITTALS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1862.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number of Committals.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number supported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.			Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.			Amount of Incidental Expenses.			Keeper's and Matron's Salaries during the Year.			TOTAL.			Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	M. d.	F. d.
DOWN:																								
Newry, . .	221	217	69	97	212	215	2,414	17	8	4	16	5	2	61	14	3	56	0	0	151	7	9	3·43	3
Newtownards,	110	57	24	8	109	57	658	5	3	8½	13	5	10½	1	13	6	35	0	0	55	3	1	4	3·8
	331	274	93	105	321	272	3,072	22	12	0½	29	11	0½	63	7	9	91	0	0	206	10	10	–	–
FERMANAGH:																								
Newtownbutler, . .	27	6	–	–	18	3	77	0	19	3	10	12	4½	2	5	5½	20	0	0	33	17	1	6	–
GALWAY:																								
Ballinasloe, .	145	97	53	20	128	93	1,169	6	19	7	7	13	2	4	13	4	18	9	0	37	15	1	3·12	2·88
Clifden, . .	62	31	9	1	50	31	404	3	10	3	9	11	2	9	10	0	27	9	0	50	0	5	4·8	4·4
Eyrecourt, .	35	7	11	3	34	7	277	2	16	4	9	5	6	14	15	6	18	9	0	45	6	4	5	4·78
Gort, . .	95	51	26	16	73	31	1,321	12	11	9	15	12	9	6	0	0	26	9	0	60	13	6	4·88	4·63
Loughrea, .	163	94	38	11	158	94	1,753	12	15	5	15	1	9	8	0	4	27	9	0	63	6	6	3·75	3·25
Oughterard, .	80	38	2	–	80	37	336	2	19	5	7	12	3	6	14	10	18	9	0	35	15	6	4·5	4·78
Portumna, .	66	24	30	12	33	14	321	2	8	8	9	13	4	6	0	0	18	9	0	36	11	0	3·75	3·5
Tuam, . .	145	94	26	14	145	93	1,373	11	10	4	9	6	10	5	18	0	18	9	0	45	4	2	4·12	3·88
Woodford, .	11	1	–	–	11	1	79	0	13	2	6	0	0	1	2	2	18	9	0	26	4	4	4	4
	802	437	195	77	712	401	7,033	56	4	11	89	16	9	62	14	2	192	1	0	400	16	10	–	–
KERRY:																								
Cahersiveen,	77	8	47	1	76	8	558	5	13	10	7	0	0	5	8	8	10	0	0	28	2	6		
Castleisland, .	49	12	9	–	49	12	297	3	0	6	6	0	0	3	2	0	10	0	0	22	2	6		
Dingle, . .	67	1	50	–	41	1	209	2	3	5½	6	0	0	2	9	2	10	0	0	20	12	7½		
Kenmare, .	80	9	37	–	77	9	424	4	6	2	6	0	0	4	10	10	10	0	0	24	17	0		
Killarney, .	177	43	24	6	156	42	1,118	11	0	7	6	0	0	2	12	4	20	0	0	39	12	11	5	4·25
Listowel, .	265	39	163	11	259	38	1,170	11	14	5	6	0	0	6	0	4	20	0	0	43	14	9		
Milltown, .	86	16	19	–	81	16	410	4	3	2⅔	9	0	0	5	5	6	10	0	0	28	8	8⅔		
Tarbert, .	31	5	24	1	17	5	105	0	19	11⅓	6	0	0	3	1	10	15	0	0	25	1	9⅓		
	832	133	373	19	756	131	4,291	43	2	1	52	0	0	32	10	8	105	0	0	232	12	9	–	–
KILKENNY:																								
Callan, . .	145	22	91	16	59	12	171	1	8	6	6	0	0	0	11	6	15	0	0	23	0	0		
Thomastown,	135	26	30	2	75	20	538	4	9	8	6	0	0	0	7	6	25	0	0	35	17	2	4	4
Urlingford, .	88	24	66	8	64	23	393⅓	3	5	3	6	0	0	2	13	6	15	0	0	26	18	9		
	368	72	187	26	198	55	1,102⅓	9	3	5	18	0	0	3	12	6	55	0	0	85	15	11	–	–
KING'S:																								
Parsonstown,	188	60	65	19	175	59	1,872	13	12	0½	27	3	6½	11	13	10	40	0	0	92	9	5	3·4	3
LEITRIM:																								
Ballinamore,	153	22	53	10	107	21	816	6	14	3	4	10	0	2	1	1	35	0	0	48	5	4	4	3·7
Manorhamilton, . .	95	25	16	–	68	24	567	4	11	10½	9	3	8½	7	1	10	35	0	0	55	17	5	4·12	3·5
	248	47	69	10	175	45	1,383	11	6	1½	13	13	8½	9	2	11	70	0	0	104	2	9	–	–
LIMERICK:																								
Bruff, . .	63	21	22	1	65	20	482	4	11	3	33	16	9	12	12	10	25	0	0	76	0	10		
Croom, . .	47	6	13	–	45	12	273	2	9	10½	17	13	11	7	5	7	15	0	0	42	9	4½		
Glin, . .	31	9	10	3	31	9	274	2	11	4½	15	9	4	8	5	5	15	0	0	41	6	1½	4·5	4·5
Kilfinane, .	63	28	5	1	63	28	1,039	9	15	8	29	17	3	6	7	0⅓	15	0	0	60	19	11⅓		
Newcastle, .	105	44	24	1	80	26	891	8	7	0⅔	25	4	4	8	12	8⅓	25	0	0	67	4	1⅓		
Rathkeale, .	154	57	42	9	150	57	1,124	10	10	8	35	17	2	30	11	3	25	0	0	101	19	1		
	468	165	116	15	434	162	4,083	38	5	10¾	157	18	9	73	14	10	120	0	0	389	19	5¾	–	–

[*continued.*

TABLE XXVIII. *continued.*—COMMITTALS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1862.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number of Committals.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number supported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Amount of Incidental Expenses.	Keeper's and Matron's Salaries during the Year.	TOTAL.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M. d.	F. d.
LONDONDERRY:														
Coleraine,	103	33	24	10	103	33	739	7 13 11½	8 0 0	6 2 8	25 0 0	46 16 7½		
Magherafelt,	86	39	33	22	78	38	531	5 10 7½	8 0 0	4 2 9	25 0 0	42 13 4½	5	5
Newtownlimavady,	112	7	36	3	108	7	350	3 12 11	8 0 0	3 11 5½	25 0 0	40 4 4½		
	301	79	83	35	289	78	1,620	16 17 6	24 0 0	13 16 10½	75 0 0	129 14 4½	–	–
LOUTH:														
Ardee,	74	19	23	9	65	19	402	4 10 9	4 10 0	9 17 3½	50 0 0	60 18 0½	4·5	4
MAYO:														
Ballina,	121	77	22	12	119	77	812	10 3 0	6 0 0	0 13 0	15 0 0	31 16 0	6	6
Ballinrobe,	115	32	44	8	105	31	771	9 11 6	6 0 0	—	15 0 0	30 11 6	6	6
Belmullet,	58	15	16	1	55	14	424	4 8 4	6 0 0	1 0 0	15 0 0	26 8 4	5	5
Swineford,	134	72	16	12	132	72	1,463	18 2 9¾	6 0 0	0 12 6	15 0 0	39 15 3½	5·5	5·5
Westport,	41	13	6	2	30	10	88	0 7 0	6 0 0	—	15 0 0	21 7 0	4	4
	469	209	104	35	441	204	3,558	42 12 7¾	30 0 0	2 5 6	75 0 0	149 18 1¼	–	–
MEATH:														
Kells,	163	48	41	5	150	46	1,053	10 3 5½	13 3 1½	10 3 9	40 0 0	73 10 4	4·75	4
Navan,	114	35	54	8	107	33	416	4 2 4	8 15 6	2 11 0	40 0 0	55 8 10	5	4
	277	83	95	13	257	79	1,469	14 5 9⅓	21 18 7⅓	12 14 9	80 0 0	128 19 2	–	–
MONAGHAN:														
Carrickmacross,	137	43	81	25	136	43	1,055	8 15 10	6 0 0	7 19 8	35 0 0	57 15 6		
Castleblayney,	161	44	66	14	144	42	652	5 8 8	6 0 0	9 7 9	40 0 0	60 16 5	4	4
Clones,	38	27	14	15	28	25	262	2 3 8	6 0 0	3 6 7	35 0 0	46 10 3		
	336	114	161	54	308	110	1,969	16 8 2	18 0 0	20 14 0	110 0 0	165 2 2	–	–
QUEEN'S:														
Abbeyleix,	94	21	30	–	80	20	324	3 12 8½	6 0 0	13 7 8	25 0 0	48 0 4½	5·5	5
Borris-in-Ossory,	28	7	1	–	26	6	238	2 11 6	6 0 0	5 18 8	25 0 0	39 10 2	5·5	5
Stradbally,	24	11	2	–	24	11	97	1 4 3	6 0 0	8 18 6	25 0 0	41 2 9	6	6
	146	39	33	–	130	37	659	7 8 5½	18 0 0	28 4 10	75 0 0	128 13 3½	–	–
ROSCOMMON:														
Athlone,	43	37	9	29	34	31	316	2 12 4	6 0 0	1 13 5	15 0 0	25 5 9	2	2
Boyle,	154	41	30	5	126	41	1,103	9 3 8	6 0 0	2 5 11	15 0 0	32 9 7	2	2
Castlereagh,	121	32	74	17	121	32	710	6 13 1	6 0 0	3 8 11	15 0 0	31 2 0	2·25	2·25
Strokestown,	106	42	18	12	96	41	767	6 7 10	6 0 0	2 14 2	15 0 0	30 2 0	2	2
	424	152	131	63	377	145	2,896	24 16 11	24 0 0	10 2 5	60 0 0	118 19 4	–	–
SLIGO:														
Ballymote,	55	18	6	1	51	18	478½	4 13 0¾	6 0 0	5 4 10	40 0 0	55 17 10¾	4·75	4·25
TIPPERARY, N.R.														
Borrisokane,	58	11	18	–	57	11	409	2 17 7	5 19 11	2 10 3	30 0 0	41 7 9	3·5	3·12
Newport,	45	8	22	–	25	7	232	1 17 8½	8 10 5	7 2 6	30 0 0	47 10 7½	4	3·5
Roscrea,	197	86	97	40	160	86	1,312	9 3 4	15 0 10½	6 12 2½	30 0 0	60 16 5	3·5	3·25
Templemore,	175	42	66	2	146	42	1,078	8 19 8	14 4 10	5 12 10	30 0 0	58 17 4	4	–
Thurles,	270	64	146	12	214	59	1,462	12 8 3	29 1 4¾	13 5 4	50 0 0	104 14 11¾	4·25	3·75
	745	211	349	54	602	205	4,493	35 6 6⅓	72 17 5¼	35 3 1½	170 0 0	313 7 1¼	–	–

[*continued.*

TABLE XXVIII. *continued.*—COMMITTALS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1862.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number of Committals.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number supported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Amount of Incidental Expenses.	Keeper's and Matron's Salaries during the Year.	TOTAL.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
TIPPERARY, S.R.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M. d.	F. d.
Caher, . .	269	75	133	17	253	75	1,790	15 17 10	16 18 3	9 9 7	35 0 0	77 5 8	4·25	4·25
Carrick-on-Suir, . .	159	55	62	10	104	51	1,142	9 8 11	10 11 0½	8 15 0	35 0 0	63 14 11½	4	3·75
Cashel, . .	282	50	128	9	239	47	1,490	15 2 8½	20 18 1	20 6 7	40 0 0	96 7 4½	4·89	4·89
Clogheen, .	50	10	26	2	44	10	241	1 19 10½	13 16 1	17 19 10½	35 0 0	68 15 10	3·89	3·89
Newbirmingham, . .	47	8	18	—	44	8	292	3 11 2	14 9 5½	14 13 5½	35 0 0	67 14 1	6	5
Tipperary, .	585	94	387	38	385	48	2,288	19 1 4	25 4 10	32 7 8	40 0 0	116 13 10	4	4
	1392	292	754	76	1069	239	7,243	65 1 10	101 17 9	103 12 2	220 0 0	490 11 9	—	—
TYRONE:														
Clogher, .	37	22	10	4	37	22	408	3 16 6	15 8 8	4 18 4	40 0 0 *20 0 0	3 6	4·5	4·5
Dungannon, .	216	86	61	30	208	85	2,453	20 10 8½	21 3 4½	17 17 1	60 0 0 *25 0 0	164 12 0½	4	4
										†20 0 10½				
Strabane, .	115	83	47	43	81	79	493	4 7 3½	10 15 3	8 11 4	40 0 0 *20 0 0	83 13 10½	4·25	4·25
	368	191	118	77	326	186	3,354	28 14 6	47 7 3½	51 7 7½	205 0 0	332 9 5¾	—	—
WATERFORD:														
Dungarvan, .	167	79	18	1	165	75	2,561	19 5 7½	8 0 0	42 14 9	55 0 0	125 0 4½	4	3·5
Lismore, .	83	18	24	2	78	19	749	5 12 4½	6 0 0	16 16 10	25 0 0	53 9 2⅓	3·75	3·12
	250	97	42	3	243	94	3,310	24 18 0	14 0 0	59 11 7	80 0 0	178 9 7	—	—
WESTMEATH:														
Moate, . .	112	82	22	32	109	81	1,109	8 8 9	8 9 10	16 7 9½	39 10 10	72 17 2½	3·5	3·5
WEXFORD:														
Enniscorthy,‡	94	78	5	2	87	89	904	10 1 4	5 13 0	18 8 4⅓	35 0 0	69 2 8⅓	5	5
Gorey, . .	33	12	6	1	32	12	267	2 18 1⅓	5 7 9	2 11 9	35 0 0	45 17 7⅓	5	5
New Ross, .	84	26	7	2	73	23	608	6 12 9½	0 10 9	9 8 4	35 0 0	51 11 10½	5·5	5
	211	116	18	5	192	124	1,779	19 12 3	11 11 6	30 8 5⅓	105 0 0	166 12 2⅓	—	—
WICKLOW:														
Baltinglass, .	52	16	12	1	52	16	1,228	8 9 9⅔	29 0 0	83 1 3	70 0 0	190 11 0⅔	3·25	3·25
Tinahely, .	17	5	—	1	12	4	190	2 1 5½	6 0 0	14 0 8	25 0 0	47 2 1⅓	5·5	4·5
	69	21	12	2	64	20	1,418	10 11 3⅓	35 0 0	97 1 11	95 0 0	237 13 2⅓	—	—
Total, 1862, .	15805	6,259	6,281	2,110	12798	5,676	96,754	779 17 3	1,165 7 11½	1,064 6 3½	3,210 3 7	6,219 15 0⅔	—	—
	22,064		8,391		18,474									
Total, 1861, .	14346	5,820	5,691	1,940	11658	6,036	85,270	716 12 6½	1,136 16 6½	1,087 10 10	3,257 1 11	6,198 1 10	—	—
	20,166		7,631		17,694									
Increase in 1862,	1,898		760		780		11,484	63 4 8½	28 11 4⅔	—	—	21 13 2⅔	—	—
Decrease in 1861,	—		—		—		—	—	—	23 4 6½	46 18 4	—	—	—

* Matron. † Rations for officers.

‡ A new force-pump was supplied to the Enniscorthy Bridewell—cost, £12 5*s.*; and at New Ross an outlay upon a cell and the cell doors cost £7, all being included in the total expenditure.

[ADDENDA.

Addenda to Table XXVIII.—Comparative Statement of Bridewell Expenses in 1861 and 1862.

Counties, &c., wherein the Expenses *Increased* in 1862.

Counties, &c.	Expenses. 1861.	Expenses. 1862.	Increase in 1862.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	155 17 11½	170 15 3½	14 17 4
Armagh,	189 7 11	197 9 6	8 1 7
Cavan,	117 6 7½	130 7 3½	13 0 8
Cork City,	299 5 11	358 4 7	58 18 8
Down,	203 0 4¼	206 10 10	3 10 5¾
Fermanagh,	31 8 3	33 17 1	2 8 10
Kerry,	229 2 0	232 12 9	3 10 9
Kilkenny,	82 12 6	85 15 11	3 3 5
Leitrim,	98 8 4½	104 2 9	5 14 4½
Limerick,	345 1 9	389 19 5¾	44 17 8¾
Londonderry,	125 6 6	129 14 4½	4 7 10½
Louth,	63 13 1¾	68 18 0½	5 4 10¾
Mayo,	136 2 10¼	149 18 1¾	13 15 3½
Meath,	125 4 7½	128 19 2	3 14 6¾
Queen's,	127 2 8	128 13 3½	1 10 7½
Roscommon,	118 8 10	118 19 4	0 10 6
Waterford,	169 4 9	178 9 7	9 4 10
Westmeath,	62 3 6½	72 17 2½	10 13 8
Total, 1861,	2,678 18 6½	—	—
Total, 1862,	—	2,886 4 7½	—
Increase, 1862,	—	—	207 6 1
Decrease, 1862,	—	—	185 12 10½
Total Increase, 1862,	—	—	21 13 2¾

Counties, &c., wherein the Expenses *Decreased* in 1862.

Counties, &c.	Expenses. 1861.	Expenses. 1862.	Decrease in 1862.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clare,	193 15 9	186 2 2½	7 13 6½
Cork,	762 5 10	701 10 6	60 15 4
Donegal,	194 16 2¾	190 17 9	3 18 5¾
Galway,	428 1 0	400 16 10	27 4 2
King's,	92 12 2½	92 9 5	0 2 9½
Monaghan,	195 6 0	165 2 2	30 3 10
Sligo,	56 2 5	55 17 10¾	0 4 6¼
Tipperary, N.R.	350 2 1	313 7 1¼	36 14 11¾
,, S.R.	493 7 5	490 11 9	2 15 8
Tyrone,	338 15 4¾	332 9 5	6 5 11¾
Wexford,	174 2 3½	166 12 2½	8 10 1
Wicklow,	239 16 8	237 13 2¾	1 3 5¾
Total, 1861,	3,519 3 3½	—	—
Total, 1862,	—	3,333 10 5½	—
Decrease in 1862,	—	—	185 12 10½

Table XXIX.—List of Prisons.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
	NORTH DISTRICT.	
Antrim,	Belfast,	County Gaol & House of Correction.
	Antrim,	Bridewell.
	Ballymena,	ditto.
	Ballymoney,	ditto.
Armagh,	Armagh,	County Gaol.
	Ballybot,	Bridewell.
	Lurgan,	ditto.
	Markethill,	ditto.
	Newtownhamilton,	ditto.
Cavan,	Cavan,	County Gaol.
	Bailieborough,	Bridewell.
	Ballyconnell,	ditto.
	Cootehill,	ditto.
Donegal,	Lifford,	County Gaol.
	Buncrana,	Bridewell.
	Donegal,	ditto.
	Glenties,	ditto.
	Letterkenny,	ditto.
Down,	Downpatrick,	County Gaol.
	Newry,	Bridewell.
	Newtownards,	ditto.
Fermanagh,	Enniskillen,	County Gaol.
	Newtownbutler,	Bridewell.
Leitrim,	Carrick-on-Shan.,	County Gaol.
	Ballinamore,	Bridewell.
	Manorhamilton,	ditto.
Londonderry,	Londonderry,	County Gaol.
	Coleraine,	Bridewell.
	Magherafelt,	ditto.
	Newtownlimavady,	ditto.
Longford,	Longford,	County Gaol.
Louth,	Dundalk,	ditto.
	Ardee,	Bridewell.
	Drogheda,	Town Gaol.
Mayo,	Castlebar,	County Gaol.
	Ballina,	Bridewell.
	Ballinrobe,	ditto.
	Belmullet,	ditto.
	Swineford,	ditto.
	Westport,	ditto.
Meath,	Trim,	County Gaol.
	Kells,	Bridewell.
	Navan,	ditto.
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	County Gaol.
	Carrickmacross,	Bridewell.
	Castleblayney,	ditto.
	Clones,	ditto.
Roscommon,	Roscommon,	County Gaol.
	Athlone,	Bridewell.
	Boyle,	ditto.
	Castlereagh,	ditto.
	Strokestown,	ditto
Sligo,	Sligo,	County Gaol.
	Ballymote,	Bridewell.

[*continued.*

TABLE XXIX. *continued.*—LIST of PRISONS.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
NORTH DISTRICT—*continued.*		
Tyrone,	Omagh,	County Gaol.
	*Clogher,	Bridewell.
	*Dungannon,	ditto.
	Strabane,	ditto.
Westmeath,	Mullingar,	County Gaol.
	Moate,	Bridewell.
SOUTH DISTRICT.		
Carlow,	Carlow,	County Gaol.
Clare,	Ennis,	ditto.
	Ennistimon,	Bridewell.
	Killaloe,	ditto.
	Kilrush,	ditto.
	Sixmilebridge,	ditto.
	Tulla,	ditto.
Cork,	Cork,	County Gaol.
	Bandon,	Bridewell.
	Bantry,	ditto.
	Castletown,	ditto.
	Charleville,	ditto.
	Clonakilty,	ditto.
	Dunmanway,	ditto.
	Fermoy,	ditto.
	Kanturk,	ditto.
	Kinsale,	ditto.
	Macroom,	ditto.
	Mallow,	ditto.
	Middleton,	ditto.
	Millstreet,	ditto.
	Mitchelstown,	ditto.
	Queenstown,	ditto.
	Skibbereen,	ditto.
	Youghal,	ditto.
	Cork,	City Gaol.
	Cork,	Bridewell.
Galway,	Galway,	County Gaol.
	Ballinasloe,	Bridewell.
	Clifden,	ditto.
	Eyrecourt,	ditto.
	Gort,	ditto.
	Loughrea,	ditto.
	Oughterard,	ditto.
	Portumna,	ditto.
	Tuam,	ditto.
	Woodford,	ditto.
	Galway,	Town Gaol.
Kerry,	Tralee,	County Gaol.
	Cahersiveen,	Bridewell.
	Castleisland,	ditto.
	Dingle,	ditto.
	Kenmare,	ditto.
	Killarney,	ditto.
	Listowel,	ditto.
	Miltown,	ditto.
	Tarbert,	ditto.
Kildare,	Naas,	County Gaol.
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	County and City Gaol.
	Callan,	Bridewell.
	Thomastown,	ditto.
	Urlingford,	ditto.
King's Co.,	Tullamore,	County Gaol.
	Parsonstown,	District Bridewell.
Limerick,	Limerick,	County Gaol.
	Bruff,	Bridewell.
	Croom,	ditto.
	Glin,	ditto.
	Kilfinane,	ditto.
	Newcastle,	ditto.
	Rathkeale,	ditto.
	Limerick,	City Gaol.
Queen's Co.,	Maryborough,	County Gaol.
	Abbeyleix,	Bridewell.
	Borris-in-Ossory,	ditto.
	Stradbally,	ditto.
Tipperary, N.R.	Nenagh,	County Gaol.
	Borrisokane,	Bridewell.
	Newport,	ditto.
	Roscrea,	ditto.
	Templemore,	ditto.
	Thurles,	ditto.
Tipperary, S.R.	Clonmel,	County Gaol.
	Caher,	Bridewell.
	Carrick-on-Suir,	ditto.
	Cashel,	ditto.
	Clogheen,	ditto.
	New Bermingham,	ditto.
	Tipperary,	ditto.
Waterford,	Waterford,	County and City Gaol.
	*Dungarvan,	Bridewell.
	Lismore,	ditto.
Wexford,	Wexford,	County Gaol.
	Enniscorthy,	Bridewell.
	Gorey,	ditto.
	New Ross,	ditto.
Wicklow,	Wicklow,	County Gaol.
	Baltinglass,	District Bridewell.
	Tinahely,	Bridewell.
DUBLIN DISTRICT.		
Dublin,	Kilmainham,	County Gaol.
	Richmond Bridewell,	City Gaol and House of Correction.
	Grangegorman-lane,	ditto (female).
	Marshal-lane,	Four Courts Marshalsea.

* Bridewells marked thus * have been certified under the xxiv. sect. of the 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68.

APPENDIX II.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM GAOL, AT BELFAST.—VISITED THE 14TH AND 15TH OF OCTOBER AND 29TH OF NOVEMBER, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	4	–	4	1	–	1
Pauper Debtors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	3	7	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	5	8	13	–	1	1
,, Misdemeanors,	9	2	11	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	13	3	16	–	–	
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	–	4	–	–	
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	15	15	30	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	7	3	10	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	9	29	38	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	41	21	62	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	4	5	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	8	1	9	–	–	–
Gross Total,	127	89	216	1	1	2

Juveniles in custody on day of Inspection.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Misdemeanants convicted.	–	–	1	–
Do. committed for Trial at Quarter Sessions,	–	1	–	–

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 208 | 1860, . 213 | 1861, . 158 | Day of Inspection, 216

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

No. of Committals to County Antrim Prison during the years 1860 *and* 1861, *and from* 1*st January to the day of Inspection, viz.,* 14*th October,* 1862.

OFFENCES.	1860.		1861.		1862.	
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
Murder,	1	–	2	1	2	1
Manslaughter,	–	–	–	–	6	1
Concealing birth,	–	2	–	–	–	2
Assault with intent to commit rape,	1	–	–	–	–	–
Arson,	–	–	1	–	2	–
Perjury,	–	–	–	1	–	–
Bigamy,	1	–	1	–	2	–
Forgery,	–	–	2	–	1	–
Libel,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Cattle and sheep stealing,	1	–	6	–	6	–
Housebreaking,	4	–	8	–	6	–
Stabbing, shooting at, &c.,	2	–	4	–	3	–
Larceny from person,	9	10	6	9	6	13
Larceny,	150	155	109	114	133	110
Receiving stolen goods,	8	3	3	2	6	8
Obtaining goods and money under false pretences,	4	1	8	1	6	1
Embezzlement,	12	–	20	2	16	3
Assaults (Common),	289	210	267	221	221	117
Misdemeanors,	423	475	430	570	292	548
Desertion,	57	–	39	–	34	–
Breaches of Excise and Fishery laws,	7	1	21	3	10	2
Begging,	29	39	27	21	19	14
Lunatics,	12	7	17	9	22	3
Joining in illegal processions,	3	–	–	–	1	–
Riot,	4	–	1	–	17	–
Drunk on the streets,	247	360	158	266	177	252
Debtors,	98	8	138	6	90	8
Total,	1,362	1,271	1,268	1,226	1,079	1,083

Re-committals and Averages.

From 1*st January to* 31*st December,* 1861.

	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	48	101
Twice,	9	53
Thrice,	4	19
Four times and more,	2	28
Total,	63	201
Average daily number in custody,	102	71½
Average daily number in Hospital,	$1\frac{81}{365}$	$3\frac{112}{365}$
Highest No. at any one time,	224	
Lowest ditto,	126	
Highest No. of Males at any one time,	129	
Do. of Females,	107	
Lowest No. of Males at any one time,	78	
Do. of Females,	39	

From 1*st Jan. to day of Inspection,* 1862.

	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	46	87
Twice,	7	37
Thrice,	2	16
Four times and more,	–	35
Total,	55	175
Average daily number in custody,	124½	68½
Average daily number in Hospital,	2½	1¾
Highest No. at any one time,	208	
Lowest ditto,	146	
Highest No. of Males at any one time,	132	
Do. of Females,	95	
Lowest No. of Males at any one time,	87	
Do. of Females,	38	

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years :—

288, 31st January, 1858.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

The above returns differ little, as far as the complexion of the crimes is concerned, from those of preceding years, and I do not consider that they present any leading features worthy of special notice, except that the number of homicides during 1862 (three murders and seven cases of manslaughter) far exceeds that of other years. The trials for the murders are fresh in the memory of the public, and do not require any comment from me; but I am anxious to call attention to the number of prisoners of both sexes who are constantly recurrent to this prison for acts of riot and disorder when at large between the intervals of their re-committals. My colleague, in his report for last year, mentions the case of one man, O. C. whom he found in custody undergoing his 109th sentence here, and on my inspection in November, I found him again in gaol, having been frequently re-committed in the interim. Among the females, I found on my inspection, in October, a girl, C. B., under a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment, and, although but seven weeks elapsed until my next visit in November, she had in the interim been discharged and re-committed for a fresh offence. Reared in one of the worst purlieus of Belfast, this girl, who from early youth has been a frequent inmate of the prison, was, when nearly sixteen years of age, sentenced, towards the end of 1859, to a Reformatory with her young sister, a brother, and several of her companions, whom she had trained in vice. Her sister, E. B., is described in the report of the Manager of the Reformatory school to which she was sent, as follows:—"E. B. was eleven years of age when received, and had already been convicted for the eighth time. She then presented a pale and emaciated appearance, from the habitual use of strong liquors during the short periods when in the enjoyment of liberty, and from her frequent punishments whilst in gaol. Accustomed to witness vice of every description in her own home, and in the company of the fallen women who received her plunder, her moral training was as wretched as her physical appearance; the slightest restraint would cause her little form to writhe with violent passion, and a volley of oaths and curses would fall on the ear of the shuddering listener." The Inspector of Reformatories informs me that this girl, E. B., and her brother are both doing well, and not again likely to swell the criminal population of this town; but C. B., when convicted, was already too old and hardened in crime; every attempt to reform her failed, and she was, on the report of the Manager, at the instance of Sir Walter Crofton, C.B., the Inspector of Reformatories, discharged by the Chief Secretary "*as an ineligible subject for Reformatory treatment*," a notification of the circumstance having been made to the police of Belfast. C. B. is one of the only three juveniles in Ireland discharged as incorrigible from Reformatories before the end of their sentences. She is now, although but nineteen years of age, so hopelessly corrupt, that we must calculate on her constant recurrence to gaol, and hence a permanent burden on the funds of the prison.

A gang, from a western county, of four (three sisters, and the young daughter of one) belonging to a different class of female offenders, were in custody at the time of my visit. They are not prostitutes, and are sober and intelligent, but for that reason even more dangerous to the public than the class to which C. B. belongs, as fraud and robbery are their habitual modes of life. Alternately shop-lifters, pickpockets, or fortune-tellers, as opportunity offers, the family have for generations subsisted on plunder, and according as each individual grows up, she is added to the gang. I have found members of several such gangs in the different prisons of the county. On this occasion, two of the sisters were returned convicts; the third is but sixteen years of age, and the little girl, nine. The Chairman of the County has now sentenced two of these women to penal servitude, one for seven years, and the child to a

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Reformatory. There are at present three of the sisters in the Convict Depôt at Mountjoy, and three of the children in Reformatories. I have alluded to these cases to show that the only means of protecting the public against such habitual criminals are long sentences to penal servitude for the adults, and Reformatories for juveniles; and for their identification photography has been introduced with advantage into several gaols in Ireland.

It is satisfactory to find that my opinion seems to be that of the Judge of Assizes and the Chairman of the County, as already twenty-four prisoners, fifteen males, and nine females, have been condemned to penal servitude in Antrim during the present year, while only seven were so sentenced in 1861.

The number of persons arrested for debt in the county Antrim, in 1861, was greater than in previous years. The present commercial crisis will, however, account for the increase in a great manufacturing community, such as lies within the district of this gaol.

Lunatics.

Twenty-six lunatics were committed to Belfast gaol as dangerous in 1861, and twenty-five during the first ten months of the present year. On my visits, I found nine in custody, one a female. The males have a day-room and exercising yard, in which they can remain during the day, and they sleep in cells at night; but the one female, M. W., in custody on both my visits, was shut up in a cell in charge of two prisoners there being no other place in this strictly cellular prison where she could be kept. She was committed from the Union Workhouse at Ballymena, in September, to this gaol, where she remained until 11th December, when she died from debility, her constitution being totally broken down. On all my visits I found her crouched in the corner of her cell; and it is not to be wondered at that she should sink under influences so depressing, and where the absence of all external objects of interest must necessarily have fostered in her mind every melancholy form of gloom and eccentricity. The Medical Officer forwarded the certificates for her removal to the District Asylum on 30th September, and again applied, by letter, for her removal in October, but the District Asylum was always full, and she could not obtain admission. I mention this case merely to show the injurious effects of committals of lunatics to gaols, and the necessity of a change in the law on the subject. Another abuse of the Act 1st Vict., chap. 27, has been commented on by Dr. Nugent, the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, on his visit in December, 1862, when he found a female, belonging to a respectable position in society, whose friends could afford to pay for her in a private asylum, committed to this gaol as a dangerous lunatic.

Hitherto the diet of lunatics in this gaol has been the same as that of other prisoners, unless in special cases; but the Medical Officer will now act on the powers vested in him under the 77th section of the Act 7th Geo. IV., chap. 74, and will order that insane prisoners in this gaol get meat twice in the week, and a third meal in the twenty-four hours, a diet which their malady requires to support the failing functions of their organization in a disease, which, according to Dr. Charlesworth, Dr. Connolly, and other high authorities, is almost always one of debility.

Juveniles.

Fifty-nine juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1861, all belonging to the districts where convicted. Of these, seventeen could read and write, and twenty-two were wholly illiterate; all but fifteen had lost one or both parents. Ten males were sent to the Reformatory at Malone, and six to that at Glencree; three girls to the Reformatory in Cork-street, Dublin, and two to that at Spark's Lake, Monaghan.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Wards,	11	2
Yards,	23	15
Day Rooms,	4	1
Solitary Cells,	8	8
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, containing 432 cubic feet,	–	–
Single Cells of larger size,	329	103
Hospital Rooms,	5	5

Chapel—one.
School-room—Chapel used as a School-room.
Workshop—one. Carpenters, weavers, tailors, shoemakers, and matmakers work in their cells.

	M.	F.
Worksheds,	107	–
Kitchen—one.		
Store Rooms,	3	2
Laundry,	–	1
Drying Rooms,	–	2
Lavatories,	2	1
Baths,	1	1
Privies,	8	1
Water-closets,	275	103
Reception Rooms,	4	3

Pump and Wells—one pump and two wells.
Other machines for labour—a crank pump for raising water to supply the prison and court-house, and also an engine worked by steam.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	496
Pairs Sheets,	745
Rugs,	470
Hammocks or Cots,	360
Bed-ticks,	433

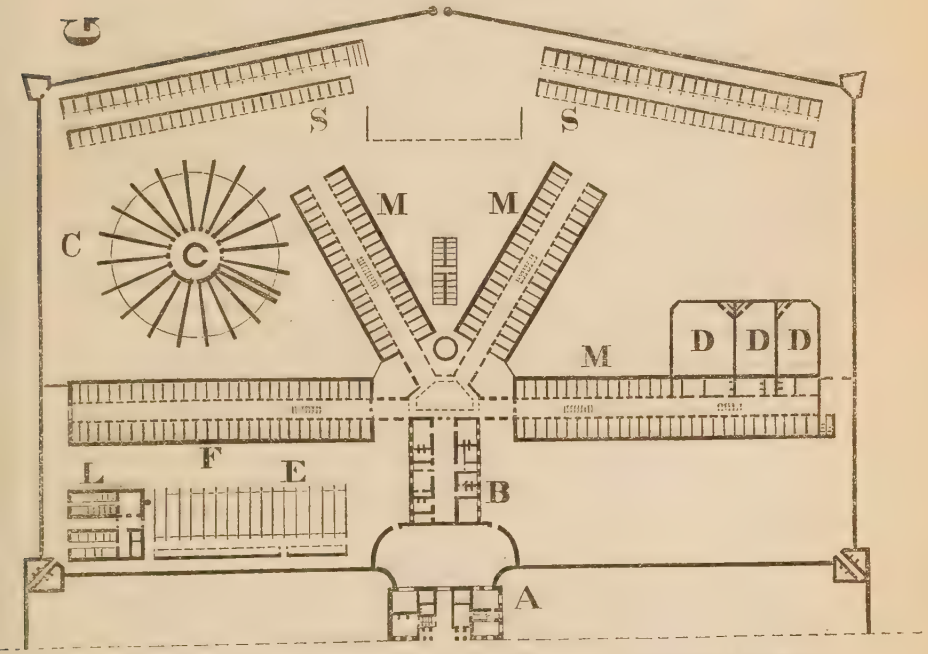
Male Clothing.

Shirts,	441
Jackets,	282
Trowsers,	285
Caps,	270
Socks or Stockings,	95
Pairs Slippers,	308
Pairs Clogs,	276

Female Clothing.

Caps,	206
Shifts,	126
Gowns,	204
Petticoats,	165
Stockings,	55
Pairs Shoes,	126

Plan of Prison.



A Governor's house; B prison offices, over which are the chapel and hospital; C exercising yards for males; D debtors and male lunatics; E exercising yards for females; M M male prison; F female prison; I inspection hall; G gas-works; L laundry; S S stone-breakers' sheds.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

As the construction of this prison is excellent in all respects, except that the male and female prisoners are not sufficiently separated, I have thought it desirable to place the above plan in my report as a model worthy of imitation, because I consider that it would be quite impossible for the Governor, notwithstanding his zeal, attention, and efficiency, to carry out his present superior prison management, were he not aided by the improved construction of the gaol; and I would wish to point out to the ratepayers of other districts the economy of having their prisons erected on the most improved principle, as thereby causing a saving in heating, lighting, and management, at the same time that the deterrent influence is brought to bear, and industry is promoted in a satisfactory manner.

For the last three assizes no presentment, except for the payment of the salaries of officers, has been required from the County Antrim for the maintenance of Belfast gaol. In all other respects this establishment is self-supporting out of the sums repaid to the county by Government for the maintenance of convicted prisoners, and the proceeds arising from the industry of the prisoners, which is found under proper management to be so profitable, that I understand a surplus fund has accumulated in Bank, after paying all expenses. There is no waste of prison labour in the gaol, and it is applied so efficiently that it is more economical to pump by steam water for the supply of the prison than to employ prisoners at the work. Gas is manufactured at the prison, and it is now proposed to light the Court-house, without cost to the county, from the prison gasometer. The gas is of excellent quality, and the tar which is extracted is used as a substitute for paint for out-door work, by which a considerable saving is effected. The original cost of this gaol, including the purchase of the site, was £56,348 8*s.* 8*d.*

Water for the use of this prison, which was formerly obtained from the Corporation of Belfast, at a cost of £109 yearly, is now supplied from a well sunk by the prisoners on the grounds of the gaol, and a plentiful supply of water is distributed by steam to the cells, the laundry, and all other parts of the prison. The sewers are effectively flushed, and a return pipe from the tank enables an immediate supply of water to be obtained in case of fire. The superfluous steam from the engine cooks the food for the prisoners without cost, and in every part of the gaol all available power is economically applied. This is the only prison in Ireland in which the hospital is cellular; the laundry is likewise cellular, and very perfect.

On all my visits to this gaol, I found it in a very creditable state of order, discipline, and cleanliness, in the different departments of the establishment. Remunerative industry everywhere prevails, and separation is so completely and successfully carried out, that different members of a family are often confined together in the gaol without having met during the entire period of their sentences. I found the establishment amply supplied with bedding, blankets, sheets, rugs, and prison clothing, the materials for which are all manufactured in the prison. Fleeces of wool are purchased, and much employment is given in the different processes of carding and manufacture into cloth. Yarn, likewise, is similarly woven into linen.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . .	10	3	Punishment Cells, . .	9	–
Other Punishments, . .	123	21	Other Punishments, . .	77	11
Total, . .	133	24	Total, . .	86	11

In a prison constituted as this is, and with a demoralized population,

such as exists here, the punishments must necessarily be numerous; but each case of punishment by the Governor is submitted to, and sanctioned by the Board at its meetings. No prisoner was sentenced during the year to solitary confinement.

Employment.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Breaking stones,	37	Washing,	28
Pounding freestone,	3	Sewing,	5
Filling stones,	3	Veining,	14
Labouring on grounds,	1	Flowering,	7
Weaving,	6	Carding wool,	1
Winding yarn,	2	Spinning,	1
Matmaking,	5	Teasing fibre,	4
Carpenter,	1	Knitting,	1
Tailors,	4	Prison duties,	3
Shoemakers,	4	School,	12
Cooking for prisoners,	5	Sick and unfit to work,	7
Prison duties,	10	Discharged,	6
School,	22		
Debtors,	8	Total, Females,	89
Lunatics and sick,	11		
Discharged,	5		
Total, Males,	127		

As I have already observed, the occupations in this gaol are altogether industrial and remunerative, and no prisoner is occupied in useless or unproductive employment. All those under long sentences, or who have sufficient capacity for the work, are engaged at trades; the remaining male prisoners, at stone-breaking. The women are employed in the laundry where some good and well-finished work is executed. Prisoners are first taught washing, and afterwards ironing and the finer work. Each ironing stove answers for three cells; and I consider this branch of the establishment highly creditable to the prison authorities, and so successful, that the amount received from the public for washing amounted, in 1861, to £615 4*s*. 0½*d*.: besides the entire washing for the prison was performed. Care is taken, as much as possible, that the male officers should be capable of teaching trades, and matrons are selected who can instruct in needlework or other branch of industry, besides two experienced laundresses, to superintend the washing department.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years:—

1859, . £649 0*s*. 5¾*d*. | 1860, . £720 9*s*. 1½*d*. | 1861, . £799 11*s*. 2¼*d*.

Schools.

School-hours.—Males, from 10 o'clock, a.m., till 1 o'clock, p.m. Tradesmen, from 2½ o'clock to 4 o'clock, p.m. Females, from 12 o'clock till 1½ o'clock.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861.

Males, ... 375 | Females, . . . 161

Average number attending daily.

Males, ... 15 | Females, . . . 7

The schools are taught on the separate system, formerly in use in the Government prisons, but now discontinued.

The answering of some of the prisoners was good, and the Chaplains attend and enter their observations in a book kept for the purpose.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. meal made into stirabout and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. meal made into stirabout and 1 pint buttermilk. Males and females under fifteen years—5 oz. meal made into stirabout and 1 pint buttermilk.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. white bread and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. white bread and ¾ pint new milk. Males and females under fifteen years—8 oz. bread and 1 pint gruel.

Supper.—Males and females under fifteen years get 4 oz. white bread.

Prisoners sentenced to one calendar month and under get gruel in place of new-milk for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, per cwt., 13*s.* 5*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.* 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2¼*d.*; coals, per ton, 10*s.* 5½*d.*

There was no complaint made to me of the food, which I found good on the day of my visit. It is regularly inspected by the Chaplains, who report favourably of it. The only complaint made to me on my inspection was by one prisoner, who stated that the blankets on his bed were thin. I examined them and found them worn, but not sufficiently so to justify their being cast.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1859 . 2⅝*d.* | 1860, . 2$\frac{91}{100}$*d.* | 1861, . 3½*d.* | 1862, . 2$\frac{96}{103}$*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 2$\frac{59}{100}$*d.* | 1860, . 2$\frac{83}{103}$*d.* | 1861, . 3⅛*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The books, registries, and accounts are neatly and carefully kept, and I found this, as every other department of the prison, in a very satisfactory state. The small expense to the county, after the profits from prison labour are deducted, is sufficient evidence of the efficient management of the financial department of this prison. I, however, feel it my duty to observe that the reports required by the 30th section of the 19th and 20th Vict., chap. 68, are not forwarded to the Inspectors-General by the Local Inspector with the regularity or as fully as the section of the Act directs.

The total net cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three last years has been :—

1859, . £2,820 14*s.* 11*d.* | 1860, . £2,750 1*s.* 1*d.* | 1861, . £2,691 6*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost to the county of each prisoner :—

1860, . £14 12*s.* 6*d.* | 1861, . £14 12*s.* 11*d.*

Repaid by Government for maintenance of convicted prisoners :—

1860, . £401 13*s.* 2*d.* | 1861, . £457 13*s.* 10*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. Richard Oulton, Local Inspector,	130	0	0
T. H. Purdon, M.D., Surgeon,	74	0	0
Rev. Chas. Allen, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. Geo. Shaw, Presbyterian Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. George Conway, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1
Jas. Moore, M.D., Apothecary,	—		
John Forbes, Governor,	300	0	0
Wm. Skillen, Deputy Governor,	75	0	0
John M'Aninch,	45	0	0
James Gorman, Shoemaker,	45	0	0
John Mullan,	40	0	0
David Beattie,	40	0	0
Robert Auld,	40	0	0
John Martin,	40	0	0
Edward M'Kinney,	35	0	0
Thomas M'Bride, Tailor,	35	0	0
George Hancock, Matmaker,	35	0	0
Wm. Gorman, Shoemaker,	35	0	0
Mathew Newham,	35	0	0
William M'Gowan, Weaver,	35	0	0
Robert Dick,	35	0	0
Geo. Clarke, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0
Rose Mullan, Matron,	45	0	0
Elleanor Owens, Assist. Matron,	30	0	0
Eliza Stanfield, Hospital Nurse,	20	0	0
Matilda Pollock, Laundress,	27	10	0
Mary Orr, Assistant do.,	21	0	0
Terence Reilly, Messenger,	20	16	0
Susan Dinsmore, Servant,	9	2	0

Three vacancies have occurred since last inspection, viz.: Robert Blair, Sub-Warder, dismissed, and William Galbraith appointed on probation; Sub-Warder William Campbell, dismissed, and William M'Gowan appointed on probation; William Galbraith resigned, and Robert Dick appointed on probation.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector,	140	113
Surgeon, &c.,	205	141
Protestant Chaplain,	161	130
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	156	119
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	172	144

Hospitals.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years :—

	1859	1860.	1861.
Number in hospital,	37	50	53
Total number of days,	1,415	2,242	1,687
Deaths,	3	3	3
Cost of medicine,	£13 19*s.*	£14 12*s.* 5*d.*	£15 12*s.* 11*d.*

The hospital, which is cellular, and situated in the main building, marked H on the plan, was clean and well kept at the time of my visit. The only occupants were a debtor and two criminal prisoners (male and female).

The Medical Officer devotes much attention to the sanitary state of the prison, which, except for lunatics, is very satisfactory, notwithstanding the strictness of the separation.

Board of Superintendence.

Ths. Montgomery, esq., J.P.	Rev. R. W. Bland, J.P.	Henry H. M'Neile, esq., J.P.
John Clarke, esq., J.P.	Charles O'Hara, esq., J.P.	John Young, esq., J.P.
Thomas Verner, esq., J.P.	James E. Leslie, esq., J.P.	Charles Lanyon, esq., J.P.
Conway R. Dobbs, esq., J.P.	George J. Clarke, esq., J.P.	

[One of the members (Robert Thomson, esq.) died since last Assizes].

The Board meets on the first Friday of each month, when all liabilities are paid by drafts to each creditor, signed by three members of the Board.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

——	Ballymena.		Antrim.		Ballymoney.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	245	77	185	46	75	39
Of whom were Drunkards, .	77	16	34	7	24	13
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	74	18	45	19	24	11
Of whom were Drunkards, .	26	6	7	6	7	5
Petty Sessions, .	On Wednesday.		Every three weeks.		First and third Monday of each month.	
Transmittals, . .	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Committals, . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct; but frequent remands.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, .	Good.		Slight repairs required.		Good.	
Security, . . .	Not secure.		Walls of yards too low.		Yards not secure.	
Accommodation, .	Four cells and day-room for each sex; gas in Bridewell.		Three cells and day-room for each sex.		Four cells and day-room for each sex; drunkards' cell.	
Bedding & Furniture,	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, . . .	Abundant; two pumps.		Ample; supplied by two pumps.		Abundant; supplied by two pumps.	
Sewerage, . .	Effective.		Effective.		Good.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness,	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	5*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.*		5*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, .	£20		£20		£20	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-house keeper; salary, £10.		Court-keeper; salary £10.		Court-keeper; salary, £10.	
Remarks, . . .	Visited 16th Oct., 1862; no prisoners in custody.		Visited 16th Oct., 1862; this is a certified bridewell.		Visited 18th Oct., 1862; some prisoners are kept a very long time in this bridewell.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

County of Armagh Gaol, at Armagh.—Visited the 4th of May and 13th of October, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	2	1	3	–	–	–
For Larceny,	9	3	12	–	–	–
Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	4	5	9	–	–	
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	8	10	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	5	2	7	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	8	3	11	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	9	6	15	–	–	–
Gross Total,	46	30	76	–	–	–

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 78 | 1860, . 64 | 1861, . 65 | Day of inspection, 76

Committals.

Committals during 1860 and 1861, and from 1st January to the day of inspection, being the 6th day of May, 1862.

Offences.	1860.		1861.		1862.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder,	4	1	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	–	2	–	1
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	–
Rape and Assault with Intent, &c.,	2	–	1	–	1	–
Malicious Assault,	9	–	3	–	1	–
Common Assaults,	91	31	76	28	30	5
Burglary and Housebreaking,	4	–	2	1	2	–
Cattle and Sheep-stealing,	–	–	2	1	3	1
Larceny,	24	45	48	56	24	21
Frauds and Attempts to Defraud, Forgery of Bank Notes, and Counterfeiting Coin,	5	3	4	4	–	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Committals—continued.

Offences.	1860.		1861.		1862.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Assembling Armed Unlawfully,	6	–	52	–	6	–
Having Arms in a Proclaimed District,	–	–	4	–	–	–
Prison Breaking,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Embezzlement of Yarn, &c.,	17	13	40	11	19	7
Dangerous Lunatics,	16	6	11	6	6	1
Offences under Revenue Laws,	6	–	–	–	1	–
Disorderly Conduct, Riot, using Threats, Poor Law Offences, &c.,	20	43	48	62	13	18
Deserters,	16	–	5	–	1	–
Vagrants,	5	1	5	5	1	7
Drunkards,	54	83	43	70	13	10
Further Examinations,	46	36	23	31	18	19
Total,	326	262	369	277	139	90

Re-committals and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	15	19
Twice,	3	8
Thrice,	1	7
Four times and more,	–	2
Total,	19	36
Average daily number in custody,	40·2137	28·4301
Average daily number in Hospital,	1·24	2·08
Highest number at any one time,	100	
Lowest ditto,	40	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	58	
Do. of Females,	46	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	22	
Do. of Females,	16	

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	3	2
Twice,	–	–
Thrice,	–	–
Four times and more,	–	–
Total,	3	2
Average daily number in custody,	40·85	31·71
Average daily number in Hospital,	·443	·904
Highest number at any one time,	92	
Lowest ditto,	59	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	52	
Do. of Females,	46	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	33	
Do. of Females,	24	

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years :—
Males, 57, and Females, 63 ; total, 120. 30th May, 1855.

The preceding tables show that although the number of committals to the County Gaol at Armagh have increased in number during 1861, the offences are not of a nature to call for special observation. The more serious crimes of murder, rape, burglary, &c., have diminished, and there is every reason to hope that the causes which temporarily disturbed the peace of the county have ceased, and that a proper feeling is now established among the population.

I found seventy-six prisoners in custody, but twenty-three of these were either debtors, lunatics, or persons of weak mind, who could scarcely be considered by a jury responsible for their actions. Among the other prisoners, however, I recognised a lad—who, although scarcely eighteen years of age, was a returned convict, committed for a burglary. This boy's father was, in 1847, twice put on his trial for burglary and murder (the chief evidence against him being his eldest son, who was admitted as an approver), and ultimately he was convicted of the burglary only, and sentenced to transportation for life. His two remaining sons, Owen and

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

John, then but three and five years of age, were, ten years later, after a career of crime, both convicted of the same offence—burglary—and sentenced to four years penal servitude. They completed their sentence within the last year, and already Owen is waiting his trial for another burglary, committed since his discharge; and it is believed that his brother, who is in England, is engaged in similar practices. This family, belonging to a class the enemies of social order, has already entailed an enormous expenditure for law and justice on the community, and there is reason to fear that they will continue to be a permanent burden on the rates. Such cases show the necessity of breaking up the haunts of crime in the beginning, and so stop the nurturing of the young in vice.

I shall instance the case of another prisoner—belonging to a family equally criminal, corrupted by bad company, early training, and neglect, but showing that under the present treatment of convicts reformation is probable. The father, a respectable man, filling a place of trust at Armagh, died in 1847, leaving four young sons under the care of a weak and foolish mother. Not long after his death they fell into criminal courses, and after frequent imprisonments in this gaol, all four, in successive years, received sentence of transportation or penal servitude. The two elder were sentenced to transportation. One was removed to Western Australia, where he now is, the other was discharged from Spike Island Convict Depot at the end of his sentence, and returned to Armagh to begin a new career of crime. He has now been sentenced to penal servitude for a burglary committed since his discharge. The two younger, on the contrary, convicted and sentenced under the Act of 1853, have both passed through the intermediate prisons, were discharged on licence, and have been for some years earning their bread honestly in Dublin.

Re-committals, especially among female prisoners, have been more numerous during 1861 than in 1860; but the number has been far exceeded in previous years. I find also that the daily averages in 1861, and since the commencement of the present year, are much higher than formerly; this appears to be due rather to the sentences on those convicted being for long terms than to an increase in the number of prisoners. Arrests for debt, have been very frequent latterly. They numbered thirty-seven in 1861; and during the first four months of 1862 up to the period of my first inspection, more prisoners had been committed to this gaol for debt than during the entire of 1860.

Lunatics.

Lunatics, committed by magistrates as dangerous, are likewise very numerous. Here, as elsewhere, they are necessarily under the depressing influence of a gaol. The females especially, some of whom are shut up in cells, in charge of other prisoners, without employment or means to occupy their minds or divert them from the subject of their delusions, must suffer much, notwithstanding the care which is bestowed upon them. Male lunatics are placed in the yards and day-rooms of the old prison, and being together are better circumstanced; but they cannot be sufficiently and effectively treated in any gaol, although here the Governor and Dr. Robinson, the excellent Medical Officer of the establishment, devote much time and attention to their management; indeed in few prisons in Ireland are they better cared. Their diet consists of meat three days in the week: every means is used to secure their comfort; and when the weather permits, they are employed in the prison grounds and garden at digging, and in similar occupations. The result has been more satisfactory than in other gaols, and no death has taken place within the past year. Besides the fifteen lunatics in custody, committed as dangerous, I found five other irresponsible prisoners committed in default of bail, two for

NORTH DISTRICT.

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attempting to commit a rape, and two for other assaults—one of the latter, a constabulary pensioner, discharged from the force as a lunatic—has for years been quite incapable of self-control. This man, who is a fitter subject for a lunatic asylum than for a criminal prison, spends upwards of two-thirds of his time in this gaol, constantly re-committed for breaches of the peace and outrageous acts when at large. He is now in custody for throwing stones at the Relieving Officer of the union. Another of this class, charged with an attempt to commit a rape, has four times since his committal attempted suicide, twice by hanging and twice by cutting himself with glass. On my second inspection, in October, I found one of the irresponsible class in custody.

Juveniles.

There is a large amount of juvenile delinquency in this county. Twenty-four males and eight females were convicted during 1861—a greater number of juvenile offenders than in any other part of Ireland, except Dublin, Antrim, Cork, and Kerry. Of these thirteen had both parents living, and twelve could read and write. All belonged to the localities where they were convicted, and none were sentenced to be sent to a reformatory. On my second visit three young boys were in custody, one sentenced to one month's imprisonment for leaving service, and two committed for six months each for larceny; but in this well-managed gaol there is no danger of their being corrupted by association. I found a great many young girls under sentence, committed for various offences, who though now past the age when they could be considered as juveniles, have been for years constantly recurrent to this gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	2	School Rooms,	1	–
Yards,	15	3	Worksheds,	10	–
Day Rooms,	2	2	Kitchens,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	3	–	Store Rooms,	4	–
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 feet wide, 8 ft. high =432 cubic feet,	–	–	Laundries,	–	1
			Drying Rooms,	–	1
			Lavatories,	–	2
Single Cells of larger size,	61	38	Baths,	1	2
Cells to contain three persons,	11	9	Privies,	4	2
Sleeping Rooms,	7	3	Water-closets,	66	5
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	2	Pumps and Wells,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	1	1	Tread-wheels,	1	–
Chapels,	1	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	134	Rugs,	136	Bed-ticks,	127
Pairs Sheets,	238	Hammocks or Cots,	62		

Male Clothing.

Shirts,	124	Trowsers,	60	Socks or Stockings,	45
Jackets,	55	Caps,	58	Pairs Shoes,	72

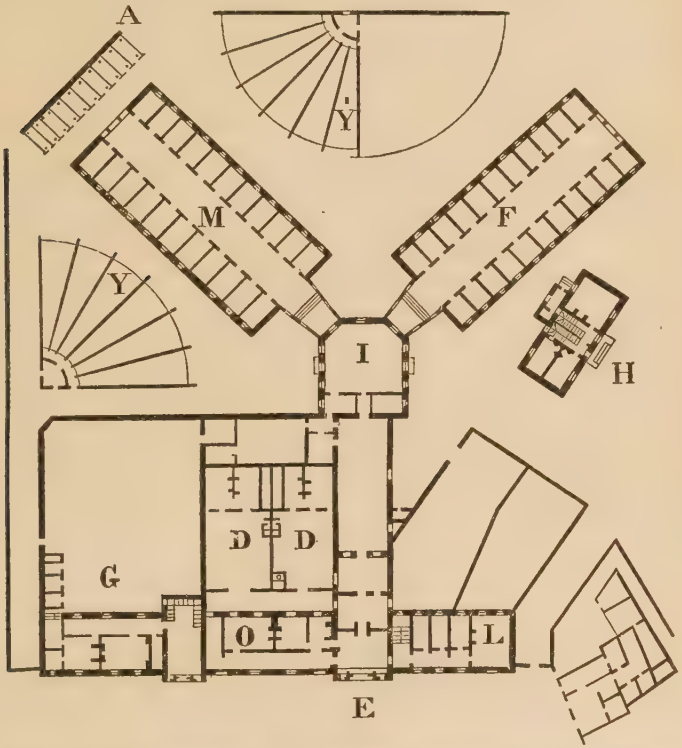
Female Clothing.

Caps,	165	Gowns,	71	Stockings,	58
Shifts,	52	Petticoats,	94	Pairs Shoes,	36

The new prison was, when I made my inspection, in good repair, secure, clean, and well kept. The old prison and the Governor's house are, however, in a dilapidated condition, and part of the roof is in a dangerous state. It has been proposed to remodel the entire front range of the prison, and pull down useless walls and buildings which block up the ground and impede ventilation. I have examined the plans for the proposed alterations, which were drawn by Mr. Boyd, C.E., of Belfast, and

adopted by the Board of Superintendence. I consider them well adapted for the purpose intended, and for carrying out which there would be no difficulty in obtaining a loan, interest free, from the Consolidated Fund, repayable in twenty half-yearly instalments on the faith of a presentment. I regret to find that the presentment for this very desirable improvement was rejected by the road sessions last June. I trust, however, that the ensuing sessions in November will permit this useful work to be carried out. The cost will not exceed £2,000, and repayment would be made by instalments of £100 at each assizes.

I subjoin a plan of the prison, with the proposed alterations, by which, when completed, the county will be put in possession of an excellent institution; the cost of repairing and patching useless old buildings will be got rid of; and the Governor suitably lodged, instead of being, as at present, in damp unhealthy apartments, quite unfit for an officer in his important and responsible position.



A, sheds for stone breaking; D, debtors; E, entrance; F, female prison; G, Governor's house; H, hospital; I, inspection hall; L, lunatics; M, male prison; O, offices; Y Y, exercising yards.

The gaol is abundantly supplied with water, from a tank supplied on a high level outside the town and prison grounds, whence the entire establishment receives whatever water is required, and the flushing of the sewerage is efficiently performed. The bedding, sheets, rugs, and prison clothing are sufficient, and generally of good quality, but some of the blankets are thin and worn. The accommodation for prisoners is ample, and the arrangements for carrying out the separate system are satisfactory, except that the laundry is not yet partitioned, and sheds are

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

required for prisoners employed at stone-breaking. These could be erected out of the materials of the old walls and buildings, when removed. The water-closets in the male cells are in good order and stanch; and the plan of having iron boxes let into the wall for chambers in the cells for females, is found to answer.

A new cooking apparatus which has been put up in the kitchen works well, and the laundry in the basement under the female prison is now good and effective—an improvement having been made to prevent the steam from escaping into the interior of the prison. The drying-room which adjoins is likewise in good order.

In his report for last year my colleague has suggested that a tramway should be laid down in front of the stone-breakers' sheds, to facilitate the supply of stones to them without danger of accidents to prisoners, which sometimes happen when they are carrying large stones on hand-barrows.

The lock-up is attended by the Governor or chief turnkey, and a watch patrols at night, but his vigilance is not tested by tell-tale clocks, which can now be purchased at a very cheap rate—(£2 6*s.* each), and should be provided. By two being placed at the opposite ends of the watchman's beat, the performance of his duty is insured.

Punishments.

Punishments for prison offences were not numerous during the past or present year, and were all inflicted by authority of Governor, and duly submitted to the Board at its meetings.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	4	–	Punishment Cells,	–	1
Other Punishments,	14	2	Other Punishments,	4	4
	18	2		4	5

Employment.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Weaving and winding,	2	Knitting,	9
Tailoring,	1	Sewing,	7
Mat-making,	1	Veining,	5
Stone-breaking,	22	Prison duties,	3
Prison duties,	8		
Total,	34	Total,	24

On the day of my inspection two prisoners were engaged in weaving, and one, a tailor, employed at his trade. The remainder, except one making mats, were breaking stones, which is the principal occupation in this prison.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years separately:—

1859, £43 11*s.* 5*d.* | 1860, £46 15*s.* 4*d.* | 1861, £47 6*s.* 1*d.*

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	122	92
Average number attending daily, 1861,	17	10

School-hours.—Males—From four to six, p.m. Females—From one to three, p.m.

Two hours daily are devoted to school, and the teachers appear to be quite competent for the discharge of their duties, which are so important in a separate prison.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

First Class—Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

Second Class—Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint of new milk.

Third Class—Males and Females.—Breakfast, 5 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of soup. Supper, 4 oz. of brown bread.

Gruel is substituted for milk at dinner *twice a-week* (on Mondays and Thursdays) for all prisoners, and *daily* for those whose sentences do not exceed one month.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per cwt., 14*s.* 1*d.*; brown bread, per cwt., 11*s.* 8*d.*; oatmeal, per ton, £11 10*s.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 17*s.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 10*s.*

No prisoner complained to me of the diet on either occasion of my inspection, or, indeed, of any part of their treatment in this prison. The Chaplains report favourably of the provisions provided for the prisoners, and I found them good on my visit.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1859, 2·52*d.* | 1860, 2·87*d.* | 1861, 2·91*d.* | Day of Inspection, 2·99*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 2·4*d.* | 1860, . 2·87*d.* | 1861, . 2·99*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The books and registers in use in this prison are kept with considerable neatness and accuracy, but several recommended by the Inspectors-General are not yet provided. The Governor, from the great attention he bestows on the prisoners and their antecedents, has been able to trace and bring to justice several grave offenders who would otherwise have escaped. The accounts are regularly posted and appear to be very satisfactory.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years separately :—

1859, £1,288 4*s.* 1*d.* | 1860, £1,334 8*s.* 9*d.* | 1861, £1,423 15*s.* 3*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner for the year :—

1860, . . £23 1*s.* 4¾*d.* | 1861, . . £20 9*s.* 5*d.*

Repaid by Government for maintenance of prisoners :—

1860, . £151 3*s.* 7*d.* | 1861, . £232 0*s.* 10*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

John M'Kinstry, Local Inspector,	£80
Rev. John W. Murray, Protestant Chaplain, ...	30
Rev. Wm. Henderson, Presbyterian do.	30
Rev. Jas. Campbell, R. C. Chaplain,	30
Alexander Robinson, Surgeon, .	—
Meredith Armstrong, Apothecary,	20
John M'Cutcheon, Governor, .	170
Eliza Walker, Matron, . . .	40
John Armstrong, 1st Turnkey, .	45
John Jenkinson, Schoolmaster, .	35
Henry Jenkinson, 2nd Turnkey, Weaver, ...	£35
Asaph Moore, 3rd do. . .	33
Robert M. Todd, 4th do. . .	30
James Collins, 5th do. Shoemaker, ...	30
Robert Coulter, 6th do. . .	30
John W. M'Coy, 7th do. . .	30
Margaret Pain, Sub-Matron, . .	30
Mary Anne Agnew, Hospital Nurse,	20

All intern officers receive coals and candles, but no rations are given. The male turnkeys wear a neat uniform. The Medical Officer, who

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

devotes much time and attention to his duties in the gaol, being also Surgeon to the County Infirmary, receives no salary from the funds of the prison. George Agnew, Turnkey, absconded, and William Hall, Turnkey, resigned. Robert Coulter and John M'Coy have been appointed to the vacancies thus created.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of first Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector,	156	40
Surgeon, &c.,	130	31
Protestant Chaplain,	155	55
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	167	60
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	140	36
Apothecary,	140	36

It will be seen by the above that the Roman Catholic Chaplain did not, during the past year, pay the number of visits required by the 69th sec. of the Prisons Act, which directs that "*he shall visit the prison twice at least in every week, exclusive of his visit on Sundays.*"

Hospitals.

The hospital was, on the day of my visit, unoccupied. It was clean, well kept, and the building in sound repair. The accommodation is limited, being confined to one ward for each sex, which, however, is found sufficient. Two excellent water-closets have been lately put up in rooms off the wards, but baths are still required. A room on the ground-floor has a boiler and flue, and if baths were put up in the rooms off the wards they could be heated cheaply from it.

The general health of the prisoners is good, and there have been no deaths within the past year, or since the commencement of the present.

Number in hospital, total number of days, cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years, each year separately :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in hospital,	73	69	90
Number of days in hospital,	1,216	1,101	1,160
Deaths,	2	2	–
Cost of medicine,	£17 5*s.* 5*d.*	£19 16*s.* 1*d.*	£23 3*s.* 11*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Lurgan.	Thomas Dobbin, esq.	Jas. Matthew Stronge, esq.
William Paton, esq.	Thomas A. Prentice, esq.	Hugh Boyle, esq.
Henry L. Prentice, esq.	John Hancock, esq.	Henry Caulfield, esq.
Maxwell Cross, esq.	Joseph Atkinson, esq.	St. John Thos. Blacker, esq.

The Board meets regularly every month for the discharge of business; all current accounts are then discharged by separate cheques to contractors. The turnkeys are paid quarterly, and the superior officers at assizes, when a general audit takes place.

In conclusion, I wish to express my satisfaction with the way in which this prison is managed, and regret that the Governor is not better provided with apartments. The bridewells of this county are much neglected, and some are totally unfit for the purposes of a prison. That at Ballybot contrasts most unfavourably with the bridewell on the opposite side of the river in the county Down; and in all, except the bridewell at Lurgan, the bedding is insufficient and much worn. I found in the Lurgan bridewell, a chain and leg-bolt, to secure drunkards, attached to the guard bed in the cell for that class of prisoners. The keeper states that they are not now used, but I would suggest to the Board of Superintendence the propriety of having them removed.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh.

Bridewells.

	Ballybot.		Lurgan.		Markethill.		Newtown-Hamilton.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	106	39	216	106	44	9	150	29
Of whom were Drunkards,	33	11	69	33	18	3	66	10
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	29	16	47	30	9	7	38	9
Of whom were Drunkards,	14	8	13	12	2	–	17	4
Petty Sessions,	On Friday.		Twice a month, on Tuesdays.		Last Monday of the month.		Last Monday of each month.	
Transmittals, .	Immediate.		Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Committals, .	Correct.		Regular.		Regular.		Correct.	
Registry, . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Generally correct.	
Repairs, . .	Sufficient.		In good repair.		Slight repairs required.		In bad repair.	
Security, . .	Yard insecure.		Walls too low.		Yards not secure.		Very insecure.	
Accommodation,	Day-room and one cell, with three beds for each sex.		Males, day room and 3 cells; females, day room and 2 cells, one with 3 beds.		Day-room, three cells, and drunkards' cell for each sex.		Day-room, and one cell for each sex; three beds in one, two beds in the other; drunkards' cell.	
Bedding, . .	Rugs required; some of the blankets thin and worn; only one sheet on each bed.		Good and sufficient, except some sheets required.		Not sufficient and old.		Blankets in holes; rugs torn; only three sheets in bridewell, one in holes.	
Water, . .	A pump on premises, but water bad.		A pump in each yard.		None, except from a cistern in court-house, which is dry in summer.		Pump, with good water.	
Sewerage, .	Not effective.		Effective.		Good.		None. Privies cleaned through dwelling-house.	
Dryness and Ventilation,	Clean and orderly, but damp and dark.		Very clean and well kept.		Clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly, but very damp, and miserably defective.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day,	4*d.* for both sexes.		3½*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£20.		£25.		£15.		£15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper, salary £5.		Has a pension of 1*s.* 10*d.* per day.		Court-keeper, salary, £5.		—	
Remarks, .	No prisoners in custody. Visited 13th Oct., 1862.		Visited 29th November, 1862; one male prisoner in custody.		Visited May 6, 1862. No prisoners in custody.		Visited Oct. 13, 1862. No prisoners in custody.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

COUNTY OF CAVAN GAOL, AT CAVAN.—VISITED THE 8TH OF MAY AND 16TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	6	1	7	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	9	–	9	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	3	5	8	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	14	–	14	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Vagrants,	7	4	11	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	11	8	19	–	–	–
Gross Total,	61	23	84	–	–	–

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1859,	58	1861,	39
1860,	43	Day of Inspection,	84

Committals during 1860, 1861, *and from* 1st *January to day of Inspection.*

	1860.		1861.		1st January to day of Inspection.		No. of all Classes in Gaol on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	16	–	28	1	10	–	4	–
Perjury,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Murder, Manslaughter, Shooting, Stabbing, &c.,	1	1	3	1	5	–	4	–
Aggravated Assault,	8	–	4	–	3	–	4	–
Common Assault,	82	11	91	17	29	5	17	2
Larceny from the Person and Shop,	9	12	5	12	3	9	1	3

Committals—continued.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

	1860.		1861.		1st January to day of Inspection.		No. of all Classes in Gaol on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Larceny with Violence, Highway Robbery, &c.,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny Simple,	8	19	14	12	4	9	3	3
House Breaking and Feloniously Entering with intent to Steal,	1	–	4	–	1	–	1	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
Rape and Assault with Intent,	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Cattle and Sheep Stealing, &c.,	2	–	2	–	2	–	4	–
Lunatics,	18	8	9	5	9	2	11	8
Vagrants,	3	–	5	2	7	7	7	4
Leaving Service, Trespass, &c.,	9	9	11	8	12	9	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods,	–	1	–	6	1	–	–	–
Offences against Revenue, Fishing, and Excise Laws,	2	3	3	1	4	3	2	–
Riot, Rescue, and Misdemeanor,	20	3	23	–	22	–	1	–
Military Offences,	3	–	19	–	–	–	–	–
Drunkards,	76	71	75	40	21	17	1	1
Disorderly Conduct, Poor Law Offences, Breaking Windows, &c.,	2	15	–	13	3	5	–	1
Uttering Counterfeit Coin,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	266	153	301	118	137	67	61	23

Re-committals and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	6	1
Twice,	3	4
Thrice,	1	3
Four times and more,	4	11
Total,	14	19
Average daily number in custody,	33	16
Average daily number in hospital,	⅔	⅓
Highest number at any one time,		61
Lowest ditto,		36
Highest number of Males at any one time,		46
Ditto of Females,		25
Lowest number of Males at any one time,		25
Ditto of Females,		8

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1862.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	4	3
Twice,	–	3
Thrice,	–	3
Four times and more,	–	–
Total,	4	9
Average daily number in custody,	38	21
Average daily number in hospital,	–	1
Highest number at any one time,		86
Lowest ditto,		45
Highest number of Males at any one time,		61
Ditto of Females,		27
Lowest number of Males at any one time,		22
Ditto of Females,		15

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years :—
60 Males and 30 Females on 6th June, 1855.

The unusually large numbers of twenty-nine debtors committed to this gaol in 1861, and of ten during the first quarter of 1862, show that considerable poverty in the county has resulted from the more than ordinary pressure on both farmers, and the trading classes in towns during the past and present years. There has not been, however, the same increase in the number of criminal committals. Male criminals have been more numerous in 1861 than in 1860, but a decrease is observable in the number of committals of females; and, were it not that the prison is con-

North District.

County of Cavan Gaol.

stantly crowded with lunatics and prostitutes, who are now committed under the Towns Improvement Act, the female prison at Cavan would contain very few inmates, as is the case in the gaol of the adjoining county of Leitrim. I found, however, on both my visits, women of a class not uncommon in the South and West of Ireland, who, although chaste, are thieves by profession, and support themselves by shoplifting and picking pockets, more particularly at country fairs and markets. At the time of my official inspection in May, one of these females, M. R., a returned convict, known to the prison authorities as a thief since her childhood, was waiting for trial for larceny from a shop, and is now again an inmate of the convict depôt. In 1856, this woman, an old offender (although but sixteen years of age), and, as well as the other members of her family belonging to a gang of pickpockets and shoplifters, was sentenced to four years' penal servitude with her mother. In October, 1860, they were both discharged, having completed their sentences, and resumed their old habits. In 1861, her mother was again sentenced to penal servitude, and M. R. to twelve months' imprisonment in this gaol; but already, in May, 1862, she was recommitted here under a fresh charge of shoplifting, and in June last was sentenced to three years' penal servitude. The average cost of each prisoner in Cavan gaol was £31 9*s.* 2*d.* for the year 1861. By adding the sums paid for prosecutions, &c., to that of maintenance during the many years this young woman has been supported in gaol at the public expense, it will be seen how much she has cost the community during her imprisonments. Her mother, at present in the Convict Depôt at Mountjoy, is fifty years of age, and has been living all her life at the public expense, by plunder or in gaol. I found on my visit here in September, the sister, a young girl just seventeen years of age, but likewise an old offender, belonging to the gang, under sentence of twelve months' imprisonment for larceny; she was at the time in one of the day-rooms, in association with some known prostitutes, although herself believed to be chaste. When discharged, at the end of her sentence, she can have no hope, and a long career of vice is before her. I have dwelt on these facts in order to show the present and future cost of this family to the ratepayers when in gaol, as well as to the public outside by whose plunder they support themselves when at large, and I wish to give my opinion that it is of no use to sentence such cases to long and frequent imprisonments in ordinary county gaols, managed in association, where mutual contamination is not prevented. I consider that if the daughters, when juveniles, had been sent to a Reformatory, and removed from evil surroundings both at home and in gaol, separated from the influences of a bad mother, they might have been saved from a life of vice. In any case long and frequent imprisonments in county gaols, such as this is, must be injurious, each fresh imprisonment with thieves and prostitutes only hardens in guilt, and renders reformation more difficult; and, when once past the age at which the offender becomes eligible for a Reformatory, I believe it preferable, rather than long imprisonments, to sentence to penal servitude. In the Convict Depôt, the prisoner, in separation, is taught how she may earn her bread by honest industry; and if well disposed, she will, on discharge, be put in the way of doing so. In this prison, on the other hand, she passes the period of her sentence in association with others as bad or worse than herself; she can learn nothing good, and is discharged without character or the means whereby she could obtain a livelihood.

On the day of my inspection in May, 84 prisoners (61 males and 23 females) were inmates of this gaol; of these, 19 were committed as dangerous lunatics, and three others, although committed for criminal offences, were really insane, making altogether 22 lunatics in custody. Eleven

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

strangers, belonging to distant counties, supposed to be a gang of pick-pockets, but arrested at a neighbouring fair on a charge of vagrancy, complained loudly to me of the illegality of their commitment, but I ascertained that it was correct, and the police report that there was good reason to believe that they were thieves. Another prisoner, whose eyes were diseased, complained to me that, although some time in the prison, he had not been visited by the Medical Officer or treated for his disease; but, on inquiry into the facts, I ascertained that no blame appeared to attach to any person.

Lunatics.

I found the male lunatics confined in one of the sections of the new prison in charge of an attentive officer, who appears to understand their management, but the place is destitute of all appliances for their treatment, and their diet is the same as that of criminal prisoners, except that they receive a supper composed of six ounces of meal and three-quarters of a pint of buttermilk daily. The women (lunatics) are in a yet more wretched state. Confined in the day-rooms of the female prison, some under coercion, they present a sad spectacle, such as has been described in each succeeding report of the Inspectors-General, and I consider that some improvement in their condition is required. Above all, lunatics should get a more nutritious diet, with meat occasionally, which I understand the Medical Officer is anxious that they should receive, and which, more especially under the depressing influence of a gaol, their state and the great mortality amongst them seems to demand.

Juveniles.

Only five juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1861, all natives of the county, but the majority had learned to read and write. None were committed to a Reformatory.

No escape was attempted from this prison in either 1861 or the present year. One male and four females were sentenced to penal servitude in 1861. The Governor regularly attends lock-up, and again goes his rounds at a later hour. One turnkey patrols in rotation at night, but without his vigilance being tested by a detecter clock.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	8	2	Workshops,	3	–
Day Rooms,	10	3	Kitchens,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Store Rooms,	4	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	70	–	Laundries,	–	1
			Baths,	1	–
			Privies,	8	1
Cells to contain three persons,	–	18	Water-closets,	1	3
Sleeping Rooms,	4	1	Reception Room,	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	3	Pumps and Wells,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Chapels,	1	1			

Stock.

		Male Clothing.		*Female Clothing.*	
Pairs Blankets,	110	Shirts,	98	Caps,	66
Pairs Sheets,	248	Jackets,	80	Shifts,	42
Rugs,	117	Trowsers,	86	Gowns,	53
Bed-ticks,	125	Caps,	117	Petticoats,	80
		Pairs Stockings,	40	Pairs Stockings,	50
		Pairs Shoes,	48	Pairs Shoes,	45

On both my visits to this gaol, the prison buildings were for the most part in good repair, secure, dry, very clean, and orderly. At the time of

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

my inspection in May, the walls required to be pointed and dashed. On my second visit in September, I found the work, as far as finished, well executed, but the amount presented for repairs (£100) was insufficient, and the remainder of the work must be postponed until after next assizes.

My visit in September was quite unexpected, and it was satisfactory to find the establishment in all its departments in an excellent state of order, cleanliness, and discipline, for which the Governor deserves the more credit, because some of his staff appear inefficient. As far back as 1857, I find in the report of the then Inspector-General of the district, that charges of intoxication had been preferred against some of the subordinate officers; and, on my inspection of the prison in May, one officer was under suspension for repeated intoxication (he was three times reported in one week for being under the influence of drink); again, the hospital nurse is old and sickly: she is constantly under medical treatment, and although a respectable woman and trustworthy, does not appear to me suited for her place.

Cavan gaol is amply supplied with water, which is pumped up by the tread-wheel into a large cistern, whence it is distributed to the different sections of the prison; but there are no covered lavatories or baths for the general use of the prisoners, who wash in tubs in the yards belonging to their classes; and, in the female prison, the laundry is supplied by carrying water from a pump in the yard. The stock of prison clothing is ample and of good quality, as likewise the bedding, blankets, sheets, and rugs.

My colleague and my predecessors have frequently dwelt, in their reports, on the defective construction of this prison, and a plan has been suggested for altering one of the blocks of cells in which the male prisoners are confined, which, if carried into execution, would enable the separate system of prison discipline to be adopted in this gaol. The alterations would not be expensive, and the sum required could be obtained from the Consolidated Fund on the faith of a presentment, repayable, interest free, in twenty half-yearly instalments. By removing the central wall and corridors from one of the blocks of cells, a space of about ten feet would be left, which would make a central hall; and, when fitted with galleries and stairs, the cells heated and furnished with proper appliances, a sufficiently good separate prison would be formed, containing forty-two cells capable of affording adequate accommodation for the criminal male prisoners of this county. If this suggestion were carried out, a saving would be effected in heating and lighting, and an efficient discipline would be established.

The female prison is at present even more defective than that for males, and no proper classification can be carried out in it. Thieves and prostitutes, the untried, innocent, and guilty, are in constant communication, and it is impossible that they can be kept apart so as to prevent mutual contamination. There are, however, in this prison eighteen cells, roomy and well suited for separation if properly fitted up and heated. I believe that they could, at a not considerable expense, be adapted to the separate system; and I need scarcely say how desirable it would be that the alterations were made. There are likewise three day-rooms which could be made available. The laundry could be much improved, and a drying-room erected at a trifling cost. If lunatics were removed, this prison would then answer all the requirements of the county.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	–	2	Punishment Cells,	1	–

The punishments, which are inflicted by the Governor, are few, and the Punishment Book is regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings.

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

Males.—Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work two hours each day on the treadmill, for the purpose of raising water for the use of the prison.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Minding Lunatics,	2	Minding Lunatics,	2
Lunatics,	11	Lunatics,	8
Master Debtors,	3	Washing,	2
Cleansing prison,	5	Prison duties,	2
Other prison duties,	3	Sewing and knitting,	9
Shoemaking,	2		
Tailoring,	1	Total,	23
Blacksmiths,	2		
Unemployed,	3		
Stone-breaking,	29		
Total,	61		

Prisoners acquainted with skilled labour are employed at their trades as much as possible; the remainder, not occupied in prison duties or minding lunatics, were, on the day of my visit, engaged (the males) breaking stones, but neither the sheds in which the stonebreakers work nor the tread-wheel are partitioned.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years:—1859, £9 10*s.* 3*d.*; 1860, £9 16*s.* 9*d.*; 1861, £14 5*s.* 4*d.*

Schools.

School-hours.—Males—From 10 o'clock, a.m., to 12 o'clock, noon. Females—From 1 o'clock, p.m., to 2 o'clock, p.m.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year,	224	72
Average number attending daily,	18	5½

There is no school-room in the gaol, but the prisoners, male and female, are instructed in the chapel by the schoolmaster, who, although not trained in any public establishment, appears to understand his duties. The prisoners are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, but no copy-books are supplied, and they can only learn to write on slates. As far back as 1857, my predecessor, the late Captain Hervey, recommended that copy-books should be supplied to the school, a recommendation in which I heartily join. The books and requisites used in the school are those in use in National Schools. If this school were placed in connexion with the Board of Education, a certain amount of free grants of books and requisites would be given, and others furnished at a reduced rate, besides the school would be regularly inspected by the Board's officer, and gratuities given to the schoolmaster, should his conduct merit them. I found on the day of my visit twenty-one prisoners (males) at school.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal stirabout and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal stirabout and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ of a pint of new milk.

Juveniles.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. of brown bread.

Male and female adults, when term of imprisonment does not exceed one month, receive gruel in place of new milk for dinner, and all the other prisoners receive gruel twice a week.

NORTH DISTRICT. — *County of Cavan Gaol.*

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1½*d.*; oatmeal, per ton, £13 16*s.* 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 9*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, £1 3*s.* 9*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per doz. lbs., 5*s.* 10*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 9*s.* and £1 2*s.*

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 3½*d.* | 1860, . 3½*d.* | 1861, . 3$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* | 1862, . 3½*d.*

The Chaplains regularly inspect the food, and generally report it good; it was so on the days of my visit to the prison.

Books and Accounts.

The Governor has no clerk; and, in addition to his other avocations, himself keeps the books and registries of discipline and statistics belonging to the prison, and evidently with great care and accuracy; I consider that he deserves credit for being able to accomplish so many duties in a satisfactory manner. The Local Inspector has charge of the accounts, which are regularly posted, and much attention is bestowed on them. All books ordered by the Queen's Bench and forms suggested by the Inspectors-General, except the General Visitors' Book, are in use. The requirements of the 108th section of the Prisons Act are, however, not carried out.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1859, £1,382 19*s.* 6*d.* | 1860, £1,238 13*s.* 1*d.* | 1861, £1,557 5*s.* 1½*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner:—

1860, . . £26 18*s.* 6½*d.* | 1861, . . £31 9*s.* 2*d.*

Amount repaid by Government for the maintenance of prisoners for—

1860, . . £144 15*s.* 3*d.* | 1861, . . £162 1*s.* 6*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Theophilus Thompson, esq., Local Inspector,	£100	George Reilly, 2nd Turnkey,	£30
George Robert Gallogly, Governor,	200	Archibald Temple, 3rd do.	30
Rev. J. C. Moore, Protestant Chaplain,	30	Henry Ferguson, 4th do., Shoemaker,	30
Rev. James Carson, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	Thomas M'Dowell, Schoolmaster,	30
Rev. John M'Enroe, R.C. Chaplain,	30	George M'Call, Warder, in charge of Lunatics,	30
Andrew Mease, esq., Physician,	74	Margaret M. Sturdy, Matron,	40
Wm. M. Brice, Apothecary,	—	Jane Temple, Assistant-Matron,	16
Charles Clandining, 1st Turnkey,	60	Letitia Cort, Nurse,	10

As has been already observed, I found one turnkey at the time of my visit under suspension for repeatedly coming on duty under the influence of intoxicating drink. I understand that he has since been dismissed. The hospital nurse was appointed on probation for three months, in June, 1860, but she still continues to hold the place, notwithstanding that up to this time her appointment has not been confirmed, as directed by the Act. According to the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, "a probationary appointment lapses on non-confirmation, and the person who held it cannot any longer be considered an officer of the prison. Under the 19th section of the Act 19 and 20 Vict., no appointment of subordinate officers can be confirmed without the certificate of the Governor and Local Inspector." In this case the Governor refuses to give the necessary certificate, stating "*that he believes her to be unfit for the situation*," and in that opinion my colleague and I agree, as will be seen by his report last year. She appears to us to be feeble and unequal to her duties. The Local Inspector, however, and the Medical Officer, state that they "*consider her quite*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

equal and competent to the discharge of the duties," and the Board of Superintendence have passed a resolution that—"*we are of opinion that, having given satisfaction to the Medical Officer, she be retained as nursetender of the gaol.*" Under that resolution this officer is upheld in the situation.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector,	201	73
Surgeon, &c.,	120	51
Protestant Chaplain,	141	83
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	158	50
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	124	62

It will be seen by the above schedule that the visits of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains fall short of the minimum number required by the 69th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., ch. 74, while, on the contrary, the Presbyterian Chaplain has been regular in his attendance, and carefully complied with the terms of the Act. As the great majority of the prisoners belong to the Established Church or are Roman Catholics (out of 390 committals during 1861, but four were of Presbyterians), I felt it my duty to inquire into the cause of this non-compliance with the Act, and ascertained that it arises, not from neglect, but having other duties to perform the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains delegate their functions to assistants, for whose attendances credit is not given.

The superior officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes. The inferior officers are paid monthly. The assistant-matron and hospital nurse receive rations of two pounds of bread and one quart of new milk each daily. The male turnkeys wear a neat uniform, and are supplied with arms, which are, however, old and nearly useless.

Hospital.

I found no patients in the very defective hospital attached to this prison, which is situated at the top of a winding staircase over the central building of the old gaol. It wants all the requirements necessary for the treatment of the sick. There is no proper separation of the sexes, merely a separate ward for each, with a water-closet in connexion for both, and no bath or other appliance. The mortality each year in the prison is great, notwithstanding that no epidemic has prevailed, and I am informed that the situation is not unhealthy; six deaths (four of lunatics and two of sane prisoners) are recorded in 1861, out of an average daily prison population of thirty-three male and sixteen females. I consider that the subject deserves very serious attention, and a grave responsibility attaches to the authorities, whose duty it is to see that proper hygeian arrangements are carried out.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in hospital,	37	19	12
Number of days in hospital,	1,107	512	229
No. of deaths,	2	3	6
Cost of medicine,	£19 3*s.* 8*d.*	£18 13*s.* 9*d.*	£19 9*s.* 9*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Farnham.	Joseph Story, esq.	Robert Erskine, esq.
Lord Bishop of Kilmore.	Samuel Moore, esq.	Michael Phillips, esq.
Robert Burrowes, esq.	John E. Vernon, esq.	Wm. A. Moore, esq.
William Humphrys, esq.	Rev. Hugh Murray.	James Fay, esq.

The Board meets monthly, when salaries due to subordinate officers and minor accounts are paid. The claims of contractors and salaries of superior officers are settled at assizes by checks payable to each.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan.

Bridewells.

BRIDEWELLS.

	Bailieborough.		Ballyconnell.		Cootehill.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	92	56	27	14	50	37
Of whom were Drunkards,	37	31	11	7	17	18
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	31	25	3	12	20	7
Of whom were Drunkards,	14	15	1	7	4	1
Petty Sessions,	Every second Tuesday.		Every second Wednesday.		Every second Saturday; Town Council meets on Thursdays.	
Transmittals,	Direct.		Direct.		Direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs,	Chimney smokes; yards require pointing.		Chimneys smoke; under repair at time of my visit.		Good.	
Security,	Yards insecure.		Yards very insecure, affording easy escape.		Yards quite insecure.	
Accommodation,	Males, three cells, one day-room; females, two cells, one day-room.		Males, two cells, with two beds in each; day-room. Females, day-room, and one cell with one bed.		Males, day-room, two cells with two beds; females, day-room, and one cell with two beds, and other cells not used.	
Bedding and Furniture,	Some blankets and night-buckets required.		Some blankets and tubs required.		Good and sufficient.	
Water,	Pump.		Pump in order.		Abundant and good.	
Sewerage,	Good.		Now effective.		Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Satisfactory.		Sufficient.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	4*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30; has a pension of £22 15*s.*		£20		£30; pension of £15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper.		Court-keeper, £10.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks,	Visited 8th May, 1862.		No prisoners in custody. Visited 16th Sept., 1862.		No prisoners in custody. Visited 7th May, 1862.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

County of Donegal Gaol, at Lifford.—Visited the 1st of August, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	3	–	3	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	7	5	12	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	21	3	24	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	14	1	15	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	10	2	12	–	–	
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	27	7	34	1	1	2
Gross Total,	91	21	112	2	1	3

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	1	
Committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions—				
Felons,	–	–	1	–
Misdemeanants,	–	–	1	–
Summary convictions—Other offences,	–	–	4	

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1859, . . 41 | 1860, . . 61 | 1861, . . 98 | Day of inspection, 112.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Committals during 1860 *and* 1861, *and from* 1*st*

CLASSIFICATION.	1860.		
	Males.	Fem.	Remarks.
Murder and conspiracy to murder,	6	3	—
Manslaughter,	–	–	—
Infanticide,	–	–	—
Rape and attempt at same,	1	–	—
Bigamy,	1	–	—
Abduction,	–	–	—
Larceny with violence, highway robbery, and house robbery.	16	3	1 male got 7 years penal service; 1 do. got 12 months imprisonment; 1 female, 12 months imprisonment.
Larceny, and obtaining money, &c., under false pretences.	8	10	1 female got 4 years penal service.
Passing base coin, and having coining implements.	–	–	—
Coining,			
Perjury,	–	–	—
Concealing birth, and deserting infants.	–	3	—
Stabbing and shooting at,	6	–	1 male, 12 calendar months imprisonment.
Aggravated assaults,	39	–	1 male, 12 months imprisonment.
Common assaults,	86	12	—
Post office embezzlement or robbery,	–	–	—
Horse, cattle, and sheep stealing,	3	–	1 male, 12 calendar months imprisonment.
Affray, riot, rescue, and forcible possession.	27	1	—
Disorderly conduct, breaking windows, using threats, &c.	12	8	—
Poor Law offences,			
Game and Revenue cases,	44	6	—
Fishing illegally,			
Vagrants,	2	5	—
Drunkards,	22	41	—
Naval and military offenders, also deserters.	9	–	—
Ribbonism and Whiteboy offences,	4	–	—
Leaving service, or other misconduct as servants.	7	2	—
Trespass,			
Contempt of Court,			
Lunatics,	23	12	—
Debtors,	5	2	—
Total,	321	108	—

January to day of Inspection, 1st August, 1862.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

1861.			1862.		
Males.	Fem.	Remarks.	Males.	Fem.	Remarks.
10	1	—	1	–	—
2	–	—	–	–	—
–	1	—	–	–	—
4	–	One got penal service for life.	1	–	Got 12 months imprisonment.
–	–	—	1	–	—
1	–	—	–	–	—
7	–	1 male, 18 calendar months imprisonment; 1 do. 12 months imprisonment.	–	–	—
15	16	1 male, 18 calendar months imprisonment.	5	12	1 male, 12 calendar months imprisonment.
2	1	1 male, 4 years penal service.	–	–	—
2	–	1 male, 7 years penal service.	–	–	—
–	1	—	–	1	—
4	–	—	–	–	—
63	1	1 male, 12 months imprisonment; 2 do., 18 cal. months imprisonment; 1 do., 2 years imprisonment; 3 do., 3 years penal service.	37	4	1 male, 12 months imprisonment.
105	9	1 male, 12 calendar months imprisonment.	74	5	—
–	–	—	1	–	—
7	2	—	7	–	2 males got 12 calendar months imprisonment.
12	6	—	10	2	—
23	11	1 male, 12 calendar months imprisonment.	77	17	—
50	13	—	23	3	—
2	4	1 female, 7 years penal service.	1	1	—
4	23	—	13	9	—
8	–	—	9	–	—
16	–	—	16	–	1 got 6 years penal service; 1 got 3 years do.
13	5	—	7	1	—
38	15	—	15	11	—
8	2	—	5	1	—
396	111	—	243	67	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Re-committals and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	12	5
Twice,	1	1
Thrice,	1	–
Four times and more,	–	2
Total,	14	8
Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors,	64·27	13
Average daily number in Hospital,	1¾	–
Highest No. at any one time, exclusive of Debtors,	102	
Lowest ditto,	54	
Highest No. of Males at any one time,	91	
Do. of Females,	20	
Lowest No. of Males at any one time,	43	
Do. of Females,	8	

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	6	6
Twice,	1	1
Thrice,	–	–
Four times and more,	–	1
Total,	7	8
Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors,	74	17
Average daily number in Hospital,	2⅕	⅕
Highest No. at any one time, exclusive of Debtors,	122	
Lowest ditto,	72	
Highest No. of Males at any one time,	99	
Do. of Females,	28	
Lowest No. of Males at any one time,	60	
Do. of Females,	10	

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years :—

22nd July, 1862—Males, 101 ; Females, 22 ; Total, 123.

The above tables show the startling fact of thirteen persons having been committed to this gaol during 1861, for homicide or conspiracy to murder, besides four for "stabbing or shooting at." I find, however, by reference to the police reports, that many of these crimes were perpetrated previous to 1861, and the criminal returns for that year do not show more than one case of homicide, and three of "firing at the person ;" at the same time, more prisoners were inmates of this gaol just previous to my visit in August than at any time within the last seven years.

The few committals for crimes against property in this large county, (including within its boundaries a space greater than one-fifth of the entire province of Ulster, and embracing a scattered population of 236,859 inhabitants), corroborated by the Criminal Tables furnished by the police, show that such classes of offences are rare among the inhabitants of the county ; at the same time, those against the person and affecting the public peace have been very frequent, and notwithstanding that faction fights, which are so common in some of the southern counties, are unknown here. Many grievous assaults had been committed in the county some time previous to my visit, for which the offenders were then suffering long sentences of imprisonment. Ribbonism also has been rife in the county, and has caused much crime. It has, however, received a check which, I trust, will have a salutary effect, two of the ringleaders having been sentenced to penal servitude ; and as there appears to be no desire among the rural population generally to screen the offenders, the majority have been brought to justice.

The daily average number of prisoners in custody has been very high during the present year, and greater than previously for a long period. Lunatics and revenue cases have, since the commencement of the year, been very numerous, and criminals under long sentences of imprisonment in this gaol, have helped to swell the averages, still the criminal statistics of the county has not hitherto been satisfactory; latterly, however, there has been a decided improvement, as has been observed by the pre-

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

siding Judge of Assizes (Judge Hayes), who, in his charge to the Grand Jury at the Summer Assizes, 1862, just terminated, remarked:—

"The authorities whom I have consulted say that the county is in a very peaceable and satisfactory state. They have probably arrived at this conclusion by looking at the state of things at the present Assizes as compared with previous ones. I cannot refer to the former condition of your county, but must confine myself to contrasting its state with others of which I have had experience. The prisoners present this strange and, I may almost say, singular aspect, that from beginning to end there is not a single offence against property. They are all offences against the person or against society. The calendar of the Crown Solicitor presents the same aspect. From the police returns I find that, out of all the offences committed since last Assizes, there have been but three against property, and all the rest against individuals. That state of things, judging from what I know of other counties, is not as good as I should like it to be. I have satisfaction, however, in saying that we have nearly the worst before us. In some counties I had to complain that of those charged with the commission of offences, but a small proportion had been made amenable to justice. Here, I am happy to say, there is a better state of things, as it appears that we have two persons brought to justice in every three cases."

Female crime, always inconsiderable in this county, has latterly still further diminished, and although my inspection was on the eve of the Assizes, there were but twenty-one women in custody, of whom seven were lunatics, one a vagrant, two committed for breaches of the revenue laws, and eleven for all other offences.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	3	Workshops,	4	1
Yards,	8	2	Worksheds,	4	–
Day Rooms,	10	3	Kitchens,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	7	2	Store Rooms,	4	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Laundries,	–	1
			Drying Rooms,	–	1
			Lavatories,	6	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	64	19	Baths,	2	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	–	Privies,	10	2
Sleeping Rooms,	8	3	Water-closets,	2	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	24	12	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapels,	1	–	Pumps and Wells,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		*Female Clothing.*	
Pairs Blankets,	186	Shirts,	225	Caps,	50
Pairs Sheets,	206	Jackets,	232	Shifts,	42
Rugs,	134	Trowsers,	172	Gowns,	32
Bed-ticks,	140	Caps,	182	Petticoats,	45
		Socks or Stockings,	93	Shoes,	23
		Pairs Shoes,	84		

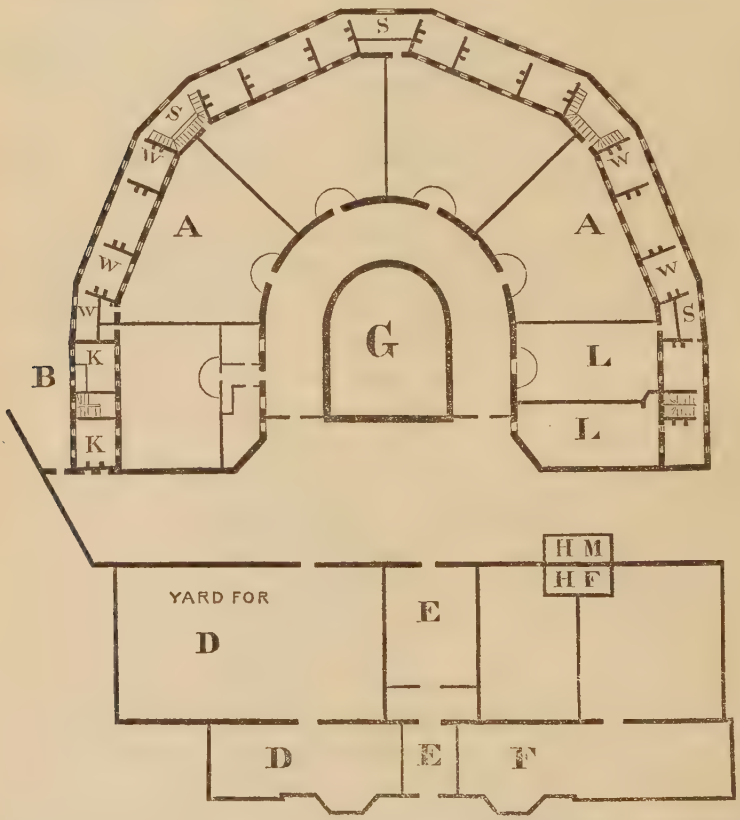
Much care and attention is bestowed on this establishment by the Governor, who is a vigilant and attentive officer. This prison was, when I inspected it, very clean and orderly, secure, well kept, and in good repair (except one spot in the roof of the female prison). The stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, and prison clothing, of good quality, and the supply sufficient. This gaol, situated nearly on a level with the river, is abundantly supplied with water, which passes to every part of the prison from a reservoir commanding all the prison buildings. The sewage, however, is defective, although the evil is remedied, as far as practicable, by the use of movable soil-boxes; but no contrivance can compensate for faulty drainage, which is always injurious to the health of the inmates of an establishment. There are many other deficiencies in this prison; the apartments for the Governor are quite unsuitable for an officer in his position; the laundry and drying-room are very defective; there are no

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

covered lavatories; and I regret to find that no improvement in the construction of the prison is at present contemplated.

As, however, there would be no difficulty in altering this into a separate prison where an improved system of prison discipline could be carried out, I subjoin a plan of the gaol as it now is, and hope that, by pointing out the improvements which could so easily be made, they ultimately may be carried out.

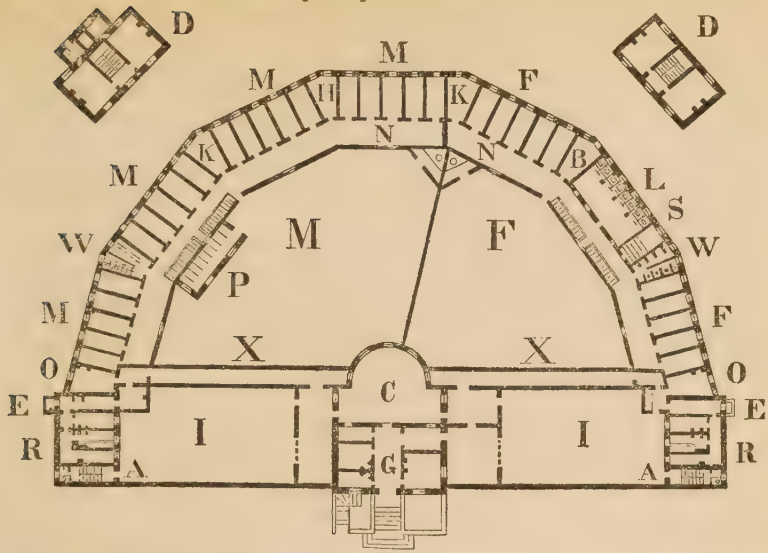


G Governor's House, Chapel, &c. E Entrance. F Female Prison. D Debtors. K Kitchen. SS Solitary Cells. WW Workshops. B Baths. LL Lunatics. HH Hospitals.

The cells do not now contain the number of cubic feet (432) required by law for the adoption of the separate system; but by adding the adjoining corridor to each cell in its length, the cells would then be sufficiently spacious, and they would answer all the requirements of the Act, 3 and 4 Vict., chap. 44. The present building would then be formed into cells, and if two central halls, with staircases, &c., &c., at the places marked A A on the plan, were built, the county would be in possession of two good and convenient prisons, one for males, and the other for females.

The gaol in the neighbouring county of Monaghan, in many respects, resembles that at Lifford. It is now being altered to suit an improved prison discipline, and I subjoin the plan with the proposed alterations, in order that the ratepayers of the county Donegal may judge of the vast improvement which a similar arrangement would enable to be carried out in this gaol.

Monaghan gaol as altered.



C chapel; G Governor's house; E E entrance for prisoners; R R reception wards, with baths and every appliance required: M M M male prison; W W lavatories and water-closets; P pump; O O officers' quarters, separate from the prison, but adjoining; N N inspection halls for male and female prisons, with stairs and galleries; K K kitchens for each prison; H heating apparatus; L laundry; B boiler, and steaming apparatus for ditto; S clothes store and drying-room; A A stairs leading to male and female infirmaries; I I exercising yards for invalids; X X passages to the two prisons.

In his reports for 1861, and former years, my colleague has urged on the ratepayers of the county the necessity for the adaptation of the prison buildings to the enforcement of a system of individual separation, by which so many benefits would be obtained; and he has shown that the repayment of the amount advanced from the Consolidated Fund, interest free, and repayable by twenty half-yearly instalments, would scarcely be felt as a burden on the rates of the county.

Prisoners sleep in separate cells, but there is no attempt at individual separation during the day, except at stone-breaking. The males are distributed, as directed by the Act, 7 Geo. IV., chap. 74, into classes, with a common day-room attached to each, and they take their meals in common; but no separation into classes can prevent the evils consequent on the association of prisoners under that Act; the returned convict and the skilful burglar may be convicted of misdemeanors, and they are then, as directed by the 6th section of the Act, placed with trivial offenders. I found some of this class of prisoners in custody, under sentence of two years, eighteen and twelve months imprisonment, hence, in association over the common fire in the day-room, with men and boys from the mountain districts, convicted of killing a salmon or a hare, or for a trifling assault; hence much mischief must ensue.

The very fact which lately occurred, and which resulted in the conviction of the two ringleaders of the Ribbonmen, who were sentenced to penal servitude at the last Summer Assizes, proves the great mischief which must result from the unrestricted association in this prison. The approver, on whose evidence these men were convicted, was a fellow prisoner, and the information which procured that conviction was altogether obtained by him while in association with them in this prison; and although the result in this case was satisfactory, it is impossible to estimate the

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

evils to morals, and the dissemination of ribbonism which the present classification must produce, especially where men under long sentences of perhaps two years in this gaol have an opportunity of spreading a regular organization by means of the constantly varying population which pass through the gaol. In no county gaol, but more especially in a prison constituted like this, is it desirable that long sentences should be carried out; and the system in force in Scotland, where all sentences exceeding nine months are transferred to a central depôt, is far preferable to that which is practised in Ireland. The Judges then, when passing sentence, know what punishment will be inflicted.

Among the females there are but two classes (in association), and two matrons in charge; it is, therefore, impossible to prevent contamination: the innocent and guilty in the untried class, the chaste and the prostitute, must be confounded. I wish it, however, to be clearly understood that the defects are merely the result of a vicious system, and the officers of the gaol appear to be zealous and efficient.

Juveniles.

I found seven juveniles in custody in this associated prison, one under a sentence of twelve months imprisonment for larceny, others for shorter periods. The Governor takes as much care to have them instructed and prevent contamination as the means at his control will permit; but every year's experience convinces me of the value of the opinion expressed by the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1853, that gaols are not suitable places for the educational and corrective treatment of young children.

During 1861, fifteen juveniles were committed to this prison for periods varying from three months to seven days; one under ten years of age was sentenced to three months imprisonment. All these children, except one, belonged to the locality, and but three could read and write. In no case since the passing of the Reformatory Schools Act in 1858, has any boy or girl been sent to a reformatory from this county.

Lunatics.

Thirty-four lunatics were in this prison at the time of my visit; part of the old prison has been fitted up for their use, and much attention is paid to their management. They receive a better diet than in most county prisons in Ireland; nevertheless three died within the last year. Some of those now in custody have been in the gaol for the last eighteen months. Fifty-three lunatics were committed here in 1861, and twenty-six since the commencement of the present year.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection*, 1862.	M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . .	56	1	Punishment Cells, . . .	32	2
Other Punishments, . .	18	–	Other Punishments, . .	26	–
Total, . .	74	1	Total, .	58	2

All the above punishments were inflicted by order of the Governor. The Punishment Book is regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and initialed by the Chairman.

Employment on the day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Stone-breaking, ...	27	Washing and Scouring, . . .	3
Sick in Hospital, ...	1	Wardswomen over dangerous Lunatics, ...	2
Wardsmen over dangerous Lunatics,	4		
Total, . . .	32	Total, . . .	5

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Stone-breaking,	16	Sewing,	4
Painters,	3	Knitting,	3
Tailors,	2	Wardswomen,	2
Carpenters,	2	Lunatics,	6
Cooks,	3	Do. sick in Hospital,	1
Wardsmen,	4		
Debtors,	1	Total,	16
Lunatics,	26		
Do. sick in hospital,	1		
Hospital Wardsman,	1		
Total,	59		

There is little employment except stone-breaking in this prison. On the day of my visit, five prisoners (males) were engaged at industrial works—two tailors, two carpenters, and three as painters. A certain amount of work is required from prisoners sentenced to hard labour, who continue at work until 4 o'clock, p.m.; the untried cease work at 2 p.m.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years:—

1859, . £50 11*s.* 5*d.* | 1860, . £27 18*s.* 9*d.* | 1861, . £35 3*s.* 1*d.*

Schools.

School-hours.—Males, from 10, a.m., to 1, p.m.; and from 1½, p.m., to 2½, p.m. Females, from 12, noon, to 1, p.m. Each class remaining in school for one hour only.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1860,	317	69
Average number attending daily,	32	7

The Chaplains visit occasionally.

Dietary and Contracts.

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ⅜ pint new milk.

Class 3, Children under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—10 oz. bread and ⅜ pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread and ⅜ pint new milk.

The meal for breakfast is half Indian and half oatmeal.

2 oz. oatmeal gruel substituted for new milk for 1st and 2nd classes, on two days in each week, for dinner; and for prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month, gruel is used every day for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1 1/16*d.*; oatmeal, per 112 lbs., 14*s.*; Indian meal, per 112 lbs., 10*s.* 6*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 3*s.* 11*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 4*d.*; coals, per ton, 17*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per ton, 50*s.*; candles, per 12 lbs., 6*s.* 11*d.*; soap, per cwt., 26*s.*

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 2½*d.* | 1860, . 2·86*d.* | 1861, . 3½*d.* | Day of inspection, 2·83*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 2 4/5*d.* | 1860, . 2·79*d.* | 1861, . 3·19*d.*

I questioned each prisoner in custody on the day of my inspection, and found no cause of complaint. The food, which I tasted, was good, and the Chaplains report favourably of the quality.

Books and Accounts.

I was much pleased with the care and attention bestowed on the books and accounts of this establishment, which are regularly posted, and kept with neatness and accuracy. The various registries, books, and jour-

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

nals required by the Court of Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1859, . £1,505 13*s.* 11*d.* | 1860, . £1,823 0*s.* 8*d.* | 1861, . £2,028 4*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner:—

1860, . . . £30 18*s.* 2*d.* | 1861, . . £25 18*s.* 3*d.*

Repaid by Government for maintenance of prisoners:—

1860, . . £129 16*s.* 8*d.* | 1861, . . £185 5*s.* 10*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Samuel J. Crookshank, esq., Local Inspector,	£150	James Baird, 3rd Warder, Painter and Glazier,	£30
Robert Little, esq., M.B., Surgeon,	—	George Walker, 4th do.,	30
Rev. Charles Seymour, Protestant Chaplain,	30	John Vance, 5th do., Shoemaker, and superintends Carpenters and Coopers,	25
Rev. W. M'Crea, Presbyterian do.,	30	John Scott, 6th do.,	25
Rev. W. Brown, Roman Catholic do.,	30	John Clendinning, Schoolmaster and Warder,	25
Samuel Searle, Governor,	200	Jane Ash, Matron,	30
John Browne, Clerk & Storekeeper, and superintends Tailoring,	34	Anne Reilly, Assistant do., and Schoolmistress,	15
John Birnie, 1st Warder,	40	Mary Birnie, Nursetender,	10
Patrick M'Fall, 2nd do., and superintends Mat and Brush making,	30	James Gillespie, Apothecary,	20

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector,	155	123
Surgeon, &c.,	148	80
Protestant Chaplain,	166	124
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	167	99
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	184	110

All intern officers receive food, rations, fuel, and candles, the nursetender only excepted; all male turnkeys are provided with a neat uniform. No change has taken place in the staff since last inspection.

The Governor attends lock-up, and the turnkeys patrol at night according to rotation. No escape has been attempted either during the present or last year.

Hospitals.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in hospital,	11	14	30
Number of days in hospital,	120	368	638
Deaths,	—	—	4
Cost of medicine,	7*s.* 9*d.*	£11 11*s.* 4*d.*	£10 4*s.* 9*d.*

The hospital accommodation is good, and quite sufficient for the purposes of this prison. Three lunatics, and one old man committed under the revenue laws, died during the year.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir James Stewart, bart.	Lieut.-Col. Humfrey.	J. W. D. Humphreys, esq.
John V. Stewart, esq.	William Sinclair, esq.	Rev. Wm. Edwards, A.M.
Francis Mansfield, esq.	James Johnston, esq.	Wm. H. M. Style, esq.
William Fenwick, esq.	Alex. J. R. Stewart, esq.	William Knox, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when all accounts are paid by drafts to each contractor. Small sums and incidentals are included in one draft in favour of the Local Inspector, who liquidates the accounts, and produces the receipts to the Board at its next meeting.

Bridewells.

The bridewells of this county are very defective, except that at Letterkenny. In none of the others can a prisoner be permitted into the exercising yards, or to the privies, without danger of escape; and at Glenties, where Petty Sessions are only held monthly, and where prisoners may be detained for a considerable period, there is but one yard (very insecure) for both sexes.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Buncrana.		Donegal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	37	10	123	43
Of whom were Drunkards,	4	2	49	20
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	4	3	38	12
Of whom were Drunkards,	-	1	17	2
Petty Sessions,	Every second Thursday.		Every third Wednesday,	
Transmittals,	Regular.		Regular.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs,	In good repair, except kitchen chimney smokes.		None required.	
Security,	Yards quite insecure; prisoners can escape over roofs of privies; and in yard for females, by shoot from roof.		Yards very insecure.	
Accommodation,	Four cells and two day-rooms; two small yards; persons in the street can communicate with prisoners in cells.		Males, one cell with two beds; two cells with one bed each; a fire-place in one of them; a very small and insecure yard. Females, three cells; one with a fire-place; very small insecure yard.	
Bedding, Furniture, &c.,	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water,	None except from roof.		None; pump out of order.	
Sewerage,	Into cesspool outside, which is filled with bog-mould.		Sufficient.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness,	Clean and well kept.		Clean and orderly, but very dark and damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4*d.*		4*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£30.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	Court keeper, salary £4. Petty Sessions Clerk, salary £35.		Court keeper, salary £4.	
Remarks,	Visited 31st July, 1862; no prisoners in custody. Local Board formed.		Visited 29th July, 1862; one female in custody for offence against Poor Laws. Local Board formed.	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Glenties.		Letterkenny.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	47	8	191	42
Of whom were Drunkards,	4	–	35	5
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	23	1	44	12
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	–	5	3
Petty Sessions,	First Friday of each month.		Every second Wednesday.	
Transmittals,	Regular.		Not regular.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs,	None required.		None required.	
Security,	No secure place for prisoners to exercise.		Secure.	
Accommodation,	Three cells and two day rooms. Only one yard for both sexes, which is quite insecure.		Male day-room, 2 cells, with 4 beds; large yard; female day-room, 2 cells, with 2 beds each; large yard with pump.	
Bedding, Furniture, &c.,	Good and sufficient for the accommodation.		Good and sufficient.	
Water,	None.		Water in both yards.	
Sewerage,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness,	Clean and well kept.		Very clean and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4*d.*		4*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£30.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	Court keeper, salary £4.		Court keeper, salary £4.	
Remarks,	Visited 30th July, 1862; two prisoners in custody, male and female.		Visited 30th July, 1862. I found one female in custody who should have been forwarded to county gaol. Local Board formed.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF DOWN GAOL, AT DOWNPATRICK.—VISITED THE 22ND OF OCTOBER, 1862.

County of Down Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	3	1	4	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Imprisonment,	15	6	21	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	10	3	13	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	3	6	9	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	2	3	5	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	10	2	12	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	17	5	22	–	–	–
Gross Total,	67	27	94	2	–	2

Offences, &c., of Juveniles classified at the time of Inspection.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	1
Summary Convictions,	–	–	1	–

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1859,	58	37	95	1861,	61	34	95
1860,	39	28	67	Day of Inspection,	67	27	94

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

Committals during 1860, 1861, *and from* 1st *January*, 1862, *to day of Inspection.*

Denomination of Offences.	1860.		1861.		1862.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Manslaughter,	5	2	1	–	–	–
Rape,	4	–	2	–	–	–
Concealing Birth, and Desertion of Infants,	–	3	–	6	–	4
Aggravated Assaults,	5	–	6	–	10	1
Common Assaults,	54	27	40	7	69	23
Cattle, Sheep, Horse, and Pig Stealing,	1	–	7	–	6	1
Burglary and Robbery,	–	–	2	2	8	3
Larceny (simple and from person),	33	50	61	57	47	55
Receiving Stolen Goods, and obtaining by False Pretences,	10	3	2	3	7	5
Riot and Breach of the Peace,	10	1	3	–	4	–
Bigamy,	1	–	–	–	2	–
Forgery,	1	–	–	–	1	–
Perjury,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Offences against Revenue Laws,	–	–	2	–	2	–
Poor Law and Workhouse Offences,	1	–	6	4	7	4
Absconding from Service, Trespass, and Breach of Contract,	46	18	44	16	25	6
Disorderly Conduct, &c.,	7	37	8	36	6	23
Other Misdemeanors,	–	–	21	–	3	–
Vagrants,	11	7	11	8	8	5
Deserters,	7	–	5	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	22	14	30	9	16	7
Drunkards,	46	48	45	42	32	33
Further Examination,	26	13	38	14	40	13
Crown Witnesses,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Debtors,	20	1	37	1	35	1
Total,	310	226	373	205	329	184

Re-committals and Averages.

From 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1861.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	23	14
Twice,	10	11
Thrice,	4	–
Four times and more,	7	33
Total,	44	58
Average daily number in custody,	47	$32\frac{1}{6}$
Average daily number in Hospital,	3	$0\frac{5}{12}$
Highest No. at any one time,	99	
Lowest do.,	58	
Highest No. of Males at any one time,	60	
Do. of Females,	41	
Lowest No. of Males at any one time,	31	
Do. of Females,	24	

From 1st *Jan. to day of Inspection*, 1862.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	26	8
Twice,	8	10
Thrice,	4	6
Four times and more,	3	19
Total,	41	43
Average daily number in custody,	62	32
Average daily number in Hospital,	2	1
Highest No. at any one time,	115	
Lowest do.,	70	
Highest No. of Males at any one time,	83	
Do. of Females,	39	
Lowest No. of Males at any one time,	47	
Do. of Females,	21	

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years:—

Males, 90—2nd July, 1862. Females, 54—1st December, 1855.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

I found on my inspection a large number of prisoners in this gaol; indeed in the July previous to my visit more males were in custody here than at any period within the last seven years, although the commission of crime has not been attended with the same loss of human life during 1861–2 as in other years.

It will be seen by the foregoing tables that assaults, both common and aggravated have been on the increase since the commencement of the present year; the numbers being but 53 in 1861, while already on the day of my inspection in October, 1862, they have amounted to 103. In 1860, but one prisoner was committed for cattle-stealing, while seven such cases occurred in 1861, and a like number in 1862. No instance of a burglary appears on the return for 1860, while four prisoners were committed to this gaol for that offence in 1861, and 11 in 1862.

I do not, however, consider that when lunatics, debtors, and minor offenders are deducted, the above tables show a great amount of serious crime in proportion to the population of this large county, which includes an extensive suburb of Belfast and the large town of Newry.

The County Down contains a population of 299,866 inhabitants, which exceeds the entire number in the city and suburbs of Dublin, and is greater than exists in any other county of Ireland, except Cork, including both ridings, and the County of Antrim, which contains the large town of Belfast.

The number of arrests for debt has increased from 21 in 1860, to 38 in 1861, and 36 in 1862. Lunatics also, committed as dangerous, are always very numerous in this gaol. The numbers were 36 in 1860, 39 in 1861, and 23 in 1862. I found likewise several persons in custody on the day I inspected this prison, who although criminally convicted could scarcely be reckoned to be fully accountable for their actions. One of these had been convicted before the judge of assizes and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment; this man was previously in this gaol, committed as a dangerous lunatic, and discharged as cured in 1859. Since his committal here as a criminal, his insanity has again become so apparent, that he was transferred by order of the Medical Officer to the lunatic ward, where he now is, as also another prisoner committed in default of bail for two months, who is quite idiotic. A third, who in August last attempted suicide, is still confined in the criminal prison, but is considered by the authorities of the gaol to be scarcely quite sane. This prisoner, on my inspection, complained to me that his shoes were removed at lock-up, but I found that he had been very troublesome, making a noise by running about his cell during the night (he said, to keep himself warm), and his shoes had been taken away to prevent him from disturbing the other prisoners.

I found in custody four returned convicts; one, well known in this county as an old offender, had previously been sentenced to six years' penal servitude, had escaped from Mountjoy Convict Depôt, been retaken, and sentenced to six months' additional imprisonment, which expired in December last. He has now been convicted of a fresh robbery, but has only received a sentence of three years' penal servitude. The other three were strangers in this county, and not known to the prison authorities. I recognised them, however, as convicts. One was discharged from Spike Island within the last twelve months. He is now under a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment for having in his possession linen stolen from a bleach-green. Another whom I had known when a juvenile in Mountjoy Convict Depôt, is under sentence of six months' imprisonment for larceny; and a woman discharged from the Female Convict Prison at Mountjoy, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment also for larceny.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

The conduct of these prisoners when under former sentences did not entitle them to the benefit of an intermediate prison or a refuge. They were discharged at the end of their sentences unreformed, and it is more than probable that, after the periods of their short imprisonments have expired, they will return again to plunder the community, perhaps in some other county where their antecedents are not known. For such offenders, long sentences of penal servitude are the only safeguard to the public; and photography, if generally in use in the county prisons, would considerably diminish their chance of escaping recognition.

Photography is now in use in Derry and Omagh gaols, and is there and in the Convict Depôt at Mountjoy found to be a valuable adjunct in obtaining the recognition of old offenders, who now by going into a strange county, open a new field for plunder; if detected, they frequently escape with a light sentence of imprisonment, and when discharged begin again their career of crime.

The committal of all long sentences to a central depôt would likewise facilitate the detection of those old and hardened criminals, who in any case will live at the cost of the public, but who can be kept cheaper in gaol than at large, supporting themselves by robbery.

Female crime is not considerable in proportion to the large population of this county, but is greater than in many other parts of Ireland. Six females were committed for concealing births or deserting infants during 1861, and four in 1862. On my inspection I found nine women under various sentences of imprisonment, who had been tried at assizes or quarter sessions; four of these had been convicted of this, which happily is a rare offence in many parts of Ireland, and some had received sentences of two years' imprisonment.

Two females were waiting for trial, and eleven were under sentence, having been summarily convicted, besides five lunatics, making altogether twenty-seven females in custody on the day of my visit.

Eleven prisoners (male and female) were sentenced to penal servitude in this county during 1861.

No escape was attempted from the gaol in 1861 or 1862, but one prisoner effected his escape from the bridewell at Newtownards during the present year.

Juveniles.

Twenty-three juveniles (twenty boys and three girls) were committed to this gaol in 1861, all except two belonging to the locality in which they were convicted. Twelve had lost one or both parents, and only nine could read and write. One boy was sentenced to the Malone Reformatory at Belfast, and one girl to that in Cork-street, Dublin, each for four years.

I find that six juveniles were sentenced out of all Ireland to penal servitude during 1861; of these, two were from this county, both boys, sentenced to three and four years' penal servitude; but as they were much grown they have lately been transferred to the adult class of convicts, and there is at present no juveniles considered as such in the Government Prisons of Ireland.

I found on my inspection two boys and one girl in custody. The boys were under sentences, one for twelve months for sheep-stealing, the other for a shorter period for larceny. The girl, who will not be tried until the December quarter sessions, appears to me to be a fit subject for a Reformatory school. She is young and intelligent, but although in gaol for the first time, is, I am informed, a confirmed thief, who has hitherto escaped with impunity from an unwillingness to commit to gaol so young and nice-looking a creature.

Lunatics.

On the day of my inspection twenty-four prisoners were inmates of the Lunatic wards of this prison. At night they are lodged in the cells of the old prison, and during the day occupy the day-rooms underneath, and the yards adjoining. The cells in which they sleep are flagged, not heated, and without glass in the windows; and the buildings present a desolate and dilapidated appearance.

Previous to my visit, lunatics in this gaol never received meat or vegetables, and their diet was the same as that supplied to other prisoners, with the addition of half-a-pound of wheaten bread, and half-a-pint of new milk for supper; but in future, with the approval of the Board of Superintendence, the Medical Officer will order for the insane, meat with soup twice in the week. They have also directed that warmer clothing and extra bedding be supplied to lunatics, in order in some measure to counteract the bad effects of the cold and cheerless place in which they are necessarily lodged. The order of the Board and Medical Officer will, I am satisfied, be attended with considerable benefit to this class, and I feel much obliged for their prompt compliance with my suggestions. The necessity of comfortable clothing, and a nutritious diet for the insane, is strongly urged by all writers who have turned their attention to the subject, and Dr. Connolly, the highest authority on their treatment, observes that—"All physical discomfort is opposed to mental recovery," and "Lunacy frequently results from half-starvation going on for years "or generations; the body becomes deteriorated, and the manifestation "of the mind fail with the other functions." "No external influence "could be devised more calculated to depress the mind and sink it into "inactivity, than monotonous gravel courts surrounded by high walls, "without tree, shrub, or blade of grass."

Three male lunatics died in this gaol within the last year.

I was happy to observe that the site for a new lunatic asylum at Downpatrick had been valued, preparatory to being purchased, a short time previous to my visit in October, but it must take several years before the asylum can be built and made fit for the reception of the insane.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Bakery,	1	–
Yards,	9	2	Store Rooms,	8	3
Day Rooms,	7	2	Laundries,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	14	1	Drying Rooms,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	154	49	Lavatories,	13	7
			Baths,	3	1
			Privies,	14	6
Single Cells of larger size,	14	10	Water-closets,	12	12
Hospital Rooms,	4	2	Fumigating Rooms,	1	–
Chapels,	1	–	Reception Room, *Cells*,	4	4
Workshops,	15	–	Pumps and Wells,	–	1
Worksheds,	24	–	Capstan-mill,	1	–
Kitchens,	1	–	Other Machines for Labour,	8	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		*Female Clothing.*	
Pairs Blankets,	211	Shirts,	172	Caps,	111
Pairs Sheets,	252	Jackets,	186	Shifts,	108
Rugs,	243	Trowsers,	172	Gowns,	122
Hammocks or Cots,	–	Caps,	155	Petticoats,	147
Bed-ticks,	214	Pairs Shoes, Clogs,	86	Shoes,	84

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

Downpatrick gaol, erected after a model common in the southern and midland counties of Ireland, consists of a central building containing the chapel and Governor's house, and four detached blocks of cells radiating from it. The plan was originally most defective and unsuited for carrying out an efficient system of prison discipline, but under the direction of the County Surveyor, the two blocks of cells nearest to the entrance gate have been most judiciously and skilfully altered. Each block now forms a separate prison, one for males and the other for females. The centre wall and corridors in each have been removed, and a sufficient inspection hall with galleries formed, from which the cells are accessible, and proper supervision can be exercised. The cost of the alterations has been trifling and the result very satisfactory. These prisons now contrast strongly with the two blocks of cells which remain unaltered, and which are partly used as workshops, the remainder being occupied by lunatics. I consider, however, that it would have been an improvement if the flags in the cells had been removed when the alterations were being made, and boards substituted, as flags are too cold, in this northern climate, for cells in which prisoners, especially females, are kept constantly confined during the day on the "Separate System," and seeds of disease are often sown during imprisonment which incapacitate the persons from earning their bread honestly after discharge, and so render them a permanent burden on the community in workhouses, even if disposed to be honest.

Four reception cells have been built at the entrance of each prison, male and female, with good baths attached, but as yet there has not been sufficient opportunity of ascertaining whether the heating apparatus will answer during the winter months.

An excellent laundry and drying room, supplied with hot and cold water pipes, ironing stoves, and every necessary appliance, is attached to the female prison, where the inmates wash in separation.

An ample supply of water is furnished to this gaol from a reservoir situated at a high level about a mile from the town, whence the water flows into a raised tank on the prison grounds, and is distributed to the different buildings, and applied to the flushing of the sewerage which is effective.

I found on my inspection the male and female prisons in good order and repair, clean and well kept, but the buildings in which the lunatics are located, are quite unfit for the occupation of invalids suffering from a disease often the result of debility.

I found on my inspection this gaol fully supplied with good bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing, some of the materials for which are manufactured by the prisoners.

There is a good bake-house, and the bread made of whole wheaten meal is excellent and well suited for prison use.

Lock-up is attended by the Governor and his deputy; and the night guard is required to mark a detecter clock, but here, as in some other prisons, it is placed in the guard-room and consequently is no test of the vigilance of the patrol. The guard is relieved at two o'clock, A.M., and a night watch is required to remain up in each separate prison.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	13	2	Punishment Cells,	20	5
Other Punishments,	–	–	Other Punishments,	–	–
Total,	13	2	Total,	20	5

These punishments, which were inflicted by the authority of the Governor, were sanctioned by the Board of Superintendence, and the Punishment Book is regularly initialed by the Chairman at its meetings.

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Breaking Stones,	13	Washing,	3
Pumping,	4		
Breaking Freestone,	2		
Total,	19		

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Weaving,	2	Sewing Plain Work,	11
Winding Yarn,	2	Embroidering,	6
Mat-making,	2	Attending Lunatics,	1
Picking Oakum,	5		
Cooking and Baking,	3	Total,	18
Cleaning Prison,	4		
Attending Sick and Lunatics,	4		
Schooling,	1		
Total,	23		

I found in store some excellent linen and bed-ticken, which had been manufactured in the prison, but the frieze for prison clothing is purchased outside. In a county where weaving is so generally in use much employment might be found for the prisoners, by purchasing wool and employing them in the different processes for the manufacture of this article.

The principal occupation of the male prisoners on the day of my inspection was stone-breaking. The materials are supplied by a road contractor, for whom they are broken at a charge of one shilling per ton. The time allotted to labour each day is three hours and a-half.

Shot drill is now altogether discontinued in this prison.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years :—

1859, . £14 4*s.* 1*d.* | 1860, . £11 8*s.* 3*d.* | 1861, . £8 13*s.* 9*d.*

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	175	132
Average number attending daily,	13	9

School-hours.—Males—Adults, two hours, ten to twelve. Juveniles, four hours in summer, and two in winter. Females—Two hours, from eleven to one o'clock.

This branch of the establishment is carefully attended to, and the schoolmaster, who has lately been appointed, appears efficient. Prisoners should put their names and the dates of their writing in their copy-books, so that their progressive improvement might be more easily judged.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. mixed oat and Indian meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. mixed meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. wheaten bread, with 1 pint sweet milk. Females—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint sweet milk.

Males and females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. mixed meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. wheaten bread, with ¾ pint sweet milk. Supper—4 oz. wheaten bread.

Prisoners sentenced to one calendar month's imprisonment, and under, get gruel in place of milk for dinner. All other prisoners get gruel in place of milk for dinner on Tuesdays and Fridays.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 2¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 9*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.* 9*d.*; rice, per stone, 2*s.* 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 4*d.*; coals, per ton, 13*s.* 3*d.*; turf, per load, 3*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.*; candles, per doz. lbs., 6*s.*; soap, per cwt., 38*s.* and 34*s.*

No complaints were made to me by the prisoners of the provisions, which I found to be of good quality, the bread especially. The food is regularly inspected by the Chaplains, who report favourably of it, and according to the form recommended by the Inspectors-General.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 2·75*d.* | 1860, . 2·69*d.* | 1861, . 2·79*d.* | Day of Inspection, . 2·60*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 2·75*d.* | 1860, . 2·69*d.* | 1861, . 2½*d.*

Books and Accounts.

All the different forms of books, registries, and journals ordered by the Judges of the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use, and kept with much care and neatness. The accounts are made up monthly, and submitted to the Board at its meetings. They appear very satisfactory, and I had no improvement to suggest.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1859, . £1,842 14*s.* 9*d.* | 1860, . £1,937 3*s.* 11½*d.* | 1861, . £1,983 2*s.* 6*d.*

Cost of each prisoner during the year :—

1860, . £24 16*s.* 8½*d.* | 1861, . £22 0*s.* 8½*d.*

Repaid by Government for maintenance of prisoners :—

1860, . £182 1*s.*4 7*d.* | 1861, . £204 5*s.* 3*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
James Stevenson, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
George F. Echlin, Governor,	200	0	0
John Waterworth, Deputy Governor,	100	0	0
Very Rev. Thomas Woodward, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Wm. White, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. B. M'Auley, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
John K. Maconchy, Surgeon,	—		
S. K. Parkinson, Apothecary,	27	13	10
Elisha Jackson, Turnkey, Tailor,	55	0	0
William Gibson, jun., do., Weaver,	42	10	0
William Magee, do.,	32	10	0
Hugh Jennings, Turnkey, Shoemaker,	32	10	0
William Gibson, sen., do., Miller,	32	10	0
Samuel Malone, do.,	32	10	0
Nathaniel Yeates, do.,	32	10	0
Kester Jennings, do., Shoemaker,	32	10	0
Adam Young, do., Carpenter,	32	10	0
James Hunter, do., Baker,	32	10	0
Eliza Cochran, Matron,	30	0	0
Eliza Davidson, Matron,	30	0	0
Jane Duncan, Hospital Nurse,	18	5	0
Eliza Gibson, Lunatic Nurse,	26	0	0
John Parnell, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0

Superior officers receive their salaries at Assizes, the others monthly. Male turnkeys wear a uniform, and all intern officers receive rations of fuel and light, but not of food.

George Whiteside, schoolmaster, resigned. John Parnell, appointed in his room.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector,	195	165
Surgeon, &c.,	133	115
Protestant Chaplain,	336	226
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	243	182
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	152	117

Hospitals.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in hospital,	62	44	29
Number of days in hospital,	2,113	978	1,100
Deaths,	3	1	3
Cost of medicine,	£12 9*s.* 4*d.*	16*s.* 6*d.*	£1 0*s.* 6*d.*

The hospital buildings, which are separate for each sex, were clean and well kept at the time of my visit. The accommodation is sufficient, but they are not supplied with water-closets; these can now be provided at a small price. In the neighbouring county of Armagh two have been, I am informed, lately put up in the hospital, at a cost of £2 10*s.* for both. Although this prison is healthy and no epidemic has prevailed, the number of deaths during 1861 and the present year has been considerable, being three in 1861, and three in 1862.

Board of Superintendence.

J. W. Maxwell, esq., J.P., D.L.	Rev. James C. Gordon, J.P.	Robert Heron, esq., J.P.
A. H. Montgomery, esq.	Andrew Nugent, esq., J.P.	Lt.-Col. W. B. Forde, M.P., J.P.
Rev. J. F. Gordon.	William Keown, esq., J.P.	D. S. Kerr, esq., M.P., J.P.
Alexander Miller, esq.	P. H. Despard, esq., J.P.	Rev. J. H. Freke.

The Board meets on the last Saturday of every month with great regularity, when all accounts are examined and paid by drafts in favour of the Local Inspector, who discharges each claim separately, and produces receipts and vouchers at the next meeting of the Board.

Bridewells.

The bridewells in this county are among the best in Ireland. That at Newry contrasts very favourably with the one at the opposite end of the town in the county Armagh. Water-closets are, however, much required in the bridewell at Newtownards. The apartments of the keeper in that bridewell are defective and should be improved. I pointed out to the keeper some slight alterations which are desirable. One escape was effected during the year from Newtownards bridewell, but the man was quickly retaken.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Newry.		Newtownards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	191	172	81	33
Of whom were Drunkards, .	51	64	17	10
No. of Committals in quarter preceding Inspection, . . .	55	67	39	13
Of whom were Drunkards, .	31	30	13	2
Petty Sessions, ...	Every Friday.		First and third Saturday of each month.	
Transmittals, ...	Direct.		Regular.	
Committals, ...	I found some illegal sentences to this Bridewell.		Correct.	
Registry, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs, ...	In good repair.		Some repairs required.	
Security, ...	Sufficient, as there is a high outer wall.		Yards not secure.	
Accommodation, ...	Very good: 12 cells, 6 with 3 beds, 6 with 2 beds; drunkard's cell; 2 large day-rooms, with wash-houses and water-closets.		8 cells, 2 large day-rooms, with washing-room off, but water-closets are required.	
Furniture and Bedding, . .	Some of the blankets thin, and the stock scanty.		Rugs and blankets thin and worn.	
Water, ...	Good and sufficient.		A forcing pump in yard for males; cistern above.	
Sewerage, ...	Effective.		Sufficient.	
Cleanliness and Dryness, . .	Very satisfactory.		Very satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	$3\frac{3}{6}d.$ for males; 3*d.* for females.		4*d.* for males; $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ for females.	
Salary of Keeper, ...	£50.		£30; wife, £5.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.		Court-keeper; salary, £7.	
Remarks, ...	Visited 13th October, 1862. No prisoners in custody.		Visited 22nd October, 1862. No prisoners in custody.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH GAOL, AT ENNISKILLEN.—VISITED THE 14TH OF JULY, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	4	–	4	1	–	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	1	4	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	2	3	5	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Imprisonment,	12	2	14	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	12	1	13	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	3	2	5	–	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	4	5	9	–	1	1
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Gross Total,	45	14	59	2	3	5

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1859,	36	14	50	1861,	26	13	39
1860,	28	11	39	Day of Inspection,	45	14	59

Committals during 1860, 1861, *and from* 1st *January to day of Inspection.*

Denomination of Offences.	1860.		1861.		1862.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder,	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	–	–	–	–
Rape,	1	–	1	–	2	–
Concealing Birth and Desertion of Infants,	–	2	–	1	–	2
Aggravated Assaults,	8	–	14	–	6	1
Common Assaults,	30	7	42	9	31	7
Cattle, Sheep, Horse, and Pig Stealing,	1	–	4	–	2	–
Burglary and Robbery,	–	–	1	–	–	2
Larceny (Simple and from Person),	13	15	14	25	29	12
Receiving Stolen Goods and obtaining by False Pretences,	3	5	1	3	4	2
Bigamy,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Forgery,	–	–	4	–	–	–
Offences against Revenue Laws, Poor Law and Workhouse Offences, Absconding from Service, Trespass, Breach of Contract, Riot, Disorderly Conduct, &c.,	24	29	26	15	19	16
Vagrants,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	5	–	1	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	10	5	10	7	2	1
Drunkards,	56	23	40	23	24	9
Further Examination,	31	10	40	9	26	9
Crown Witnesses,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Debtors,	18	3	31	2	15	1
Total,	201	100	234	94	167	62

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Re-committals and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection in 1862.*	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once, .	30	6	Re-committals—Once, .	7	2
Twice, . .	5	2	Twice, . .	1	–
Thrice, . .	1	1	Thrice, . .	1	–
Four times and more,	–	–	Four times and more,	–	–
Total, . .	36	9	Total, . .	9	2
Average daily number in custody, . .	18	11	Average daily number in custody, . .	3·2	10
Average daily number in hospital, . . .	3	1	Average daily number in hospital, . .	2·50	1·75
Highest number at any one time, . . .	47		Highest number at any one time, . .	61	
Lowest ditto, .	21		Lowest ditto, .	33	
Highest number of Males at any one time, .	31		Highest number of Males at any one time, .	47	
Ditto, of Females,	19		Ditto, of Females,	15	
Lowest number of Males at any one time, .	9		Lowest number of Males at any one time. .	23	
Ditto, of Females,	7		Ditto, of Females,	5	

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years :—

	M.	F.	Total.
4th May, 1856, . .	54	21	75

In his charge to the Grand Jury of this county, Judge Hayes, the presiding Judge at the Summer Assizes just terminated, observed:—

"If he looked at the calendar he found but four cases on it. If he looked at the return of the Clerk of the Crown, the total number there was but seven. This was particularly gratifying, as the Assizes had been much later this year than usual, thus allowing a further period for the commission of crime. He was also glad to find an entire absence of agrarian crime in the county. As to juvenile delinquency, if they succeeded in cutting off this class of criminals—the feeders of all classes of crime—they would, indeed, have accomplished a great and good work. He was happy to say that for years past the number of juvenile delinquents was gradually decreasing. To what is this attributable? To the efforts of the people themselves, and to that most excellent system of reformatories which had been lately organized. He could state, from experience, that juveniles had a far greater dread of being committed to a reformatory for four years than of imprisonment in a gaol for six months, and, therefore, if necessity should arise, he would advise them to take advantage of the benefits to be conferred on juvenile criminals in these institutions."

I have given this charge nearly in full, because I believe that it represents the true state of crime in the county Fermanagh, notwithstanding that the number of male committals to Enniskillen Gaol has rather increased during the past year. The daily average number in custody has, however, diminished, being twenty-eight in 1860, and eighteen in 1861. The number of committals of females, as likewise the average daily number in the gaol, were less both in 1861 and in 1860 than previously.

Juveniles.

Twenty-two juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1862. This is a great increase in the number of committals when compared with former years; but I find that the offences were principally of a very trifling nature, the result of poverty and scarcity of fuel (stealing, turf, &c.), and do not show the habitual training of the young in vice.

The number of juveniles committed in 1861 was but ten; seven of those had both parents living, only two had lost father and mother, and four could both read and write :three were sent to reformatories in 1861, and three during the present year; but two others, sentenced to a reformatory, were necessarily discharged by order of the Lord Lieutenant, the sentence being illegal, the preliminary imprisonments ordered being only ten days, while the Act requires at least fourteen days previous imprisonment as a punishment for the offence.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Lunatics.

Seventeen lunatics were committed as dangerous during 1861, and three previous to my inspection in 1862, but none were in custody on any of my visits.

Thirty-one male, and two female debtors, were committed in 1861, and fifteen males and one female since the 1st of January, 1862. I found four in custody (paupers) on the day of my inspection.

Three prisoners were sentenced to penal servitude in 1861, but none previous to my inspection in 1862. I found, however, one returned convict, a female, in the gaol under a sentence of six months imprisonment.

The lock-up is regularly attended by the Governor, and a night patrol is made by one of the turnkeys in rotation; but there is no detecter-clock in the prison, by means of which his vigilance could be tested. One escape was effected by a female, but she was soon afterwards retaken.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	5	3	Bakery,	1	–
Day Rooms,	3	1	Store Rooms,	3	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high = 432 cubic ft.,	66	36	Laundry,	–	1
			Lavatory,	–	1
			Baths,	2	–
Sleeping Rooms,	5	2	Privies,	6	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5	2	Water-closets,	13	1
Hospital Rooms,	4	4	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Workshops,	1	–	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Worksheds,	20	–	Machines for Labour,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Pairs Blankets,	67	37	Shirts,	49	30	Caps,	9	–
Pairs Sheets,	136	20	Jackets,	39	16	Shifts,	13	12
Rugs,	72	8	Trowsers,	37	17	Gowns,	19	6
Hammocks or Cots,	106	–	Vests,	38	28	Petticoats,	15	26
Bed-sticks,	81	18	Socks or Stockings,	2	–	Stockings,	–	–
			Pairs Shoes,	14	3	Shoes,	9	8

I found the gaol, on my several inspections, in an excellent state of order and discipline; the buildings very clean, secure, and well kept, except in one place, where there was a leak on the roof of the old building occupied by female prisoners. The accommodation is more than is required; but the several defects, noticed by my colleague in his report for 1861, still exist. The Board of Superintendence are, however, anxious to have them remedied as soon as the most improved plan for altering a part of the old buildings to suit the requirements has been obtained. Some of the members expressed a wish that I should meet the Grand Jury at the Summer Assizes, when a plan for altering the laundry and drying-room was submitted, but it was not such that I could recommend its adoption, and the subject has been postponed until the Spring Assizes, when I trust that a suitable plan will be submitted. I have explained my views to the County Surveyor, to whom the carrying out of the work is intrusted. A chapel also is required in this prison, and I would suggest the propriety of obtaining a small sum from the Consolidated Fund, *repayable by twenty half-yearly instalments, interest free,* to enable this and the other requirements of the gaol to be carried out in a satisfactory manner; at the same time, that the repayments, being extended over a period of ten years, the burden on the ratepayers would be inconsiderable.

Besides excellent spring water for drinking purposes, there is an unlimited supply of water from the lake, which is raised by a crank pump,

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

worked by the prisoners into a tank, whence it is distributed to the different sections of the prison, and applied to flushing the sewerage, which is effective. There is an oven on the premises, but it is not now used, as it is considered more economical to have the bread supplied by contract from the town.

I found the supply of prison clothing, bedding, sheets, and blankets, sufficient, and the quality good; but some of the blankets were thin and worn. There is an excellent hospital, but unnecessarily large for the requirements of the prison.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . .	–	–	Punishment Cells, . .	–	–
Other Punishments, .	2	4	Other Punishments, .	5	1
Total, . . .	2	4	Total, . . .	5	1

It will be seen by the above tables that discipline is carried out with few punishments. The Punishment Book is regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman. No complaint was made to me by any of the prisoners.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.
Breaking stones and pumping water, . . .	30	Nil.
Cooking, . . .	2	
Cleaning prison, . .	4	

Industrial Labour.

MALES.	FEMALES.	
Nil.	Washing, . . .	3
	Sewing, . . .	2
	Knitting, . . .	1

There is no distinction made between industrial and hard labour. The males are principally employed in breaking stones, pumping water, cooking, and other prison duties; the females at sewing, knitting, and in the laundry.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years :—

1859, . £37 4*s.* | 1860, . £19 8*s.* 5*d.* | 1861, . £34 14*s.* 11*d.*

Schools.

School-hours.—Males—From twelve till half-past two, p.m. Females—From ten till eleven, a.m.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	112	63
Average number attending daily, ...	14	7

The male prisoners are instructed in their cells by the schoolmaster, who visits each separately, but the instruction is not given according to any system. The schoolmaster is, I understand, diligent and attentive. The females are instructed by him in presence of a Matron.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—4 lbs. of potatoes or 14 oz. white bread, with 1 pint of sweet milk or 1 pint of gruel; gruel soup two days weekly.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—3½ lbs. of potatoes or 12 oz. white bread, with ¾ pint of sweet milk or 1 pint of gruel; gruel soup two days weekly.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lbs., 7*d.*; bread, brown, per 4 lbs., 6*d.*; oatmeal, per ton, £13 18*s.* 9*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per score of quarts, 11½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 2*s.*; candles, per dozen lbs., 6*s.*; soap, per cwt., £1 2*s.*

The provisions supplied to the prisoners, on each of the days of my visits, were of good quality, and the Chaplains generally report favourably of them.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 3*d.* | 1860, . 2·70*d.* | 1861, . 3·05*d.* | 1862, . 3½*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 3*d.* | 1860, . 2·62*d.* | 1861, . 3·21*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The books and registries belonging to this gaol are kept by the son of the Governor in a very satisfactory manner; and the different forms required by the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1859, . £1,201 2*s.* 10*d.* | 1860, . £1,034 18*s.* 9*d.* | 1861, . £1,137 0*s.* 3*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum:—

1860, . £24 10*s.* 3*d.* | 1861, . £29 18*s.* 5*d.*

Repaid by Government for the maintenance of prisoners:—

1860, . £137 10*s.* 11*d.* | 1861, . £133 6*s.* 11*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Samuel Clarke, esq., Local Inspector, . . .	90	0	0	H. Morrison, Dep. Governor,	50	0	0
Rev. W. C. Magee, D.D., Protestant Chaplain, .	30	0	0	William Clegg, 1st Turnkey, Shoemaker, . .	36	0	0
Rev. A. C. Maclatchy, Presbyterian Chaplain, .	30	0	0	James Drennan, 2nd Turnkey, . . .	36	0	0
Very Rev. James M'Neil, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0	Wm. M'Mullen, 3rd Turnkey, Carpenter, . .	29	0	0
W. C. Ovenden, esq., M.D., Surgeon, ...	—			Joseph Masterson, 4th Turnkey, Cooper, . .	29	0	0
George Mahood, esq., M.D., Apothecary, . . .	—			Alexander Brooke, Schoolmaster, . . .	34	0	0
James Jeffers, Governor, .	200	0	0	Margaret Morrison, Matron,	35	0	0
				Cath. Greenlees, Nursetender,	18	10	0

Vacancies since last Inspection.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain died, and the Very Rev. James M'Neil was appointed in his place; James Greydon, Schoolmaster, resigned, and George Maxwell was appointed to succeed him, but was afterwards dismissed, and Alexander Brooke appointed; Eliza Morrison, Nursetender, resigned, and Catherine Greenlees was appointed.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector, . . .	165	78
Surgeon, &c., . . .	137	69
Protestant Chaplain, . .	256	136
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	294	165
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	196	112

North District.

No rations or allowances of any kind are given to the officers of this prison.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Hospitals.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in hospital,	40	26	27
Number of days in hospital,	2,473	1,617	1,910
Deaths,	2	1	1
Cost of medicine,	£38 18*s.* 1*d.*	£26 5*s.* 3*d.*	£26 4*s.* 6*d.*

One lunatic died during the year from debility and disease of the brain.

Since my inspection the Medical Officer of this gaol has died, and the Board of Superintendence elected Dr. R. P. Walsh in his place.

Board of Superintendence.

Rev. J. G. Porter.	Paul Dane, esq.	M. H. Sankey, esq.
Rev. Lord A. Loftus.	Captain Morony.	Rev. Loftus Reade.
F. W. Barton, esq.	John Madden, esq.	Colonel Archdall.
Robert Archdall, esq.	M. C. Maude, esq.	H. M. D'Arcy Irvine, esq.

The members of the Board of Superintendence of this gaol devote much time and attention to its management. They assemble regularly every month, and oftener if required. Small bills and current accounts are discharged at its monthly meetings, when, likewise, the intern officers are paid. The salaries of the superior officers are presented for, half-yearly at Assizes.

Bridewell.

STATE OF BRIDEWELL.

	Newtownbutler.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	29	10
Of whom were Drunkards,	–	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	4	1
Of whom were Drunkards,	–	–
Petty Sessions,	Every second Wednesday.	
Transmittals,	Direct.	
Committals,	Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Walls of yards require to be dashed.	
Security,	Yards insecure.	
Accommodation,	2 cells and day-room for males, same for females, besides dark cell; Keeper's apartments very limited.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient and good.	
Water,	Supplied from pump.	
Sewerage,	Improved.	
Dryness and Ventilation,	Sufficient.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6*d.* per day.	
Salary of Keeper,	£20, including keep of Court-house.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.	
Remarks,	Visited 7th May, 1862.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

County of Leitrim Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon.—Visited the 17th of September, 1862.

State,

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	6	–	6	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Total,	15	3	18	–	–	–

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1859,	18	8	26	1861,	25	8	33
1860,	14	8	22	Day of Inspection,	15	3	18

Committals.

Return of Persons committed to the above Prison at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, and on Summary Conviction by Magistrates, during the year 1861, and from 1st January to 17th September, 1862.

	Committals during the periods			
	From 1st Jan., 1861, to 31st Dec., 1861.		From 1st Jan., 1862, to 17th Sept., 1862.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at the Person with Intent to Kill,	*1	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	3	–	4	–
Concealing the Birth of a Child,	–	–	–	1
Abduction,	3	–	1	–
Malicious Assaults,	13	1	1	–
Rescue and Assault,	9	–	3	–
Riot and Assault,	3	–	–	–
Assault causing bodily harm,	–	–	2	–
Cattle-stealing,	1	–	*1	–

* Thus marked acquitted on ground of insanity.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

Committals—continued.

	Committals during the periods			
	From 1st Jan., 1861, to 31st Dec., 1861.		From 1st Jan., 1862, to 17th Sept., 1862.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Receiving Stolen Goods,	1	–	–	–
Housebreaking and Robbery,	–	–	1	–
Concealed in a Dwelling-house to Steal,	–	1	–	–
With menaces demanding Money,	–	–	2	–
Stealing from the Person,	2	3	1	–
Burglary and Larceny,	–	–	2	–
Larceny by Servant,	1	–	–	–
Larceny,	1	–	–	–
Riot,	4	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	1	–
Having Unregistered Arms,	–	–	–	–
Summary Convictions,	117	65	120	53
Of whom were Drunkards,	32	38	19	27

Re-committals and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	4	2	Re-committals—Once,	7	2
Twice,	3	2	Twice,	–	4
Thrice,	–	3	Thrice,	–	–
Four times and more,	–	4	Four times and more,	–	2
Total,	7	11	Total,	7	8
Average daily number in custody,	$21\frac{344}{365}$	$9\frac{556}{365}$	Average daily number in custody,	$18\frac{111}{130}$	$2\frac{237}{260}$
Average daily number in hospital,	$1\frac{128}{365}$	$\frac{131}{365}$	Average daily number in hospital,	$2\frac{1}{10}$	–
Highest number at any one time,	45		Highest number at any one time,	42	
Lowest ditto,	16		Lowest ditto,	15	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	36		Highest number of Males at any one time,	40	
Do. of Females,	13		Do. of Females,	11	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	13		Lowest number of Males at any one time,	12	
Do. of Females,	3		Do. of Females,	1	

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years :—
31st January, 1855 :—29 males, 46 females; total, 75.

I found 15 males and 3 females in custody on the day of my inspection of this gaol. The males consisted of 3 debtors, 2 untried prisoners, a militiaman who had absented himself from drill, a lunatic waiting for removal to the asylum, and another prisoner, apparently equally insane, committed for pulling down a wall; 2 prisoners under sentence of nine months' imprisonment for robbery, and five for assault, four of which were of a very aggravated character, attended with loss of life, and the offenders were sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, in this gaol.

Hard labour here, however, is, as in some other county prisons, merely nominal, and consists chiefly in pumping water by the treadwheel for prison use, and occasionally breaking stones. The result of my experience is, that the custom followed in Scotland, of removing all prisoners under long sentences from the county gaols to a central depot, under Governmental management, is much more beneficial than the practice in Ireland; because in a central depot, as at Perth, prisoners are obliged to work hard, are engaged in useful labour, and while they learn habits of industry, are not in association with other criminals.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

It is very satisfactory to find so small a criminal population in this county, containing 104,815 inhabitants, and extending over an area of 392,863 acres. On the day of my inspection, 11 males and 3 females included all prisoners committed for, or accused of any offence, however trifling, in the entire county, as the only two bridewells belonging to it were both on that day unoccupied. Even out of the three female prisoners in custody, two were prostitutes committed in default of bail, under the Towns Improvement Act, and but one female in the county was in gaol for a criminal offence (larceny of a shift). This immunity from crime in the female population of Leitrim is remarkable. I find, on looking over the daily state book of the prison, that for a long period not more than three females were at the same time in custody, and I counted thirty days since the commencement of the present year on which only one female was an inmate of the gaol.

During 1861, but 31 males and 8 females were convicted in this county by jurors at assizes and quarter sessions, and 81 males and 27 females summarily convicted before magistrates, not including drunkards. I found no juvenile in custody at the time of my inspection; but 11 males and 1 female were committed in 1861. The female was sent to a reformatory, and one male was ordered to be sent; but the reformatory was at the time full, and the boy was consequently discharged. One of the debtors here was (as I have found frequently elsewhere) a retailer arrested for a debt to a Dublin house, but not being able to procure payment from his customers on account of the scarcity of money just at this time, he is unable to meet his engagements, although he is (as I am informed) owed more than would cover his liabilities. Although, in general, there are very few female debtors, in this prison two were committed in 1861.

Lunatics.

Happily, lunatics are seldom inmates of this gaol. Only 3 were committed in 1861, 3 in 1860, and 8 in 1859. When in custody they do not get a meat diet, and receive only half a pound of bread and a pint of milk daily more than other prisoners. The highest authorities on the subject consider insanity as almost always a disease of debility, requiring animal food; and insane patients in confinement should have a better diet than when at large.

One convict on licence was committed here within the present year. His licence was revoked, and he was forwarded to Dublin, to undergo the remainder of his sentence in the Convict Depot. One male and one female were sentenced to penal servitude in 1861.

The Governor attends lock-up regularly, and a watchman patrols during the night; but the tell-tale clock, which was procured upwards of twelve months ago, is still in the Governor's office, and has not up to the present time been made available for the purpose for which it was intended.

No escape was attempted either in 1861 or during the present year.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	3	Worksheds,	24	–
Yards,	9	5	Kitchens,	1	1
Day Rooms,	13	3	Bakeries,	–	6
Solitary Cells,	5	2	Store Rooms,	2	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	56	19	Laundries,	–	2
			Lavatories,	1	–
			Baths,	1	1
Single Cells of larger size,	–	2	Privies,	17	4
Cells to contain 3 persons,	–	2	Water-closets,	1	–
Sleeping Rooms,	7	–	Reception Rooms,	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	–	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Hospital Rooms,	5	3	Tread-wheels,	1	–
Chapels,	1	1	Crank Mill (flax mill),	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Looms for Weaving,	4	–
Workshops,	1	–			

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

Stock.

		Male Clothing.		*Female Clothing.*	
Pairs Blankets,	117	Shirts,	136	Shifts,	49
Pairs Sheets,	157	Jackets,	50	Gowns,	30
Rugs,	99	Trowsers,	63	Petticoats,	25
Hammocks or Cots,	7	Caps,	72	Shoes,	14
Bed-ticks,	183	Pairs Shoes,	76		

The prison buildings were, at the time of my visit, in a very creditable state of order and cleanliness, generally in good repair, secure, and with a sufficient supply of water, which is raised by the treadwheel into a cistern placed over it, whence it is distributed to the different sections of the gaol. The sewerage is good, and regularly flushed, which is done by a pump whenever the treadwheel, which requires seven persons to work it, cannot be used, from an insufficiency of power to keep it in action.

The roof over the board-room requires repair. The chapel is damp and the seats badly arranged, so that the prisoners of different sexes can see each other during service, which is objectionable.

The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing is ample for the small requirements of the gaol. One day-room is fitted up as a school for males, with separate stalls and desks, and found to answer. The accommodation for females is limited, but quite sufficient for the few female prisoners who find their way into this gaol. The lower cells, which are dark and damp, are not used. The laundry is sufficient in size, but the fittings are out of order, the pipes for conveying hot water are useless, and the fire in the ironing stove in the smoothing-room cannot be lighted. There is no apparatus for artificial drying; the clothes when washed are hung up to dry in one of the empty apartments of the prison.

Punishments.

But one male and one female were punished in 1861 for prison offences, and the same number in the present year. One prisoner of each sex was placed in solitary confinement; and I consider that these few punishments speak favourably of the general management of the prison by the Governor.

Employment on the day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Mill, ... 7 Males.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.	FEMALES.
2 Master Debtors.	3 Sewing.
4 Stone-breaking.	
2 Prison Duties.	

Here, as in most county prisons, there can be but little employment for prisoners. The males pump water and break stones, and the females mend and wash for the prison.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years :—

1859, . £10 10*s.* | 1860, . £2 4*s.* | 1861, . £9 5*s.* 4*d.*

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	110	23
Average number attending daily, ...	$14\frac{16}{121}$	$5\frac{104}{228}$

School-hours.—Males—From half-past ten to half-past eleven, a.m. Females—From half-past ten to half-past eleven, a.m.

The schoolmaster is clerk to the Local Inspector, and appears to be an intelligent officer. He keeps the accounts of the prison, and diet-book. The Protestant Chaplain attends frequently at the school, and examines the pupils; the Roman Catholic Chaplain but seldom.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. of Indian meal and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Males.—Wednesday and Friday in each week, 14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel ($1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. meal), for dinner.

Females, on Wednesday and Friday in each week, 12 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint oatmeal gruel ($1\frac{1}{8}$ oz. meal), for dinner.

Males and Females, sentenced to a month and under, get an allowance of bread and gruel every day for dinner.

Males and females under fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per lb., $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; do., brown, per lb., $2d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., $16s.$ $6d.$; Indian meal, per cwt., $9s.$ $6d.$; meat, beef and mutton, per lb., $7d.$; new milk, per gallon, $8d.$; salt, per stone, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; coals, per ton, $15s.$ $9d.$; turf, per box, $1s.$ $6d.$; candles, per lb., $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; soap, per stone, $4s.$ $6d.$

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1859, . $3\frac{2}{5}d.$ | 1860, . $2\frac{7}{8}d.$ | 1861, . $3\frac{11}{12}d.$ | 1862, . $3\frac{11}{18}d.$

Net average daily cost of dietary of each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1859, . $2\frac{10585}{35478}d.$ | 1860, . $3\frac{25635}{89387}d.$ | 1861, . $3\frac{357203}{939875}d.$

I questioned each prisoner in custody, and no complaint was made to me by them. I tasted the provisions supplied on the day of my visit, and found them good. They are regularly examined by the Chaplains, and occasionally the bread is reported as not sufficiently baked, and the milk thin, and sometimes dirty.

Books and Accounts.

The different prison books and forms ordered by the Judges of the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use in this prison.

The Governor keeps those in his charge with much care and accuracy. The accounts are kept by the clerk and schoolmaster in a clear and satisfactory manner, and are regularly entered up and posted.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1859, . £1,177 $4s.$ $4d.$ | 1860, . £1,101 $9s.$ $9d.$ | 1861, . £1,321 $10s.$ $7\frac{1}{2}d.$

Repaid by Government for maintenance of prisoners:—

1860, . £86 $10s.$ $6d.$ | 1861, . £99 $8s.$ $6d.$

Average cost of each prisoner:—

1860, . £40 $15s.$ $11d.$ | 1861, . £36 $12s.$ $5d.$

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Wm. Peyton, esq., Local Inspector,	£100	Miss M. M'Culla, Nursetender,	20
Rev. W. A. Percy, Protestant Chaplain,	30	William Douglas, Turnkey, does the glazing of the prison, superintends the tailoring, and is an upholsterer by trade,	30
The Very Rev. Dr. Dawson, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	John Weir, Turnkey, Weaver,	30
Hyacinth Dickson, esq. Governor,	200	Hugh Tonycliff, Turnkey,	30
Mr. Swayne, Surgeon,	45	Martin M'Guire, Porter,	30
Mr. Healy, Apothecary,	20	William S. Blair, Turnkey and Assistant Schoolmaster,	30
Mr. C. Jameson, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	40	John Lougheed, Turnkey and Shoemaker,	30
Miss M. A. Bourns, Matron,	30		

Charles Irwin, turnkey, was superannuated at the Summer Assizes; and John Lougheed appointed to fill the vacancy on 2nd August, 1862.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector,	263	192
Surgeon, &c.,	192	117
Protestant Chaplain,	166	109
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	122	73
Apothecary,	209	73

It will be seen by the above return, that the visits of the Roman Catholic chaplain do not come up to the minimum number required by law, which directs, that each chaplain shall visit the prison under his care *twice at least in every week, exclusive of Sundays.*

All officers, except the apothecary and surgeon, are paid monthly; but none, except the nursetender, receive rations. The turnkeys wear a neat uniform, and are supplied with arms.

Hospitals.

Both hospitals were unoccupied at the time of my visit. They are under one roof, but separate. The male hospital consists of two large and two small wards, and a surgery. In the hospital for females there are two wards and two nurses' rooms, as also a bath-room, with a second entrance on the male side; but there are no water-closets in either hospital. There are good exercising yards attached to both.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in hospital,	45	49	51
Number of days in hospital,	832	836	694
Deaths,	–	1	–
Cost of medicine,	£10 3*s.* 3*d.*	£4 12*s.* 11*d.*	–

Board of Superintendence.

Rt. Hon. the Earl of Leitrim.	William Lawder, esq.	John A. LaTouche, esq.
W. R. Ormsby Gore, esq., M.P.	John R. Dickson, esq.	Pierce Simpson, esq.
H. L. Montgomery, esq.	E. K. Tenison, esq.	Capt. J. F. Tottenham, R.N.
Francis LaTouche, esq.	A. J. V. L. Burchall, esq.	George R. Peyton, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when all liabilities are settled by drafts payable to the Local Inspector, who discharges each account separately, procuring proper receipts, which are produced at the next meeting of the Board. I believe that the mode of payment suggested by my colleague, in his report for 1861, of having cheques drawn by the Board in favour of each creditor, except for very small amounts, would be more satisfactory.

Expenditure.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

RETURN of Expenditure of County Gaol, Bridewells, and Court-house, and of Conveyance of Prisoners, from Spring Assizes, 1862, to Summer Assizes, 1862.

COUNTY GAOL EXPENDITURE.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Provisions,	37	18	1			
Hospital Extras,	0	5	9			
Male Prisoners' Clothing,	6	0	0			
Turnkeys' Clothing,	2	2	6			
Fuel, Light, Straw, &c.,	48	9	10½			
Furniture,	8	0	0			
Incidents,	3	9	2			
Printing (Advertisements in Newspapers),	5	2	0			
Repairs,	3	2	4			
Insurance on Gaol,	14	12	6			
Salaries (four months),	217	10	0			
Total Gaol Expenditure,				346	12	2½
Superannuations,				32	14	8
Expenditure of Ballinamore Bridewell,	44	10	8			
Do. of Manorhamilton do.,	22	15	1			
				67	5	9
Conveyance of Prisoners,				19	2	8½
County Court-house,				20	10	11
Six Sets of Sub-standard Weights and Measures,	63	0	0			
Verification of County Standard Weights and Measures, at the Exchequer in London,	20	12	10			
				83	12	10
Total Expenditure,				£569	19	1

1862.	*Cr.*					
March 10th.	By Cash received from County Treasurer (per order of Board of Superintendence), being the first instalment of Presentment granted Spring Assizes, 1862,	200	0	0		
	Deduct balance due Local Inspector on account settled Spring Assizes, 1862,	3	10	0		
					196	10 0
April 28th.	By Cash received from Treasurer (per order of Board of Superintendence), being second instalment of Presentment granted Spring Assizes, 1862,				250	0 0
May 24th.	By Cash received from the Paymaster-General for Maintenance of Prisoners during Quarter ended 31st December, 1861,				12	7 1
,, 26th.	By Cash received from Treasurer, being amount of Presentment (No. 143) granted Summer Assizes, 1861, for providing Weights and Measures for Petty Sessions Districts,				60	0 0
June 2nd.	By Cash received from Treasurer (per order of Board of Superintendence), being the last instalment of Presentment granted Spring Assizes, 1862,				50	0 0
,, ,,	By Cash received from the Governor for Maintenance of Military Prisoners,				1	2 0
	Total,				£569	19 1

July 15th, 1862.

WM. PEYTON, *Local Inspector.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Ballinamore.		Manorhamilton.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	117	24	43	15
Of whom were Drunkards, .	39	8	13	3
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	42	5	29	9
Of whom were Drunkards, .	21	4	2	–
Petty Sessions, ...	Every second Saturday.		Every second Wednesday.	
Transmittals, ...	Regular.		Regular.	
Committals, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Sufficient.		Orderly, but yard in front of Keeper's dwelling required to be paved or flagged, and wall dividing yards repaired.	
Security, ...	*Insecure, from lowness of walls.*		Sufficient.	
Accommodation, . . .	Males, two cells, one with two beds, day-room; females, one cell with one bed, day-room.		Males, three cells, containing two beds, day-room; females, two rooms, containing six beds.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.		Bedding required; some of the blankets full of holes from moths.	
Water, ...	Supplied by a good force-pump.		From cistern, supplied by force-pump.	
Sewerage, ...	Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, *but damp in winter.*		Satisfactory.	
Cost of dietary per head per day,	Males, $3\frac{2}{5}\frac{1}{5}d.$; females, $3\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{2}d.$		Males, $4_{1}\frac{4}{1}\frac{1}{3}d.$; females, $3_{1}\frac{5}{1}\frac{6}{2}d.$	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£35.		£35.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, without salary.		Court-keeper, without salary.	
Remarks, ...	Visited 16th September, 1862; no prisoners.		Visited 16th July, 1862; no prisoners.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY GAOL, AT LONDONDERRY.—VISITED THE 2ND OF AUGUST, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	5	2	7	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	2	1	3	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,*	21	6	27	–	2	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,†	6	3	9	–	1	1
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	10	1	11	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,‡	2	–	2	–	–	–
Drunkards,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	6	2	8	–	–	–
Gross Total,	61	17	78	–	3	3

Offences, &c., of Juveniles classified at the time of Inspection.

		M.
16 years and above 10,	Felons convicted,	2
	Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,§	1
	Four times imprisoned,	1

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1859,	36	13	49	1861,	47	25	72
1860,	30	18	48	1862,	61‖	17	78

* County Tyrone prisoners—Felons, . . 10
† Do. Larceny, . . 1
‡ Do. Vagrant, . . 1
Total, . . . 12

§ This juvenile is for trial at Petty Sessions for larceny from the dwelling-house.
‖ 12 males from county Tyrone.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Return of Committals during 1860, 1861, *and from* 1st *January to day of Inspection,* 2nd *August,* 1862.

Offences.	1860.		1861.		1862.		No. of all Classes on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	2	–	1	1	1	1
Infanticide,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape,	1	–	2	–	2	–	1	–
Larceny with Violence,	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Larceny, and obtaining Money and Goods under false pretences,	33	41	53	41	53	21	31	9
Base Coin,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Concealing Birth and Deserting Children,	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	–
Stabbing and Wounding,	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Aggravated Assaults,	3	2	8	–	2	–	1	–
Common Assaults,	48	22	70	27	45	3	12	3
Post Office Robbery,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Horse and Cattle Stealing,	2	–	2	–	4	–	–	–
Riot, Affray, and Rescue,	2	–	3	2	–	–	–	–
Disorderly Conduct and Using Threats, Gambling,	27	8	19	11	43	6	–	–
Poor Law Offences,	1	–	4	1	1	–	–	–
Fishery and Game Laws,	–	–	2	–	5	–	1	–
Vagrants,	6	2	1	2	4	1	2	–
Drunkards,	167	271	89	222	85	133	2	2
Deserters,	8	–	5	–	6	–	–	–
Lunatics,	12	2	14	4	11	2	6	2
Debtors,	16	–	19	–	25	1	1	–
Leaving Service,	8	–	7	–	2	–	–	–
Detaining Linen Yarn,	1	1	14	2	7	2	–	–
Further Examination,	131	52	112	70	76	25	–	–
Absent from Training of Militia,	1	–	3	–	6	–	1	–
Fraudulent Enlistment,	2	–	2	–	4	–	–	–
Entering Orchards and Stealing Fruit,	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	480	403	437	384	385	197	61	17

Re-committals and Averages.

From 1st *January to* 31st *December,* 1861.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	15	24
Twice,	7	16
Thrice,	4	5
Four times and more,	1	15
Total,	27	60
Average daily number in custody,	$38\frac{178}{365}$	$20\frac{136}{365}$
Average daily number in Hospital,	$\frac{146}{365}$	$\frac{123}{365}$
Highest No. at any one time,	80	
Lowest ditto,	43	
Highest No. of Males at any one time,	51	
Do. of Females,	37	
Lowest No. of Males at any one time,	32	
Do. of Females,	9	

From 1st *January to day of Inspection,* 1862.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	25	18
Twice,	9	8
Thrice,	1	5
Four times and more,	–	7
Total,	35	38
Average daily number in custody,	$53\frac{106}{214}$	$20\frac{95}{214}$
Average daily number in Hospital,	$\frac{107}{214}$	$\frac{109}{214}$
Highest No. at any one time,	109*	
Lowest ditto,	52	
Highest No. of Males at any one time,	83	
Do. of Females,	35	
Lowest No. of Males at any one time,	30	
Do. of Females,	12	

* Twenty-four county Tyrone.

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years :—
1st June, 1856, . Males, 57; Females, 57; Total, 114.

The county gaol at Omagh being at present undergoing alterations to adapt it to the separate system, some of the prisoners belonging to the county Tyrone have been transferred to this gaol, and consequently the number of its inmates has been unusually great, and the daily averages higher during the present year than for a long time previously. I found sixty-one males in custody; and at one period of the year the number amounted to eighty-three. The daily averages for males have been fifty-three and a-half in 1862, thirty-eight and a-half in 1861, and thirty-three in 1860.

The number of female committals was likewise greater in 1862 than in the previous year, being one hundred and twenty-eight in 1860, and one hundred and fifty-six in 1861. The daily average number of females in the gaol in 1860 was fourteen, in 1861, twenty, and twenty since January last.

The preceding table shows that drunkenness in Londonderry is more rife among the female than among the male population of the town, the number of females committed for drunkenness being two hundred and seventy-seven in 1860, two hundred and twenty-two in 1861, and one hundred and thirty-three during seven months of 1862: the number of males being one hundred and sixty-seven in 1860, eighty-nine in 1861, and eighty-three up to August, 1863.

Among the males crimes of violence, manslaughter, stabbing, and assaults, have increased, and this is a subject which requires to be specially considered.

Arrests for debts have increased from sixteen in 1860, to nineteen in 1861, and twenty-six up to August, 1862.

Lunatics.

In this gaol, as in other prisons in Ireland, the presence of the insane is totally subversive of discipline. There were on the day of my visit eight lunatic prisoners committed as dangerous. Thirteen have been so committed during the year.

Juveniles.

I found three juveniles in custody; one, P. M'M., although only fifteen years of age, an old offender, and a frequent inmate of this gaol. Since the commencement of last year he suffered six weeks' imprisonment for two larcenies at Newtownlimavady, was again sentenced to three months' imprisonment for another larceny, and is now under a sentence of twelve calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour, for a fresh offence. His parents are both alive, but dissolute and idle like himself. The second, H. S., aged twelve years, an orphan, on his first conviction, sentenced, at Magherafelt, to four calendar months' imprisonment for "obtaining goods under false pretences." The third—a boy of fourteen years of age, the son of a pensioner, was waiting for his trial for "larceny in a dwelling-house." With reference to these boys I shall merely observe that my experience convinces me of the wisdom of the opinion expressed by the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1853, when they passed the following resolution :—

"Resolved—That a large proportion of the present aggregate of crime might be prevented, and thousands of miserable beings who have before them, under our present system, nothing but a hopeless career of wickedness and vice, might be converted into virtuous, honest, and industrious citizens, if due care were taken to rescue destitute, neglected, and criminal children from the dangers and temptations incident to their position. That the common gaols and houses of correction do not generally provide suitable means for the educational and correctional treatment of young children, who ought, when guilty of crime, to be treated in a manner different from the ordinary punishments of adult criminals."

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Thirty-six committals of juveniles were made to Derry gaol in 1861; but some having been frequently re-committed, only twenty-one individuals composed the entire number. The great majority had both parents living, only four could read and write, and all but two belonged to the localities where convicted. Two boys and two girls were sent to a reformatory, after undergoing sentences of one month and fourteen days, as punishments for their offences.

Ten prisoners, eight males and two females, were sentenced to penal servitude in 1861, and seven males and one female during the present year.

I found two returned convicts in custody, both females, belonging to the drunken, disorderly class which infects this and some other seaport towns; one of these, convicted of an attempt at picking pockets, was an inmate of this gaol, under a sentence of two years' imprisonment, when my colleague visited it in October, 1861, and her sentence will not expire until July next. I believe that for such offenders long sentences of penal servitude are most deterrent, and the only way to protect the community from their plunder. This woman was discharged from the convict prison at the expiration of her sentence, receiving, as is the custom, only a small portion of the gratuities she had earned, but in consequence of her bad conduct since her discharge the remainder has been forfeited. She made an urgent appeal to me when I visited the gaol to support her petition to have it restored to enable her to emigrate, but I did not see any reason to interfere.

The Governor attends lock-up, and the vigilance of the night patrol is tested by a good detecter clock. No escape was attempted either during the present or past year.

Photography has been introduced into this prison, as a means for the detection of old offenders, by the active and intelligent Governor, and its application has been attended with the best results.

J. S. was committed to Derry gaol for trial at Quarter Sessions, in June last, on a charge of burglary. The Governor having ascertained that he was a native of Armagh, but had afterwards removed to Glasgow, forwarded photographs of the man to the Governor of the Armagh gaol, and to the Superintendent of the Police at Glasgow, by which he discovered that J. S., having been convicted in 1851 of burglary and stabbing a constable with intent to kill, was sentenced to transportation for life, and transferred to Gibraltar, where having assisted the authorities in suppressing a revolt of the convicts, he received a free pardon in 1858, and then returned to this country to recommence a system of plunder. Were it not for the use of photography in this prison, and the watchfulness of the Governor, a reckless and daring burglar would have received some short sentence of imprisonment, and then again been turned loose on the community.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	11	–	Workshops,	5	–
Yards,	13	2	Worksheds,	66	–
Day Rooms,	4	–	Kitchen,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	10	2	Store Rooms,	5	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,*	136	34	Laundry,	–	1
			Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	2	4
Single Cells of larger size,	–	–	Baths,	4	4
Sleeping Rooms,	5	1	Privies,	5	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	7	2	Water-closets,	12	7
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Chapels,	1	1	Reception Rooms,	1	1
School Rooms,	2	1	Pumps and Wells,	1	–

* Fifty-seven cells heated.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		*Female Clothing.*	
Pairs Blankets,	769	Shirts,	163	Caps,	94
Pairs Sheets,	190	Jackets,	90	Shifts,	95
Rugs,	21	Trowsers,	103	Gowns,	60
Bed-ticks,	217	Vests,	84	Petticoats,	95
		Caps,	60	Stockings,	63
		Socks or Stockings,	236	Shoes,	74
		Pairs Clogs,	145		

This gaol was, when I inspected it, in a most creditable state of order and discipline, the buildings in good repair, very clean, secure, and well kept. The prison clothing, bedding, sheets, blankets, and rugs, sufficient for present use, but, excepting shoes, blankets, and some male clothing, there was no stock in store. Water for the supply of the prison is abundantly furnished from the town reservoir to a large tank, which commands the entire buildings, and the sewerage, which is now good, can be flushed, an improvement of immense importance to the sanitary condition of the establishment.

Since last inspection more than half the male prison, containing fifty-seven cells, has been adapted to suit the separate system. The cells have been heated, and gas introduced into each; they have been fitted up with gongs, the doors and windows have been altered, the heavy wooden louvres which darkened the cells in the female prison have been removed and muffed glass substituted, as suggested by my colleague in his report for last year. This I consider a great improvement, as perhaps no principle exercises a more important influence, both mentally and physically, on life, and the delicate organization of man, than the direct rays of the sun, and not alone scrofula and consumption, but even diseases of the mind are nurtured by its absence. It is for that reason that prisons are now built as cheerful as possible, and as different from the dark dungeons of former times, and, therefore, I would have preferred that the muffed glass had only been placed, as was suggested by my colleague, in the windows of cells which formerly required louvres, instead of into all the windows of the prison.

The roofs of the buildings have been during the summer put into thorough repair, at a cost of £32, and other improvements effected.

I have nowhere seen a greater desire to carry out an efficient prison system than here, and in this the Governor is assisted by the Board of Superintendence and the Grand Jury.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.*	M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	58	32	Punishment Cells,	33	16

One male and one female were punished by the Board of Superintendence: one female by a magistrate; and the remainder by the Governor, who submits the punishment book regularly to the Board at its meetings.

Employment.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.

Weaving mats and matting,	4	Lunatics,	6
Mat-making,	17	In charge of Lunatics,	1
Cutting tufts,	2	Carpenter's shop,	1
Sorting yarn,	1	Shoemaker,	1
Picking oakum,	6	Master Debtor,	1
Breaking stones,	16		
Prison duties,	4	Total,	61
Poor Debtor picking oakum,	1		

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Industrial Labour—continued.

FEMALES.

Cooking,	1	Lunatics,	2
Laundry,	1	In charge of Lunatics and sewing,	1
Making female clothing,	3	In hospital,	3
Knitting,	2		
Darning,	1	Total,	17
Picking oakum,	3		

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years :—

1859, . £53 14*s.* 9*d.* | 1860, . £109 13*s.* 3½*d.* | 1861, . £78 6*s.* 5*d.*

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	145	142
Average number attending daily,	$16\frac{31}{365}$	$12\frac{267}{365}$

School-hours.—Males—From 12 till 2 o'clock, p.m., daily, Sunday excepted. Females—From 10½ till 11 o'clock, a.m., daily, Sunday excepted.

Since last inspection the schoolmaster has resigned, and another officer, who appears to be qualified, has been appointed to succeed him.

Dietary and Contracts.

Prisoners committed for periods exceeding one month.—Males above fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk. Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint new milk. Males and Females under fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel. Supper—4 oz. bread.

Prisoners committed for periods not exceeding one month.—Males above fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel. Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel. Males and Females under fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel. Supper—4 oz. bread.

Potatoes may be substituted for bread in the following proportion:—Dinner—Males above fifteen years of age, 4 lbs. Females, 3½ lbs. Males and Females under fifteen years, 3½ lbs.

One pint of gruel to be substituted for milk at dinner only on two days, with intervals in each week, subject to medical direction.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1⅛*d.*; oatmeal, per 112 lbs., 14*s.* 3*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8½*d.*; buttermilk, per twenty quarts, 11½*d.*; coals, per ton, 12*s.* 9*d.*; soap, per 112 lbs., 33*s.*

There were no complaints made to me of the quality of the food supplied to the prisoners, and the Chaplains generally report favorably of it. It was good on the day of my inspection.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years :—

1859, . 2⅜*d.* | 1860, . 2½*d.* | 1861, . 2¾*d.* | 1862, . $3\frac{4}{79}$*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1859, . $2\frac{57}{125}\frac{8}{47}\frac{37}{24}$*d.* | 1860, . $2\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{7}\frac{2}{2}\frac{0}{0}\frac{3}{0}$*d.* | 1861, . $2\frac{1}{1}\frac{0}{0}\frac{1}{3}\frac{6}{3}\frac{8}{1}$*d.*

Books and Accounts.

I was much pleased with the very satisfactory manner in which the books and accounts of this prison are kept; the different registries of criminal statistics, consumption and expenditure, and the various journals required by the rules are in use, and furnish clear and precise information.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1859, £1,804 8*s.* 11*d.* | 1860, £1,956 11*s.* 6*d.* | 1861, £2,014 9*s.* 10*d.*

Average annual cost of each prisoner :—
1860, . . £40 8*s.* 2*d.* | 1861, . £33 0*s.* 7*d.*

Repaid by Government for maintenance of convicted prisoners :—
1860, . £153 6*s.* 4*d.* | 1861, . £205 8*s.* 2*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Thomas Chambers, Local Inspector, . . .	110	0	0	Robert Cusack, Second Turnkey, . . .	40	0	0
Rev. Wm. M. Beresford, Chaplain, Established Church, .	46	3	1	John Devlin, Third Turnkey,	32	0	0
Rev. William M'Clure, Presbyterian Chaplain, .	46	3	1	Thomas Monteith, Fourth Turnkey, . . .	30	0	0
Rev. William M'Laughlin, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1	Hugh Patterson, Schoolmaster, . . .	40	0	0
Thos. H. Babington, Surgeon,		—		Benjamin Wilson, Hospital Turnkey, teaching Matmaking and Weaving, .	40	0	0
Richard Boyd, Lieut. H.P., Governor, . .	160	0	0	Matilda Stirling, Matron, .	36	0	0
Thomas Lecky, Stone-mason, Deputy-Governor, .	70	0	0	Matilda Barber, Assistant Matron, . . .	30	0	0
Marcus Mooney, Clerk, .	50	0	0	Letitia Wilson, Hospital Nurse, ...	22	0	0
Thomas Swan, First Turnkey,	42	0	0				

Alterations in Staff since previous Inspection.

Richard M'Elroy, schoolmaster, resigned, and Hugh Patterson was appointed in his stead; Isabella Donaghty, matron, resigned, Matilda Stirling appointed; Martha Burns appointed assistant-matron, vice Stirling, promoted; Matilda Barber appointed assistant-matron, vice Burns dismissed. None of these appointments are as yet confirmed.

No rations or gaol allowances are given. The male officers are furnished with uniforms and firearms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector, . . .	278	157
Surgeon, &c., . . .	253	153
Protestant Chaplain, . .	182	120
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	200	130
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	147	92

The Roman Catholic Chaplain has not paid the number of visits prescribed by the Prisons Act, which requires that he should visit the prison twice in each week, besides on Sundays.

Hospitals.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in hospital, . .	19	15	20
Number of days in hospital, .	424	140	269
Number of deaths, . .	—	—	—
Cost of medicine, . .	£20 13*s.* 11*d.*	£19 4*s.* 8*d.*	£20 4*s.* 9*d.*

The hospitals are excellent, and the sanitary state of the gaol very satisfactory. There has been no death in the prison since 1858.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir R. Bateson, bart.	James Murray, esq.	William Green, esq.
Sir H. H. Bruce, bart.	J. B. Beresford, esq.	Harvey Nicholson, esq.
Thomas Scott, esq.	A. Babington, esq.	C. T. M'Causland, esq.
W. H. Ash, esq.	John Dysart, esq.	The Mayor of Derry.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when salaries of inferior officers, and accounts due for provisions, &c., are audited and discharged by cheques made payable to the contractor, or order. All large accounts, and the salaries of superior officers, are paid half-yearly by presentment at assizes.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

——	Coleraine.		Magherafelt.		N.-T.-Limavady.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	54	34	78	37	107	24
Of whom were Drunkards, .	18	11	31	21	46	13
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	34	7	13	10	42	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .	10	4	3	10	14	2
Petty Sessions, .	On alternate Fridays.		Last Wednesday of each month.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals, . .	Direct.		Direct.		Direct.	
Committals, . .	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, .	None required.		None required.		None required.	
Security, . .	Secure.		Secure.		Secure.	
Accommodation, .	2 day-rooms and 12 cells, 4 of which are still rather damp.		Males, 3 cells, one with 3 beds; day-room and large yard. Females, 2 cells and day-room, large yard.		Males, one cell with 4 beds; one cell, with guard-bed for drunkards; day-room with 2 beds. Females, day-room and cell.	
Bedding and Furniture,	Very good and sufficient.		Very good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, . . .	Pump in both yards.		Water in both yards.		Water supplied from town reservoir.	
Sewerage, . .	Now good; a new drain has been made.		Very good.		Very good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Very clean and well kept.		Clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	5*d.*		5*d.*		5*d.*	
Salary of Keeper and Matron,	£25.		£25.		£25.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper, salary £4.		Court-keeper, salary £4.		Court-keeper, salary £4.	
Remarks, . .	Visited 18th October, 1862.		Visited 17th October, 1862. I found a father and his two sons waiting for trial at Petty Sessions for an assault. They had been in custody since the 5th October, the Court being only held monthly.		Visited 31st July, 1862.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD GAOL, AT LONGFORD.—VISITED THE 18TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	6	7	13	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	11	–	11	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	2	4	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	1	3	4	–	–	–
Gross Total,	32	14	46	–	–	–

Offences, &c., of Juveniles classified at the time of Inspection.

Summary Conviction—1 male, under 16 years and above 10.

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 29 | 1860, . 22 | 1861, . 25 | Day of Inspection, . 46

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Committals—			Committals—		
Debtors,	9	–	Debtors,	16	2
Criminals,	210	70	Criminals,	204	71
Vagrants,	1	11	Vagrants,	4	6
Drunkards,	52	25	Drunkards,	28	2
Lunatics,	5	1	Lunatics,	4	1
Total,	277	107	Total,	256	82
Re-committals—Once,	161	41	Re-committals—Once,	32	11
Twice,	34	11	Twice,	10	6
Thrice,	19	5	Thrice,	7	4
Four times and more,	21	22	Four times and more,	17	12
Total,	235	79	Total,	66	33

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages—continued.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	21·849	5·665
Average daily number in hospital,	$0\frac{34}{61}$ or ·6410	$0\frac{26}{80}$ ·810
Highest number at any one time,	44	
Lowest ditto,	14	
Highest number of males at any one time,	37	
Ditto of females,	12	
Lowest number of males at any one time,	9	
Ditto of females,	1	

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1862.	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	34·1379	13·758
Average daily number in hospital,	2·0804	·2835
Highest number at any one time,	67	
Lowest ditto,	19	
Highest number of males at any one time,	50	
Ditto of females,	26	
Lowest number of males at any one time,	13	
Ditto of females,	6	

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years:—
69 (34 males and 35 females), 22nd August, 1855.

In the absence of the Governor, on leave, I inspected this gaol, accompanied by the Local Inspector and the Chaplains, who appear to devote much time to their duties in this prison. I found forty-six prisoners in custody, including one female and eight male debtors. The increased number of persons in confinement for debt, shows that at present much poverty prevails in the county; but the plentiful harvest of this year will, it is hoped, remedy the evil. In the criminal classes of the prison two males were waiting for trial, one for a bank robbery, the other for assault. One little boy, eleven or twelve years of age, occupied the reception ward, sentenced, from a rural district, to fourteen days imprisonment for stealing turf. I requested the Local Inspector to take care that he is kept, as far as possible, in separation, so as to prevent contamination by association with old and hardened offenders during his imprisonment. Besides the prisoners waiting for trial, ten others were in custody, summarily convicted by magistrates at Petty Sessions, including an old man for rooting growing potatoes, a blind man for larceny, and the boy already mentioned. Twenty-four prisoners, seventeen males and seven females, were undergoing various periods of imprisonment with hard labour, three of which were for two years; one of those offenders is, I understand, a hardened and accomplished thief, of a class most injurious to permit in association if possible. He is now convicted of picking pockets, but he has frequently been an inmate of this gaol.

It is always with regret that I find grave offenders under long sentences in an associated prison, as I believe much mischief necessarily results. I trust that under the new Prisons Act powers will be given to remove all such cases to the Convict Depôt at Mountjoy, where separation will be enforced, contamination prevented, and labour, severe, defined, and useful, will be insured, which can seldom be accomplished in a county prison, even under the best management. Eight prisoners were under sentence for assaults, two for perjury, and one for embezzlement, but none for offences of an agrarian character; and, although the daily average number of prisoners in custody is now much higher than it has been for some years, I believe that the state of the county generally is satisfactory.

Female crime has always been trifling in the county Longford. At one period within the last year there was but a single female prisoner in custody for any offence throughout the entire county, with a population of 71,592 inhabitants, and extending over an area of 269,409 acres. The daily average number of female inmates of this gaol, which contains all offenders within the county, as there are no bridewells, was, 8 in 1858, 7 in 1859, 8 in 1860, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in 1861. There is, however, a great increase

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

in the daily average number of female prisoners since the commencement of the present year, which appears to be caused in part by prostitutes being now committed under the Towns Improvement Act, from Granard, Ballymahon, and Longford, as likewise workhouse offenders, of which I found several in custody at the period of my visit. I was informed that none of the female inmates of the gaol, on the day of my inspection, were from the rural districts of the county. Only one female, a girl of eighteen or nineteen years of age, was waiting for trial, but I understand that she belongs to the town. She is charged with larceny, and has been for years a frequent inmate of this gaol, is an incorrigible thief, and so likely to entail a continued expense on the county. It is for such cases, when taken in time, that reformatories are of value.

Juveniles.

During 1861, but eleven juveniles, ten males and one female, were committed to Longford gaol; of these nine were wholly illiterate, and but one could read and write; eight belonged to the county, and three were strangers; none were sentenced to a reformatory during the year.

I found no lunatic in custody; but five male lunatics and one female were committed to this gaol in 1861 as dangerous. Four prisoners were sentenced to penal servitude, twenty-one were convicted under the Poor Law, and twelve under the Vagrant Acts. No escape was attempted either in 1861 or up to the period of my visit in 1862.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	7	Kitchens,	One.	
Yards,	8	3	Bakery,	1	
Day Rooms,	8	–	Store Rooms,	3	–
Solitary Cells,	3	2	Laundries,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high, containing 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Drying Rooms,	–	1
			Lavatories,	–	5
			Baths,	2	1
Single Cells of larger size,	2	–	Privies,	8	2
Single Cells of smaller size,	48	15	Water-closets,	4	5
Cells to contain three persons,	2	–	Fumigating Box,	One.	
Sleeping Rooms (Debtors),	6	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	–	Pumps and Wells,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Tread-wheels,	1	–
Chapels (partitioned),	One.		Crank-mill,	1	–
School Rooms,	One.		Other Machines for Labour,	8	11
Workshops,	3	1	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–
Worksheds,	16	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		*Female Clothing.*	
Pairs Blankets,	100	Shirts,	100	Neckerchiefs,	43
Pairs Sheets,	97½	Jackets,	99	Shifts,	44
Rugs,	119	Trowsers,	78	Wrappers,	33
Hammocks or Cots,	65	Vests,	61	Petticoats,	34
Bed-ticks,	110	Caps,	65	Shoes,	25
		Pairs Clogs,	78		

Since last report considerable improvements have been effected in this gaol, but still much remains to be accomplished. Some of the water-closets of the prison have been repaired. Two excellent baths on the most improved model, with hot and cold water pipes, have been erected. The laundry has been partitioned, but on a plan which makes supervision difficult, and I doubt that it will be found satisfactory. A new guard-room has been fitted up, and a stone staircase leading to it has been erected. A wooden bridge has been placed, connecting the new guard-room with the balcony in front of the apartment in which the Board

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

meets, and officers and prisoners can now pass from the prison to the Board-room without going through the Governor's house. The prison school has been removed to a room over the kitchen, adjoining the guard-room, and a second entrance opened into a passage leading to the female prison. The new gate-lodge has been completed, and two old chimneys rebuilt, besides five others repaired, capped with stone, and pointed. A room at the top of the female prison is at present used for an hospital, and the old female hospital is converted into a reception ward for males. The female prison, which has been heated and fitted up for the separate system, is now occupied, but it will never make a good separate prison. The sixteen cells of which it consists are far too scattered, ranging over three stories of the building, and not sufficiently under supervision. Some prisoners were making a noise in the top corridor while I was inspecting the lower cells, and it is impossible for the matron to prevent constant breaches of discipline. The defects in construction of the prison as altered are manifest, and I would strongly urge on the Board of Superintendence the necessity of adopting a more improved model when the male prison is being adapted to the separate system, as discipline can never be properly maintained or abuses prevented in a badly constructed separate prison, and the cost of heating, lighting, and supervision, must necessarily be greater in one circumstanced as this is.

The prison buildings were, at the time of my inspection, in good repair, secure, clean, and well kept. An appearance of discipline and order prevailed generally in the establishment, and many of the prisoners were usefully engaged. There is an ample supply of good water, which is pumped up by the tread-wheel into a cistern placed over it whence it is distributed to the different sections of the prison and applied to the flushing of the sewerage, which is effective. Since last inspection new taps and connexions have been added to the water-pipes in all the prison yards, and they are now in good order. The prison for debtors in this gaol is large and commodious, but there is no separation of master and pauper debtors, who have but one exercising yard in common. The drying-room connected with the laundry is altogether dismantled and useless. The locks in the female prison are not good, and the bells too feeble. The supply of prison clothing, rugs, blankets, and bedding, is sufficient, but sheets are much required. In one class I found only one sheet on some of the beds in use; this is expressly contrary to the 12th section of the Prisons Act, which requires "that one pair of sheets should be allowed for each bed." The water-closets of the gaol were generally in good order, but one for the use of prisoners in the workshops was in a very bad state, and should be put in decent order. The cells used for separation are not lighted by gas, as suggested by the Select Committee of the House of Commons, who recommend "*that no prisoner, except as a punishment, be left in darkness more than a maximum time required for rest, viz., eight hours.*" The Governor or his deputy attends lock-up regularly, and at night a guard patrols, whose vigilance is tested by an excellent detecter clock.

The punishments in this gaol are very numerous, six were inflicted by magistrates, the remainder by the sole authority of the Governor and submitted for approval to the Board at its meetings.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection*, 1862.	M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . .	30	11	Punishment Cells, . .	53	62
Other Punishments, .	9	–	Other Punishments, . .	1	2

No prisoner was sentenced to solitary confinement during the year.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

On Tread-wheel—pumping water, ... 10 males.
Washing in Laundry, ... 2 females.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Cooking, . . .	2	Cleaning, . .	2
Carpentering, . .	1	Oakum-picking, . .	6
Cleaning, . . .	1	Unemployed, . .	4
Labouring, . . .	1	At Punitive Labour, .	2
Matmaking, . .	5		
Oakum-picking, . .	6	Total, . .	14
Plastering corridor, .	1		
Smith's-work, . .	2		
Stone-breaking, . .	6		
Unemployed, . .	7		
Total, . . .	32		

Including Punitive Labour.

On the day of my visit, a pauper debtor and a prisoner under sentence for assault (smiths) were employed in the forge of the prison. I found also a prisoner, a carpenter, at work at his trade; but no prisoner is taught a trade in this prison unless matmaking, even those under sentence of two years' imprisonment. This I consider a mistake, as matmaking is found to be perfectly useless as a means of a livelihood after discharge. Although there is a tailor and a shoemaker warder in the prison, both tailor's and shoemaker's shops were empty at the time of my visit, as no prisoner of either trade happened to be an inmate of the gaol. The female prisoners were, on the day of my visit, employed picking oakum, except two engaged in prison duties, and one debtor.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years:—

1859, . £15 1*s.* 8*d.* | 1860, . £8 16*s.* 8½*d.* | 1861, . 9*s.* 2*d.*

Schools.

School-hours.—Males, two hours and a-half, from 5 to 7½, p.m. Females, two hours, from 12, noon, to 2 p.m.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year, .	157	–
Average number attending daily, ...	14¾	–

Although the school-teacher has not been regularly trained in any public educational establishment, he is apparently quite competent and qualified to discharge the duties of his office. The new school-room is capacious, and furnished with maps, a matter too often neglected in prison schools, where sufficient attention is seldom given to cultivate the minds of prisoners.

Dietary and Contracts.

Sentenced to more than one calendar month.—Breakfast.—First Class (Males)—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Second Class (Females)—3½ oz. oatmeal and 3½ oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Third Class (Males and Females)—2½ oz. oatmeal and 2½ oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. The meal is made into stirabout.

Dinner.—First Class (Males)—14 oz. wholemeal bread and 1 pint of new milk five days, and 2 oz. oatmeal in gruel two days each week. Second Class (Females)—12 oz. wholemeal bread and ¾ pint of new milk five days, and 2 oz. oatmeal in gruel two days each week. Third Class (Males and Females)—8 oz. wholemeal bread and 2 oz. oatmeal gruel, and 4 oz. bread for supper.

Sentenced to one calendar month and under.—Same as above, *except* that they *always* get gruel for dinner; *i.e.* 2 oz. oatmeal gruel.

Contracts.—New milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 4*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

I have nowhere found the Chaplains take more trouble in inspecting the provisions than here. I tasted the food which was supplied on the day of my visit. It was good; but the prisoners generally complain of the milk, and with reason, as far as I can ascertain. The Chaplains state that when received in the morning it tastes sufficiently good, and they do not feel justified in rejecting it; but before the prisoners' dinner hour, at two o'clock, it sometimes has quite changed, and is evidently adulterated. The price, $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ per gallon, is as much as is paid in some other establishments where a genuine article is supplied; but in Longford, contracts for the gaol are, I am informed, entered into by the cess-payers at road sessions; and, as the Board of Superintendence do not select contractors, they are independent of the Board and indifferent about pleasing them. Besides, contractors will not generally come forward at road sessions as fees have to be paid, consequently milk is the only article supplied by contract to this gaol. I would suggest that in future the practice which is found to work well in other counties be adopted here, and a bulk sum presented at each Assizes for the maintenance of the gaol. The Board can then enter into contracts, and make the necessary arrangements for the management until the next assizes. I believe this arrangement will be found economical and beneficial to the public service.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 2·8442*d.* | 1860, . 3·1178*d.* | 1861, . 3·7168*d.* | 1862, . 3·369*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary of each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 2·51568*d.* | 1860, . 3·04019*d.* | 1861, . 3·70*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The various registries and journals of discipline and finance connected with the different departments of the prison, are well and neatly kept, the accounts regularly posted, and with clearness and precision. The books and journals are duly submitted to the Board at their meetings and signed by the Chairman.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1859, . £1,220 11*s.* 4*d.* | 1860, . £1,227 10*s.* | 1861, . £1,564 18*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}d.$

Average cost of each prisoner for the year :—

1860, . £44 4*s.* 4*d.* | 1861, . £55 3*s.* $6\frac{1}{2}d.$

Sums repaid by Government for maintenance of prisoners:—

1859, . £42 17*s.* $6\frac{3}{4}d.$ | 1860, . £44 4*s.* 4*d.* | 1861, . £55 3*s.* 6*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Captain Walker, Local Inspector, . . .	75	0	0
Rev. Robert James Card, A.M., Protestant Chaplain, .	36	18	6
Rev. Samuel M'Cutcheon, Presbyterian Chaplain, .	36	18	6
Rev. James Reynolds, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	36	18	6
Henry Edgeworth, esq., Surgeon, Co. Infirmary, .		—	
Arthur Rawlins, esq., Governor, ...	150	0	0
Chas. H. Hyde, esq., Apothecary, . . .	40	0	0
Henry Robinson, Deputy Governor and Clerk, . .	50	0	0
Elizabeth Robinson, Matron,	40	0	0
Robt. M'Nally, Gate-Keeper,	35	0	0
John Mulligan, Turnkey and Carpenter, . .	30	0	0
William Addy, Turnkey and Tailor, . . .	30	0	0
Henry Armstrong, Turnkey and Superintendent of Tread-wheel, . .	30	0	0
John R. Gee, Turnkey and Schoolmaster, . .	30	0	0
John Montgomery, Turnkey and Superintendent of Hospital, . .	30	0	0
Anna Maria Phyfe, Female Turnkey, ...	24	0	0

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

Since last inspection many changes have taken place in this prison. Mr. Arthur Rawlins has been appointed Governor in the place of Mr. Morrow, resigned. The new Governor, Mr. Rawlins, filled an important office under me when in the convict service, and I found him a good officer, attentive to his duties, and zealous in the public service. Mrs. Wilson, the matron of the prison, has been superannuated, and Elizabeth Robinson, late assistant-matron in Naas Gaol, has been appointed in her place. Henry Armstrong has been appointed schoolmaster, and J. R. Gee and John Montgomery have been appointed turnkeys.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	343	197
Surgeon, &c.,	285	234
Protestant Chaplain,	211	154
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	204	155
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	190	140
Apothecary,	240	184

It will be seen by the above returns how attentive the superior officers in this gaol have been to their duties, their visits far exceeding the number required by law. None of the officers receive rations; but the turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms. The superior officers receive their salaries at Assizes; the others monthly.

Hospitals.

The sick in hospital are now located, each under the same roof as other prisoners of the same sex, an arrangement which I consider satisfactory, as being economical, preventing abuses, and insuring the safe custody of the prisoners. Both hospitals were unoccupied at the time of my visit. The hospital for females consists of one ward with three beds, with water-closet, but no bath, which should be provided. The male hospital is composed of two wards, with water-closets off. Three cases of fever and one of measles occurred in the prison during the past year, but its sanitary condition at the time of my visit was very satisfactory.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in hospital,	28	12	16
Number of days in hospital,	583	141	530
Deaths,	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£20	£20	£20

Board of Superintendence.

George Evers, esq., J.P.
Michael Quinn, esq.
Henry Dopping, esq., J.P.
George Lefroy, esq.
Major Hepenstal, J.P., D.L.
Hen. Crawford, esq., J.P.
Hon. Major W. Forbes, J.P.
Major Blackall, J.P., D.L.
John E. Thompson, esq.
Lieut.-Col. Musters, J.P., D.L.
James W. Bond, esq., J.P.
Alex. C. Kingston, esq.

The Board meets monthly, when all liabilities are discharged—the larger sums by drafts, payable to each creditor by name; smaller items are included in one cheque, in favour of the Local Inspector, who pays the bills and produces receipts at next meeting.

There are no bridewells in the county. All prisoners are committed direct to the county gaol.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

North District.

County of Louth Gaol.

County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk.—Visited the 17th of November, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Larceny,	2	–	2	–	–	–
„ Misdemeanors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	3	2	5	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	5	1	6	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	5	6	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Gross Total,	21	13	34	–	–	–

Offences, &c., of Juveniles classified at the time of Inspection.

16 years and above 10—Other offences—Larceny, 1 Female.

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 31 | 1860, . 36 | 1861, . 31 | Day of Inspection, 34.

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection*, 1862.	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	9	–	Committals—Debtors,	16	1
Criminals,	154	76	Criminals,	158	82
Vagrants,	–	1	Vagrants,	3	6
Drunkards,	63	114	Drunkards,	35	63
Lunatics,	9	10	Lunatics,	10	4
Total,	235	201	Total,	222	156

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages—continued.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once, .	6	8
Twice, . . .	2	8
Thrice, . . .	2	1
Four times and more,	2	11
Total, . .	12	28
Average daily number in custody, . . .	$18\frac{262}{365}$	$12\frac{43}{365}$
Highest number at any one time, . . .	45	
Lowest ditto, .	19	
Highest number of Males at any one time, . .	30	
Do. of Females,	20	
Lowest number of Males at any one time, . .	11	
Do. of Females,	5	

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once, .	8	10
Twice, . . .	4	4
Thrice, . . .	–	4
Four times and more,	–	8
Total, . .	12	26
Average daily number in custody, . . .	$19\frac{171}{321}$	$15\frac{193}{321}$
Highest number at any one time, . . .	49	
Lowest ditto, .	24	
Highest number of Males at any one time, .	32	
Do. of Females,	25	
Lowest number of Males at any one time, .	14	
Do. of Females,	3	

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years :—
52 males and 23 females, on 17th January, 1855.

The preceding tables do not show a large amount of crime in the county Louth. On the day of my inspection 21 males and 13 females were inmates of this gaol, including debtors, lunatics, drunkards, and all classes of offenders. The bridewell at Ardee, the only one in Louth, was, on the day of my visit, unoccupied, so that the above numbers comprise all persons then under committals within the county.

Amongst the males in custody, several were young, three but 18 years of age; one of the latter was under a sentence of eight months' imprisonment for cattle stealing, and two for larceny. The great majority of the females were prostitutes and drunkards, committed by the borough magistrates under the Towns Improvement Act, and sentenced to from one to three months' imprisonment; five of these then in custody had already within the present year spent an aggregate of 801 days in this gaol during their frequent re-committals; and one had been an inmate two out of every three days since the 1st of January last. An old woman, half-witted, has upwards of fifty times suffered imprisonment for drunkenness in this gaol. She was, when I visited the gaol, under a sentence of three months for that offence, and was at the time wailing and crying in her cell; this, I was informed, is her constant habit; but although the noise disturbs the quiet of the prison, the Governor feels an unwillingness to punish a creature so little accountable for her actions. This class of prisoners are not deterred by prison punishments; they will not restrain their passions, and hence are quite incorrigible. The long sentences for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and the constant re-committals, have increased the daily average number in custody, which was 18 males and 12 females in 1861, and 19 males and 15 females in 1862, notwithstanding which at one time within the present year there were but three females in the gaol.

Juveniles.

I found a little girl of twelve years of age confined in one of the cells, under a conviction for larceny. This was her first offence, and the Governor carefully kept her separate from adult prisoners. Seventeen juveniles were committed to the gaol in 1860; eleven in 1861; and sixteen during

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

the present year. Of those sentenced in 1861, none were for long periods; all belonged to the district in which the gaol is situated. Only one could read and write; eight out of the eleven had both parents living; one was under ten years of age; and one male was sent to a reformatory.

Lunatics.

Three male lunatics were in custody, under the care of a prisoner, on the day of my visit. They were confined in a double cell, the least objectionable spot where they could be placed; but in proportion as the separate system is in force, the gaol necessarily becomes more unsuited for these irresponsible beings, who, under such circumstances, sometimes commit suicide, or take the life of other lunatics confined with them, even in the best regulated lunatic asylums; and I perceive by the Medical Officer's Journal of this prison, which is most carefully kept, that in February last one lunatic attempted suicide in her cell, and in March a lunatic nearly lost his right eye while fighting with the rest. I found in custody one insane prisoner, I. S., committed criminally, a native of, and lately sergeant in the militia of, the county Monaghan, a man of steady habits (as I am informed by his captain); but in consequence of his failing intellect, having been discharged from the force, he wandered to Dundalk, and was committed here as disorderly by the borough magistrates for one month, at the end of which time, on the 3rd of last November, he was discharged from the gaol, but in a few hours afterwards re-committed for three months for disorderly conduct in the streets; he then became so violent that he had to be confined in a strait waistcoat; within a short time his hands became much ulcerated from his struggles to free himself, and his front teeth were forced out of their sockets in his endeavours to bite off the bandages which restrained his hands. The Medical Officer wrote to the Prisons Office for advice how to act. I visited the prison, and as soon as the legal forms were complied with, a warrant was issued by the Lord Lieutenant for his removal to the asylum of the district, and all arrangements were made for his reception, but before he could be removed, the unfortunate man was dead. I mention this case to show the necessity of legislation on the subject, at the same time that I exonerate from all blame the authorities of the gaol, who, I believe, bestowed all the care on the case which it was in their power to give.

While this report was being printed, P. O'B., an insane prisoner, committed suicide by hanging himself in the Bridewell at Ardee. Thus, another is added to the victims of a defective legislation.

Hitherto the ordinary diet given to lunatics in this gaol was the same as to other poor prisoners, viz., stirabout and half a pint of milk for breakfast, and bread and a pint of milk for dinner; no supper (with, however, the privilege of being supplied with other food by their friends, if they had any). As, however, I consider it very desirable that more nutritious food should be provided for lunatics—persons whose disease, according to the highest authorities on the subject, is, most frequently, in the poorer classes, the result of half starvation and privations, perhaps during successive generations—"the body becoming deteriorated, the manifestations of the mind fail with the other functions"—I urged the Medical Officer to exercise the ample discretionary powers vested in him, and to order, in all such cases, a generous diet, including meat at least twice in the week, in order to sustain their failing systems.

The apartments for master debtors are very good, but badly situated at the entrance to the prison. I highly approve of the suggestion of the Governor to alter the doors to these apartments, and so confine the debtors

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

within their proper quarters. I found two in custody: one has been in the gaol for nearly two years, confined for a debt of £15 3*s.* 2*d.*; the other is under remand for eighteen months, by order of the Court; he, notwithstanding, enjoys the same privileges as other master debtors, while the pauper debtors, against whom no imputation has been cast, must, as the law now exists, be occupants of the cells in the criminal prison, and be subject to strict separation, and the privations in force in it.

No returned convict was in custody on the day of my visit, but one female and two males had been sentenced to penal servitude during 1861. No escape was attempted in either the late or the present year.

I found the prison in a very creditable state of order and discipline, and the prisoners appear to be kindly treated by the Governor, who is an active and experienced officer. He has been in charge of this prison since 1842, and under his superintendence the different improvements have been made, which make this gaol well suited for criminal prisoners. The Governor himself attends lock-up; and there is, in the central hall of the prison, a good detecter clock, which tells the vigilance of the watch in the interior of the prison. The guard is changed twice during the night, at ten and at two o'clock; no patrol is considered necessary round the exterior of the gaol.

Accommodation.

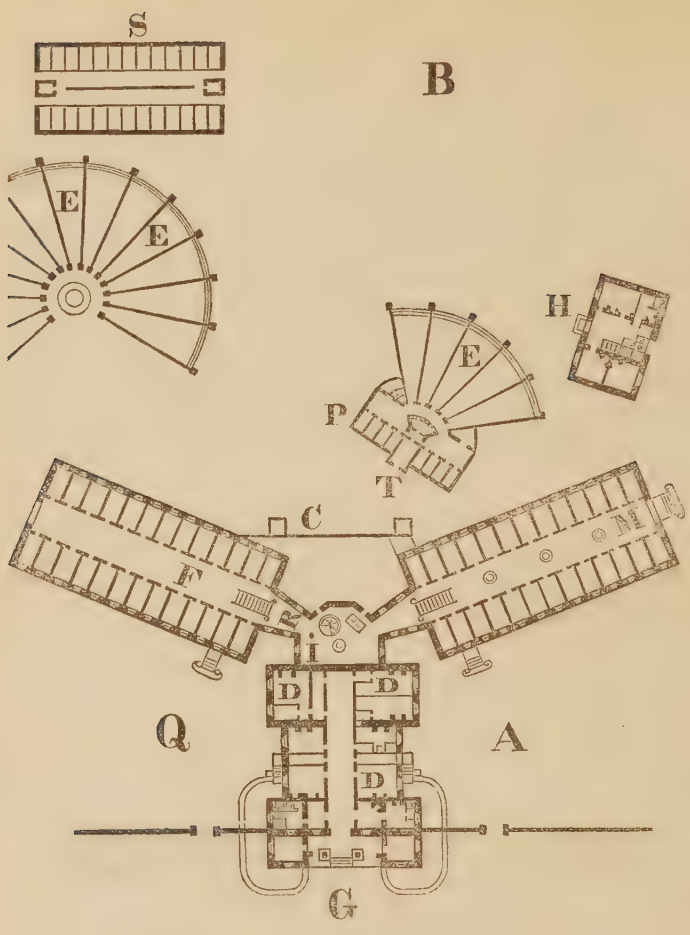
	M.	F.
Wards,	3	1
Yards, on separate system,	18 for all.	
Day Rooms, for Pauper Debtors; also used for Lunatics,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	2	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	83	21
Single Cells of larger size,	2	1
Rooms for Master and Mistress Debtors,	2	1
Hospital Rooms,	4	1
Chapels, on separate system,	one.	
School Rooms—Stalls in Chapel used for this purpose.		
Workshops—Cells are used generally,	2	–
Worksheds,	24	–
Kitchens,	one.	
Store Rooms,	4	1
Laundries,	one.	
Drying Rooms, not fitted up,	one.	
Lavatories—There is a basin in each cell at water-pipe, for washing.		
Baths,	1	1
Privies,	eight.	
Water-closets,	seven.	
Do. in cells,	107	
Reception Rooms,	4	6
Pumps and Wells—Two pumps connected with cranks, and one single-hand pump; two wells connected.		

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Pairs Blankets,	43	73	Shirts,	17	52	Caps,	13	29
Pairs Sheets,	43	99	Jackets,	17	53	Shifts,	13	47
Rugs,	43	77	Trowsers,	17	71	Gowns or Jackets,	13	35
Hammocks or Cots,	108	–	Caps,	17	38	Petticoats,	26	40
Bed-ticks,	43	75	Socks or Stockings,	17	14	Stockings,	13	27
			Pairs Shoes,	17	22	Shoes,	13	12

NORTH DISTRICT.
County of Louth Gaol.

Dundalk Gaol.



G entrance to offices; D D debtors' prison; A garden where the debtors take exercise; I inspection hall; F female prison; M male prison; C large coal stores, capable of holding 60 tons, which can often be procured in Dundalk at a cheap rate when taken in large quantities; P pump, worked by a crank and prison labour; T tank, placed on a tower whence the prison is plentifully supplied with water; E E E exercising yards for prisoners; H hospital; S stone-breakers' sheds; B backgate and depôt for stones; Q quarry. The Governor's house, chapel, and schoolroom, are placed over the building G D D; and the kitchen and offices, punishment cells, &c., underneath.

I have subjoined the above plan of Dundalk Gaol to this report because I consider it in many respects an excellent prison, built on an economical model, except the front building G, which is defective and unnecessarily costly. As other counties have under consideration to build new gaols, I believe it desirable to have models of the most approved prisons on record with the defects pointed out, that they may be avoided in future. The radical fault in this prison is one which I consider should be at once remedied. The male and female prisons radiate from a common central hall without any separation; and although, under the present management of this prison, I am satisfied that no abuses exist in it, still they might at any moment arise, and it is wrong that male officers should have

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

access to the interior of the female prison at night, or, indeed, at any time, without being accompanied by a matron. I would, therefore, suggest to the Board of Superintendence the propriety of putting up a permanent separation between the male and female prisons, which might be done at a trifling cost, by a railing placed at the entrance to the female prison, marked R on the plan. A bell leading to the apartment of the matron might be within reach of the guard in the central hall, and without himself having access to the interior of the female prison, he might ring it, should any female prisoner become ill, or any necessity arise which would require the presence of the matron in the prison during the night.

I found the prison buildings on my inspection generally in good repair, clean, and orderly; some of the basins and water-closets in the cells leak, and were under repair at the time of my visit; some of the outer walls also being built of slate, admit the damp, a defect which it is difficult to remedy. The hospital is likewise very damp from the same cause. It is, however, little used, and I do not consider that a separate hospital building is required in a small gaol such as this. The hospital should adjoin the main building; and all the prisoners should be under the same lock at night.

This gaol, placed on a healthful and commanding site, just outside Dundalk, and close to the railway station, is well suited for the circumstances of the county, is secure, well ventilated, and with all the appliances required for a separate prison. The sewerage is effective; and the stock of bedding, sheets, rugs, and prison clothing good and sufficient, but some of the blankets are thin and worn; there are, however, sufficient in store to replace those in use. There is no drying-room, which is much required; and the punishment cells should be improved. They are, however, little used, as will be seen by the annexed return; at the same time, discipline is enforced by other means.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	1	–
Other Punishments,	–	–
Total,	1	–

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.	M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	3	–
Other Punishments,	1	–
Total,	4	–

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.	
Breaking and removing stones from quarry; also at pumping water by crank machinery,	8
Cooking, and attending furnaces and distributing coals,	1
Total,	9

FEMALES.	
In laundry, washing for prison, scouring and cleaning floors, &c.	3
Total,	3

Industrial Labour.

MALES.	
Making cocoa mats,	2
Tailor and carpenter,	2
Cleaning prison,	1
Minding lunatics,	1
Unemployed—	
Master Debtors,	2
Untried, on his own diet,	1
Lunatics,	3
Total,	12
Total, punitive labour,	9
Total confined,	21

FEMALES.	
Making and repairing prison clothes, and knitting,	3
Cleaning prison,	1
Picking rope,	6
Total,	10
Total, punitive labour,	3
Total confined,	13

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

There is a good quarry on the prison grounds, opened since 1854, where much remunerative employment is given to the prisoners. The stones are disposed of when broken at 1*s.* 8*d.* per ton. A railway passes from the sheds to the depôt, where the stones are weighed in the break. Some of the prisoners were engaged in industrial works on the day of my visit; and there is no useless waste of human labour in this prison.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years :—

1859, . £23 5*s.* 8*d.* | 1860, . £39 17*s.* 3*d.* | 1861, . £31 9*s.* 3*d.*

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	46	18
Average number attending daily, ...	8	2

School-hours.—Males—From 11 o'clock, a.m., to 2 o'clock, p.m. Females—From 10 to 11 o'clock, a.m.

The males are instructed by a schoolmaster, and the females by a matron, but the attendance is small, and the school is not inspected by the Board of Education. All the proper forms and books are kept.

Dietary and Contracts.

First Class.—Males—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

Second Class.—Females—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Third Class.—Males and Females under 15 years of age—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

The stirabout for first and second class is half Indian and half oatmeal.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 2¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per stone, 5*s.*; new milk, per quart, 2½*d.*; buttermilk, per quart, 1*d.*; salt, per cwt., 4*s.*; coals, per ton, 14*s.* 9*d.*; straw, oaten, per cwt., 3*s.* 3*d.*; candles, per lb., 7*d.*; soap, yellow, per cwt., £2 1*s.*

I questioned the prisoners on the day of my visit, and there was no complaint of the food, except by one lunatic and one criminal prisoner, who complained that the gaol allowance was not sufficient. The quality of the provisions supplied on the day of my inspection was good, and the Chaplains generally report favourably of it.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1859.	1860.	1861.	Day of Inspection.
Males, . $4\frac{1}{16}d.$	Males, . $4\frac{1}{4}d.$	Males, . $4\frac{3}{4}d.$	Males, . $4\frac{39}{224}d.$
Females, . $3\frac{5}{16}d.$	Females, . $3\frac{3}{8}d.$	Females, . $4\frac{5}{16}d.$	Females, . $4\frac{237}{896}d.$

Net average daily cost of dietary of each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 3·44*d.* | 1860, . 3·67*d.* | 1861, . 4·14*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts appear to be kept with praiseworthy neatness and accuracy. The various registries, journals, and forms required by the Court of Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use; and Mr. Shekleton, the Secretary to the Board of Superintendence, devotes much care and attention to the subject.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1859, . £1,510 | 1860, . £1,240 1*s.* 9*d.* | 1861, . £1,300 16*s.* 3*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner :—

1860, . £32 8*s.* 2½*d.* | 1861, . £39 10*s.* 8½*d.*

Sums repaid by Government towards maintenance of prisoners :—

1860, . £83 7*s.* 5*d.* | 1861, . £93 19*s.* 11*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

NON-RESIDENT.

E. H. Croker, Esq., Local Inspector, £75
Rev. Marcus Rainsford, Protestant Chaplain, . . . £36 18*s.* 6*d.*
Rev. Robert Black, Presbyterian Chaplain, . . . £36 18*s.* 6*d.*
Rev. John Landy, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . £36 18*s.* 6*d.*
E. G. Brunker, esq., Surgeon. –
Mr. Francis Scott, Apothecary, . £20
Mr. Alexander Shekleton, Secretary to the Board of Superintendence, £25

RESIDENT.

Mr. Frs. Lamb, Governor, £176 15*s.* 6*d.*
William Purcell, Chief Warder, . £45
Richard Ruth, Gate Warder, . 35
George Brereton, Sub-Warder, . 35
John Hutcheson, do. . . 35
John Dalzell, do. . . 35
Thomas Leeson, do. . . 35
Thomas Andrews, Schoolmaster, . 35
Harriot Hughes, Matron, . . 35
Elizabeth Clarke, Assistant Matron, 25

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector, ...	217	142
Surgeon, &c., ...	294	251
Protestant Chaplain, including substitute,	150	145
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, including substitute, ...	151	145
Roman Catholic Chaplain, including substitute, ...	172	155

All officers resident within the prison are supplied with fuel and gas-light. Male turnkeys receive uniform, and the matron and her assistant clothing. No other allowances are given.

Since last inspection, the Roman Catholic Chaplain, Chief Warder, Matron, Schoolmaster, and one Sub-Warder, resigned. (The Chief Warder in consequence of being appointed Bridewell Keeper at Ardee.) The vacancies thus caused have been filled by the Board of Superintendence.

At the time of my inspection of Cavan Gaol in May last, one of the turnkeys of that prison was under suspension for repeated intoxication, and I expressed an opinion that he ought not to continue an officer of the gaol. I subsequently ascertained that he had resigned. On my visit to Dundalk Gaol in November, I was informed that the person referred to had been elected chief warder of that prison on the faith of the following certificate, signed by the Chairman of the Board of Superintendence of Cavan Gaol, and dated 7th July, 1862 :—

"We certify that —— served for the last seven years as turnkey of this prison, during which time he discharged his duties faithfully, honestly, and to the satisfaction of the Board, the Governor, and the Local Inspector."

Within a very short period this person's intemperate habits caused his removal from Dundalk Gaol, and another officer now occupies the situation.

Hospitals.

Number in hospital, total number of days, and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in hospital, . .	1	–	–
Number of days, . .	–	39	–
Number of deaths, . .	1	–	–
Cost of medicine, . .	£6 13*s.* 5*d.*	£7 0*s.* 6*d.*	£8 13*s.* 3*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

The hospital buildings, H on the plan, are detached, and seldom used; the female hospital has not been occupied during the last two years. They are very damp.

Board of Superintendence.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Roden, J.P.	Sir J. S. Robinson, bt., J.P.	Edw. Tipping, esq., J.P.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Clermont, J.P.	Lieut.-Colonel J. C. W. Fortescue, J.P.	John G. Cottington, esq.
The Hon. Augustus Geo. F. Jocelyn, J.P.	Frederick J. Foster, esq., J.P.	Patrick Wynne, esq., J.P.
	John Murphy, esq., J.P.	Thomas Coleman, esq.
		Michl. Kelly, esq., J.P.

The Board meets regularly once each month for ordinary, quarterly, or special business, but should circumstances require it, there are extra meetings.

The funds for defraying the prison expenditure are placed in the Bank of Ireland, to the separate account of the Board of Superintendence half-yearly. All payments are made by drafts to the parties entitled to receive same.

Intern officers (except the Governor), are paid monthly, the Ardee Bridewell Keeper quarterly, and the extern officers and Governor half-yearly.

Small accounts are examined at the monthly meetings and then paid, but the usual contracts for supplies extend over the half-year, at the termination of which the accounts, having been previously audited and certified by the proper officers, are discharged.

All accounts of receipts and expenditure are balanced monthly, and an abstract of same, with the Bank Book, laid before the Board, and examined by them.

STATE OF ARDEE BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	88	26
Of whom were Drunkards,	53	7
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	24	5
Of whom were Drunkards,	9	4

Petty Sessions,	Every second Wednesday.
Transmittals,	Apparently regular.
Committals,	Ditto.
Registry,	In consequence of the dismissal of the Bridewell Keeper, the books were not in the Bridewell at the time of my visit.
Repairs,	The Keeper's house requires repair.
Security,	Sufficient.
Accommodation,	3 cells and day room for males; 2 cells and day room for females.
Bedding and Furniture,	Sufficient.
Water,	A pump on premises.
Sewerage,	Out of order.
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness,	Good.
Cost of Dietary per head, per day,	Males, 4*d.*; females, 3½*d.*
Salary of Keeper,	£50.
	No prisoner in custody; visited 8th May, 1862.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA GAOL, AT DROGHEDA.—VISITED THE 28TH OF NOVEMBER, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	–	4	1	–	1
Deserters,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Gross Total,	15	5	20	–	1	1

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1859,	3	5	8	1861,	5	9	14
1860,	6	14	20	Day of Inspection,	15	5	20

Committals during 1860, 1861, *and from* 1*st January to day of inspection.*

Denomination of Offence.	1860.		1861.		1862.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder and Infanticide,	–	–	–	2	1	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	–	1	1	–
Rape,	1	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary,	1	–	4	2	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Conspiracy and Soliciting to Commit Arson,	–	–	–	2	–	–
Inciting to Commit Felony,	1	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering Base Coin,	1	1	–	–	1	1
Waylaying and Assault,	–	–	–	–	5	–
Violent Assault,	3	–	1	–	2	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Committals during 1860, 1861, *and from* 1*st January to day of inspection*— continued.

Denomination of Offence.	1860.		1861.		1862.	
	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
Common Assault,	4	3	7	3	13	5
Assaulting Police,	4	–	3	–	2	–
Criminal Lunatics,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	5	3	1	2	–	2
Discharging Firearms and Wounding,	–	–		–	1	–
Deserters and Courts Martial,	6	–	6	–	17	–
Larceny,	11	8	4	5	6	5
Attempt to Commit Suicide,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Disorderly Conduct, Riot, Using Threats, Loitering on the public streets, as idle Prostitutes at prohibited hours, &c.,	15	57	11	49	17	69
Further Examination touching Robbery, Arson, Infanticide, Larceny, Assault, Deserters, and Game Laws, &c.,	15	16	20	13	35	18
Vagrants,	1	3	2	3	4	7
Drunkards,	75	41	89	47	73	45
Debtors,	8	–	7	–	15	–
Total,	151	132	155	129	195	153

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1861.	M.	F.	*From* 1*st January to day of Inspection*, 1862.	M.	F.
Committals—			Committals—		
Debtors,	7	–	Debtors,	15	–
Criminals,	56	77	Criminals,	103	99
Vagrants,	2	3	Vagrants,	4	7
Drunkards,	89	47	Drunkards,	73	45
Lunatics,	1	2	Lunatics,	–	2
	155	129	Total,	195	153
Re-committals—			Re-committals—		
Once,	15	9	Once,	14	13
Twice,	4	6	Twice,	2	3
Thrice,	2	4	Thrice,	–	4
Four times and more,	1	4	Four times and more,	1	8
Total,	22	23	Total,	17	28
Average daily number in custody,	5·06	8·54	Average daily number in custody,	8·14	9·6
Average daily number in Hospital,	·192	·044	Average daily number in Hospital,	·98	·53
Highest No. at any one time,	26		Highest No. at any one time,	35	
Lowest ditto,	5		Lowest ditto,	8	
Highest No. of males at any one time,	11		Highest No. of males at any one time,	22	
Do. of females,	17		Lowest ditto,	2	
Lowest No. of males at any one time,	2		Highest No. of females at any one time,	17	
Do. of females,	1		Lowest ditto,	4	

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years :—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1855, July 10,	45	1859, October 16,	17
1856, February 2,	36	1860, June 24,	27
1857, January 18,	27	1861, March 30,	26
1858, September 12,	25	1862, June 25,	35

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

I found fifteen males and five females in custody, including two debtors, three deserters, three prostitutes, and one lunatic committed as dangerous, and another who, having been left at large, perpetrated a frightful murder, and attempted suicide, in which he nearly succeeded. Of the males, seven were under sentence: one, a returned convict, for assaulting the police; a deserter, a boy of eighteen for an attempt at burglary, and four trifling cases of larceny. Five males were waiting for trial—a man committed for manslaughter in a drunken row, two deserters, and two others for passing base coin and embezzlement. The only females in the gaol were the wife of the man committed for passing base coin, three prostitutes, and a lunatic girl who has been in custody since March, 1862.

I have enumerated these particulars because I feel that although the number of committals has increased, and the daily average number of persons in custody in 1862 has been greater than last year, the amount of crime in the district is inconsiderable. Several of the more serious criminals are strangers; and although the district belonging to the gaol is small, containing a population of but 18,094 inhabitants, Drogheda is a seaport, with a considerable trade. I find, also, that the female committals are confined almost exclusively to prostitutes, who are constantly recurrent to the gaol. Out of those committed during the present year, one had been previously in custody ninety-two times, three upwards of sixty times each, and the rest from twenty-eight to forty-nine times.

Juveniles.

Seven boys and two girls were committed to this gaol in 1861—all but two, strangers to the district, and only one could read and write. Two (boys) were sent to a reformatory. During the first eleven months of 1862 but four juveniles were committed.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	1	2	School Rooms—seats in Chapel.		
Yards,	3	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Store Room,	1	–
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	12	24	Laundry,	–	1
			Drying Rooms—Laundry used.		
			Lavatories,	1	2
Single Cells of larger size,	–	1	Baths,	1	2
Sleeping Rooms,	2	–	Privies,	2	2
Number of Beds in such rooms,	3	–	Water-closets,	2	2
			Fumigating Rooms,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	1	1	Reception Room,	2	2
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps and Wells,	1	1

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Pairs Blankets,	26	11	Shirts,	14	16	Shifts,	5	14
Pairs Sheets,	26	22	Jackets,	7	9	Gowns,	4	23
Rugs,	26	14	Trowsers,	7	21	Petticoats,	4	16
Hammocks or Cots,	37	–	Caps,	7	9	Stockings,	4	14
Bed-ticks,	26	11	Socks or Stockings,	10	12	Shoes,	4	6
			Pairs Shoes,	10	–			

Several additions and some alterations will be required to adapt the buildings belonging to this gaol for carrying out effectively the most improved system of prison discipline. There are but ten cells for prisoners in

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

the top range of the new prison; these are occupied by females. And the chapel, which is also used for a school, is on the same range and adjoining, which is objectionable, as male prisoners pass daily to it, both for school and chapel. The lower range contains twelve cells, occupied by males; the middle, fifteen, which latter are used for both sexes when the upper and lower ranges are full; this is likewise objectionable. The old building has not sufficient accommodation, and the tank placed on its roof does not command the top range of cells. All these defects might be remedied by raising that building another story: the tank on the roof would then be of sufficient height to supply every part of the gaol; and if the chapel were removed to it, the entire upper range of the new prison would afford sufficient accommodation for all females likely to be committed to this gaol, and the stairs leading from the male to the female prison might be removed.

I regret that I could not procure a plan of the gaol, as having it would facilitate the decision on the alterations, which should be made with care and judgment.

The room in which the washing is now carried on is quite unsuited for the purpose, and a proper laundry and drying room, with laundry yard attached, should be built. Washing is a most useful and profitable employment for female prisoners, as by it they can earn their bread honestly after discharge.

My colleague, in his Report for 1861, has made some useful suggestions which ought to be adopted; amongst others, a door should be opened for male prisoners to pass direct to their exercising ground; and, above all, gas should be introduced into the prison. On this subject a Select Committee of the House of Commons passed a resolution—"*That no prisoner in separation should be left in darkness for more than a maximum time required for rest, viz., eight hours.*"

I found, on my inspection, this gaol very clean, well kept, and in a creditable state of order and discipline, the ventilation sufficient, and the prison generally dry, but the traces of damp on the walls between the new and old work, observed by my colleague when he inspected the gaol twelve months since, are still apparent. The sewerage is good, and is flushed from the tank at the top of the building, which is supplied by a crank pump, from which an ample supply of water can be obtained. The stock of bedding and prison clothing is small, and some of the blankets, especially those in the cells for females, are thin and worn. The lock-up is attended by the Governor, but there is no night patrol, and the Matron, the only female officer in the gaol, sleeps in a building at the gate distinct from the prison.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . .	1	2	Punishment Cells, .	15	3

These were all inflicted by the authority of the Governor. The punishment book is regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
*Breaking stones, levelling yards, and pumping water, . .	6	Washing and prison duties, .	1

* Unemployed in the afternoon, on account of the day becoming wet and unfavourable for working in the yards. There are no sheds for stone-breaking.

Industrial Labour.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Carpenter,	1	Knitting,	1
*Masons,	2	Mending clothes,	1
*Attending masons,	1	Sick,	1
Cooking,	1	Lunatic,	1
Sick,	1		
Minding sick,	1		
Unemployed—Deserter,	1		
,, Pauper debtor,	1		

The male prisoners are employed as much as possible in useful works, putting up fixtures, clearing away foundations of old walls and buildings, levelling the yards, &c. The defective laundry interferes very much with the employment of the females. There has been no profit from prison labour during the last four years, but about eighty tons of broken stones are on hands.

Schools.

	M.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year,	70
Average number attending daily,	6·9

School-hours.—Males—From 12 till 2 p.m.

The Schoolmaster, who is likewise assistant turnkey, is Clerk to the Board of Superintendence, and keeps the books and accounts of the prison. He appears to be an intelligent officer. No secular education is given to the females, but the Sisters of Mercy pay much attention to the religious and moral instruction of the Roman Catholic prisoners.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. of oatmeal, 4 oz. of Indian meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. of brown bread and 1 quart of buttermilk.

Females.—Breakfast—3 oz. of oatmeal, 4 oz. of Indian meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. of brown bread and 1½ pints of buttermilk.

On two days in each week, oatmeal gruel is substituted for milk at dinner to all classes, and every day for prisoners whose sentences do not exceed one calendar month.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per lb., 1¾*d.*; bread, brown, per lb., 1½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 8*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 9*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 2*d.*; coals, per ton, purchased at quay, 12*s.* 4*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 12*s.* 6*d.*

The quality of the food supplied to the prisoners on the day of my visit was good, and no complaints were made to me by them on this or any other subject. The Chaplains regularly inspect the provisions, and report favourably of them. Hitherto the diet given to lunatics has been the same as to other prisoners, but, at my suggestion, the medical officer has arranged to order this class of prisoners meat twice in the week, and some bread for supper.

Books and Accounts.

The books and registries recommended by the Inspectors-General have been in use in this prison since the first of May, 1862; they are kept with much care and attention. The different journals, &c., the punishment-book, and pass-books are submitted to the Board at its meetings, and examined and signed by the Chairman.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1859, . £411 11*s.* 1½*d.* | 1860, . £511 10*s.* 7½*d.* | 1861, . £435.

* See note on previous page.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Average cost of each prisoner :—

1860, . . £56 12*s.* 7*d.* | 1861, . . £35 7*s.* 3*d.*

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Repaid by Government for maintenance of prisoners :—

1859, £8 19*s.* 2*d.*; 1860, £28 18*s.* 3*d.*; 1861, £28 0*s.* 5*d.*; for six months in 1862, £8 10*s.* 11*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Robert Pentland, esq., Local Inspector, ...	£10	William Tottenham, Turnkey and Weaver, ...	£20
Rev. John G. Eccles, Protestant Chaplain, ...	30	Patrick Hogan, Turnkey, . . .	20
Rev. James Macken, R. C. Chap.,	30	Richard Bourke, Schoolmaster, Assistant Turnkey, and Clerk to the Board, ...	25
Robert Pentland, Surgeon,* . .	–	Margaret Bourke, Matron, . .	15
Patrick Murtagh, Governor, .	80		

All intern officers receive food, rations, and an allowance of coals, candles, and soap; but the male turnkeys are not supplied with uniforms. There is but one female officer in the prison. Since last inspection the Governor has died, and his wife, who was Matron, resigned. Margaret Bourke, the wife of the Clerk and Schoolmaster, has succeeded her. Mr. Patrick Murtagh has been appointed Governor; he was, I am informed, for many years an active and zealous officer in the police of this town, and promises to make an efficient Governor.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector, ...	103	89
Surgeon, &c., ...	103	95
Protestant Chaplain, ...	112	97
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	144	120

It will be seen by the above that the number of visits required by law have not been paid by the officers during the past year.

Hospitals.

The sanitary condition of the prison is very satisfactory. On the day of my visit there was but one prisoner in hospital, a lunatic, who had attempted suicide.

Number in hospital, total number of days, and cost of medicine, for the last three years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in hospital, . . .	4	7	3
Number of days in hospital, .	70	61	118
Cost of medicine, . . .	£2 0*s.* 9*d.*	£2 1*s.* 1*d.*	£5 10*s.*

Board of Superintendence.

Jn. O'Neill, esq., Mayor, *Ch.*	James Mathews, esq., J.P.	Robert B. Daly, esq.
Wm. Cairnes, esq., J.P.	Patrick Mathews, esq., J.P.	Patrick J. Grey, esq.
Thomas Carty, esq., J.P.	Patrick Boylan, esq.	Henry Hamilton, esq.
John Chadwick, esq., J.P.	Patrick Casey, esq.	James Latimer, esq.

The Board meets on the first Tuesday of each month for the discharge of business, when all accounts are submitted and paid by a separate cheque to each creditor, except very small sums, which are all included in one draft payable to the Local Inspector. The receipts are produced at next meeting. All officers are paid half-yearly. A Committee of the Grand Jury audits the prison accounts at each assizes.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

* The Surgeon is paid by one presentment for his attendance at the gaol and infirmary.

COUNTY OF MAYO GAOL, AT CASTLEBAR.—VISITED THE 21ST OF JULY, 1862.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	4	5	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	–	2	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	2	2	4	–	–	–
,, Imprisonment,	18	11	29	1	1	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	31	–	31	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	5	7	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	9	7	16	1	1	2
Under Poor Law Act,	5	–	5	–	–	
Under Revenue Laws,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	1	1
Dangerous Lunatics,	3	11	14	1	–	1
Gross Total	76	44	120	4	3	7

Offences, &c., of Juveniles classified at the time of Inspection.

		M.	F.
Sixteen Years and above Ten,	Felons convicted,	3	2
	Misdemeanant convicted,	1	–
	Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	1	–
	Workhouse Offenders,	5	–

Sentences on Prisoners under Twenty Years of Age in custody on the 21st day of July, 1862.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Two years imprisonment,	1	–	1
Twelve months ,,	3	–	3
Six months ,,	3	1	4
Three months ,,	3	1	4
Two months ,,	3	–	3
One month, &c. ,,	6	1	7
Untried,	1	–	1
Total,	20	3	23

Sentences on all Prisoners in custody on Day of Inspection.

	Males.	Females.
Penal servitude.	2	2
Two years imprisonment,	6	1
Eighteen months do.	6	–
Twelve months do.	11	4
Nine months do.	3	1
Six months do.	7	4
Shorter periods,	34	16
	69	28
Untried,	1	5
Lunatics and Debtors,	6	11
Total in custody,	76	44

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 79 | 1860, . 66 | 1861, . 93 | Day of Inspection, . 120

Return showing the number of Committals to the Mayo County Prison during the years 1860, 1861, *and to the date of Inspector-General's visit,* 21*st July,* 1862.

Crimes.	1860.		1861.		1862.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder and Attempt to Murder,	4	–	2	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	4	–	3	1	1	1
Assaults and Rescue,	249	34	226	50	150	37
Injuring Animals,	6	–	–	–	3	1
Bigamy,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Cattle and Sheep Stealing,	7	1	6	1	5	–
Larceny from Person,	5	4	11	5	1	1
Larceny,	44	25	23	50	56	44
Deserting Children,	–	3	–	1	1	2
Vagrants,	7	11	4	14	4	8
Town Rules,	3	28	2	19	–	6
Deserters,	6	–	–	–	7	–
Poorhouse Offenders,	2	8	1	6	11	7
Revenue Offenders,	7	2	4	4	5	1
Leaving Service,	13	1	9	3	6	1
Lunatics,	18	26	23	22	8	11
Drunkards,	47	11	53	20	16	4
Stealing Letters, &c.,	5	1	–	1	–	–
Forgery,	1	–	1	–	1	–
Perjury,	4	–	1	1	1	–
Piracy,	7	–	3	–	–	–
Coining, &c.,	–	–	4	6	–	–
Bestiality,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Other Summary Misdemeanors,	106	44	184	38	45	25
Debtors,	10	1	11	–	12	–
Total,	555	200	571	242	335	149

Re-committals and Averages.

From 1*st January to* 31*st December,* 1861.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	10	5
Twice,	–	–
Thrice,	–	4
Total,	10	9
Average daily number in custody,	55·03	33·04
Average daily number in hospital,	2·10	3·29
Highest number at any one time,	113	
Lowest ditto,	63	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	80	
Ditto, of Females,	47	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	39	
Ditto, of Females,	19	

From 1*st Jan. to day of Inspection,* 1862.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	3	4
Twice,	–	–
Thrice,	–	–
Total,	3	4
Average daily number in custody,	76·14	37·54
Average daily number in hospital,	3·50	1·20
Highest number at any one time,	127	
Lowest ditto,	96	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	87	
Ditto, of Females,	46	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	63	
Ditto, of Females,	31	

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years :—

148, . . 18th February, 1856.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

I have introduced two additional tables into the above return, in order to show the number of persons under 20 years of age who appear to be growing up in vice within the district; and also the number of hardened offenders sentenced to long periods of imprisonment in this associated prison, whereby contamination must necessarily ensue to the young and less guilty, committed from mountain districts for breaches of the revenue and fishery laws, and other minor offences. Notwithstanding that very aggravated crimes are not so frequent in Mayo as in some other localities, there are but five gaol districts in Ireland equalling that of Castlebar in the number of committals. During the past year, the daily average number of prisoners in custody has likewise been higher than in any, except the gaols of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Clonmel, and Wexford; and also the averages have increased each year, being—males, forty-nine; females, twenty-four, in 1860: males, fifty-five; females, thirty-three, in 1861; and males, seventy-six; females, thirty-seven, in 1862.

This increase is the more remarkable in a mountainous country, not containing a great commercial centre or capital, such as Dublin, Belfast, and Cork, or extensive military stations, such as exist within the district of Clonmel Gaol. I feel it my duty to add, that gangs of professional thieves and shop-lifters, members of which, especially females, are to be found under sentences of imprisonment in various county gaols throughout the country and in the convict depots, are frequently natives of this and the adjoining counties; one of those, T. B., succeeded in corrupting a turnkey of this gaol, and would have escaped but for the vigilance of Mr. Young, the Governor, for which he received the thanks of the Board of Superintendence. T. B. is described by the Board in their letter to this office, as "apparently the head of an extensive gang of pickpockets, and several of his family, including his brother and brother-in-law, are confined in this prison." He was, at the request of the Board, removed to the separate prison at Belfast, by order of the Lord Lieutenant, under the 36th section of the 19 and 20 Vict., cap. 68.

My colleague, in his official report of Castlebar gaol, in 1861, observes:—"As in former reports, it is my unwelcome task to record the continuance of assaults as constituting the chief item of crime in this county; thus out of forty-seven males in custody, deducting debtors and lunatics, the assault cases, including that of a juvenile, fourteen years of age, amount to no less than twenty-seven!" On my inspection in July, 1862, I found thirty-four males under sentences of imprisonment for assaults, showing that the lawless state of the inhabitants of this district still continues, and is rather increasing. The authorities of the gaol are anxious to do their duty, but the appliances at their disposal are very imperfect, and my experience leads me to believe that lawless, uneducated, ill-trained men, accustomed to act from impulse, the dictates of revenge, and by an appeal to brute force, can never be successfully dealt with in an associated prison; and only in separation, under a mild but firm system of prison discipline, can their rude natures be modelled into habits of order and discipline, their intelligence developed, and taught to respect the laws.

Juveniles.

Fourteen male and eleven female juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1861; of these one only received a sentence of two months imprisonment, five of one month, and the rest for shorter periods. No juvenile was ordered to be sent to a reformatory from this county since the passing of the Act, 21 and 22 Vict., chap. 103, in 1858, up to the beginning of 1862; but during the year, some have been so sentenced. I found on my

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

inspection seven juveniles (male and female) under sixteen years of age in custody, and twenty-three prisoners under twenty; one of these was suffering a sentence of two years, and three of twelve months imprisonment.

The great majority of the juveniles committed to this gaol had both parents living, and were wholly illiterate; out of the entire number (twenty-five), but two could read and write. One little girl of eleven years of age had completed a sentence of three months imprisonment, and was under a fresh committal, waiting for trial for another offence; her mother, who is an old and hardened offender, was, as I understood, to be transmitted to Meath and Westmeath on the completion of her sentence, being charged with crimes committed in both localities. One girl was undergoing a punishment of three weeks imprisonment in strict separation previous to being sent to a reformatory, to which she had been sentenced. Some of the other juveniles were not kept sufficiently separate; but the prison was overcrowded, and is destitute of proper requirements for the purpose.

Lunatics.

As in the other gaols of Ireland, insane patients, instead of being placed in an hospital or asylum, where their disease can be properly treated, are committed here as if they were criminals. The result must necessarily be injurious. I found on looking over the Governor's journal, which is minutely and carefully kept, that on one occasion a lunatic was found insensible in his cell, and was only recovered by the use of restoratives, and the care of the medical officer, after treatment in the hospital; another had a cut head; but such cases must necessarily occur, and no diligence can prevent them in the anomalous position in which the insane are placed in a gaol. Fourteen lunatics were in custody on the day of my visit. Their cases presented all the usual features which have already been described in reports on other county gaols. One death during the past year was of a lunatic.

The diet given to lunatics in this gaol is the same as that provided for other prisoners. Animal food is very seldom given to any of the inmates belonging to this class, although the necessity for animal food for the insane is universally admitted. I am anxious that the Medical Officer should understand that he has power under the Prisons Act to order them any diet which he considers their state requires.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Workshed,	1	–
Yards,	8	3	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	7	3	Store Rooms,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	3	3	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells,	98	30	Baths,	8	3
Cells to contain three persons,	14	6	Privies,	12	5
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Water-closets,	2	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	4	Reception Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pumps and Wells,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
School Room,	–	1	Other Machines for Labour—Shot Drill for Males.		
Workshop,	1	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		*Female Clothing.*	
Pairs Blankets,	320½	Shirts,	172	Caps,	4
Pairs Sheets,	170	Jackets,	94	Shifts,	64
Rugs,	287	Trowsers,	92	Gowns,	59
Bedsteads,	234	Pairs Shoes and Clogs,	109	Petticoats,	61
Bed-ticks,	287			Pairs Shoes,	29

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

No alteration or improvement has been made in this gaol since last inspection, except that a door was opened between two classes to prevent a passage through the debtors' quarters. Several improvements are, however, contemplated, one to increase the supply of water, by boring the well-hole, and thus obtain an adequate quantity, as the amount at present available is so limited that water-carts have to be employed to furnish a sufficiency for prison use. The well-hole was, I am informed, nearly dry for two months during the summer of 1861, and in April of this year the water was very low in it. This subject is too closely connected with the sanitary state of the gaol to be neglected. The number of deaths in the prison is proportionally greater than in many other gaols, and nowhere is the supply of water and the sewerage more defective. I would, therefore, beg to suggest that the matter be no longer postponed. In a limestone district it must be eminently successful if *judiciously* and *skilfully* done. Imperfect sewerage requiring the use of movable soil boxes should never exist in a public institution. A presentment of £94 has, I understand, been made at last Assizes for repairs, which will, I trust, go far towards the completion of the most necessary requirements for the sanitary state of the gaol.

I found the prison, on my inspection, very clean, orderly, and secure, the buildings generally in a good state, but some repairs were required in the roof of the hospital and elsewhere. Ventilation has been improved by zinc ventilators having been introduced into each of the cells. The stock of prison clothing, bedding, rugs, and blankets, was sufficient, but a few of the latter were worn and in holes. Some sheets and shoes for the females are required. An alteration should be made in the sittings of the chapel, so that prisoners of different sexes should not see each other. A laundry, drying-room, baths, and some other requirements mentioned by my colleague in his last report, are still wanting, and the imperfect classification already alluded to makes this prison very defective.

The Governor attends lock-up, and a guard patrols during the night. Its vigilance is checked by a detecter clock. Eleven prisoners were sentenced to penal servitude in 1861, and fifteen up to the period of my visit in 1862. No escape was effected in either year.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection*, 1862.	M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . .	15	–	Punishment Cells, . . .	11	3
Other Punishments, . .	1	8	Other Punishments, . .	3	5
Total, . . .	16	8	Total, . . .	14	8

All the punishments were ordered by the Governor except one, which was inflicted by a magistrate, who ordered a prisoner, a convict, to be kept in irons for six days. The punishment book is submitted to the Board at its meetings, and initialed by the Chairman.

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Hard-labour at tread-wheel and shot-drill, ...	31	Whitewashing, ...	2
Whitewashing, ...	6	Taring, ...	1
Prison duties, ...	14	Prison duties, ...	3
Industrial hard-labour men, once daily at wheel; all hard-labour men not at industrial labour or medically exempted, attend hard labour twice or three times a day.		Attending Lunatics, . . .	2
		Lunatics (unemployed), . .	11
		Nursing, ...	6
		Sick, ...	3

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Carpentry,	2	Embroidery,	6
Glazing,	1	Sewing prison clothes,	10
Paving,	1		
Shoemaking,	3		
Tailoring,	2		

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years :—

1859, . £3 12*s.* 9*d.* | 1860, . £2 10*s.* 9*d.* | 1861, . £2 18*s.* 6*d.*

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	77	21
Average number attending daily,	16·2	4·2

School-hours.—Males—From 10 to 12 o'clock. Females—From 11 to 1 o'clock.

The schools are placed under the inspection of the National Board of Education ; and the teachers are diligent and regular in their duties. The Inspector reports :—"The schools are progressing. Reading and penmanship are well taught ; and the proficiency attained in those branches by persons who were totally illiterate on entering this school, is highly satisfactory, and very creditable to the teacher. I have suggested that exercises in mental calculation be introduced, and more attention paid to the teaching of the tables of weights and measures." The Master, who is classed first of third, has received £5 for some years from the Commissioners of Education, as a gratuity for his diligence and attention.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. second flour bread, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Males committed for a month and under, 1 pint of gruel instead of milk. Females—¾ lb. second flour bread, and ¾ pint of sweet milk. Females committed for a month and under, 1 pint of gruel instead of milk.

Males and Females—Gruel for dinner on two days in each week.

Contracts.—Bread, first quality, per lb., 1¾*d.* ; do., second quality, per lb., 1⅝*d.* : oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 11*d.* ; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.* ; new milk, per quart, 1 5/6*d.* ; buttermilk, per quart, ¾*d.* ; salt, per 14 lbs., 2¾*d.* ; coals, per ton, 25*s.* 10*d.* ; turf, per box, 10*d.* ; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 2*d.* ; candles, dipt and mould, per lb., 7*d.* and 8*d.* ; soap, white and yellow, per lb., 5*d.* and 4*d.*

The food was good on the day of my inspection ; but I find occasionally in the Chaplains' report book complaints of the quality of the provisions supplied. In March, 1862, Indian meal was substituted for oatmeal with the sanction of the Medical Officer.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 2·51*d.* | 1860, . 2·51*d.* | 1861, . 2·51*d.* | Day of Inspection, . 3·19*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 2·39*d.* | 1860, . 2·54*d.* | 1861, . 2·51*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts appear to be very well and carefully kept, but the form used for the Extern Officers' Attendance Book is defective, and should be improved. It does not give the period of time which the officer spends in the prison.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1859, £1,790 14*s.* 11¾*d.* | 1860, £1,780 12*s.* 6½*d.* | 1861, £1,800 4*s.* 0½*d.*

Average annual cost of each prisoner :—

1860, £23 2*s.* 6*d.* | 1861, £20 1*s.* 2¾*d.*

Repaid by Government for maintenance of convicted prisoners :—

1860, £207 12*s.* 8*d.* | 1861, £302 7*s.* 10*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
John C. Larminie, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
D. R. Young, Governor,	240	0	0
Edward Knott, Surgeon,	50	0	0
Rev. W. B. Stoney, Chaplain,	37	10	0
Rev. M. Browne, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	37	10	0
A. T. Sullivan, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Thos. Lynch, Deputy-Governor,	60	0	0
Mat. Hughes, Gate Turnkey,	40	0	0
John Lynch, Turnkey,	35	0	0
John Shannon, Turnkey and Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
Michael Bourke, Turnkey,	30	0	0
John Corbon, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Patrick Lyons, Turnkey,	30	0	0
James Devine, Turnkey and Tailor,	30	0	0
Thomas Rogers, Turnkey and Shoemaker,	30	0	0
John Macken, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Hanna Latham, Matron,	40	0	0
Alicia Clark, Assistant do.,	30	0	0
Mary Cunniffe, Hospital Nurse,	20	0	0
Mary Hughes, Female Searcher,	5	0	0

Five officers appointed on probation, some as far back as 1859, have never had their appointments confirmed by the Board, and submitted to the Lord Lieutenant for confirmation.

One turnkey, William Robinson, and James Casey, the bridewell-keeper at Belmullet, were dismissed since last inspection. James Irvine has been appointed turnkey of this gaol, and Edward Roche, bridewell-keeper at Belmullet.

I am happy to learn that a Deputy-Governor has been appointed in the place of Mr. Lynch, dismissed. The Governor, although zealous and efficient, would otherwise have had too much work thrown on him.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector,	149	92
Surgeon, &c.,	316	84
Protestant Chaplain,	177	104
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	216	121

It will be seen by the above that the extern officers have been very attentive to their duties in this prison during the year.

With the exception of the Governor and Deputy-Governor, all the intern officers of the prison receive rations and the usual prison allowances. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

Hospitals.

The hospital accommodation in this prison is very good. There are baths in both hospitals, and the wards are supplied with water-closets.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths, for the last three years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in hospital,	60	62	57
Number of days in hospital,	1,400	1,413	547
Deaths,	2	3	2
Cost of medicine,	£10 0*s.* 7*d.*	£5 6*s.* 11*d.*	£4 11*s.*

I do not consider that the two or three deaths happening every succeeding year in this prison show a satisfactory sanitary state. Some are of lunatics, from debility. This is a subject to which I would wish specially to direct the attention of the Medical Officer.

Board of Superintendence.

Earl of Lucan.	Colonel C. Knox.	C. L. Fitzgerald, esq.
Lord J. T. Browne.	Col. G. G. O'Higgins.	Isidore Bourke, esq.
Sir R. L. Blosse.	G. H. Moore, esq.	Neal Davis, esq.
Sir R. A. O'Donnell.	V. O'Connor Blake, esq.	H. J. H. Browne, esq.

The Board assembles monthly, but not always in sufficient numbers to form a quorum. Payments are made by drafts drawn in favour of the contractor for all sums exceeding 20*s.*

Subordinate intern officers are paid at the monthly meetings of the Board; the salaries of those of higher grade at the Assizes.

Bridewells.

The bridewells in this county are generally very defective and wanting in the requirements for a prison, that at Belmullet particularly so. When I visited it, ten adult prisoners were in custody, besides two children; and for their accommodation there were but three bedsteads and four beds. There was no other furniture in the bridewell, except one form. Sheets, blankets, buckets, tins, tables, forms, and chambers are much required. The locks are very insufficient, and there is no difficulty in crossing into the yard from the outside. As this building is a mere outhouse rented by the year, I would suggest that it be surrendered, and money obtained from the Consolidated Fund, interest free, under the 16th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., chap. 74, repayable in twenty half-yearly instalments, with which a suitable building could be erected.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo.

Bridewells.

—	Ballina.		Ballinrobe.		Belmullet.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	105	79	52	32	40	11
Of whom were Drunkards,	18	9	10	2	2	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	31	13	32	5	9	6
Of whom were Drunkards,	5	3	9	–	4	–
Petty Sessions,	On Tuesdays; and, under the "Towns Improvement Act," on every second Thursday.		Every Tuesday.		On alternate Saturdays, but irregular; none held for one month prior to my visit.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		Some irregular.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs,	Slight repairs required.		Some required, doors rotten.		Repairs required.	
Security,	Secure.		Secure.		Quite insecure.	
Accommodation,	7 cells, 2 day-rooms, one of which is used as a kitchen by the keeper, who has only one other room for himself and family.		Males—2 cells, with 2 beds in each, one day-room; females—1 large cell, with 4 beds, 1 day-room, 2 large exercising yards.		A day-room and cell above; same below, for all prisoners.	
Bedding, Furniture and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.		Bedding good and sufficient; table and seats required.		Insufficient; only 4 sheets, 1 in holes, 4 double blankets and rugs; bedding and furniture much required.	
Water,	None on premises; water 500 yards distant.		None; an iron pump on premises, but out of order for years.		None on premises; a quarter of a mile distant.	
Sewerage,	None.		None.		None.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Clean and orderly, but damp. The Keeper is anxious to do his duty if given the means.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6*d.*		6*d.*		5*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£15.		£15.		£15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper, salary £8.		—		None; has a small pension.	
Remarks,	Visited 18th July, 1862. No prisoner in custody.		Visited 21st July, 1862. No prisoner in custody.		Visited 19th July, 1862. Ten prisoners and two children in custody.	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

—	Swineford.		Westport.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	101	37	41	15
Of whom were Drunkards, .	19	1	4	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	28	18	10	6
Of whom were Drunkards, .	7	1	–	–
Petty Sessions, ...	On alternate Fridays; but none held on Court day prior to my visit.		On Thursdays.	
Committals, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs, ...	Slight repairs required.		In good repair, except damp from roof.	
Security, ...	Male yard insecure.		Secure.	
Accommodation, . . .	6 cells and 2 day-rooms; 2 yards and privies.		6 cells, 2 day-rooms, and 2 yards.	
Bedding, Furniture, & Utensils,	Only one sheet on each bed; some of the blankets in holes.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, ...	None on premises.		None.	
Sewerage, ...	None.		None.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Sufficient.		Clean, but damp.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day,	5½*d.*		4*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£15.		£15 8*s.*	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper, salary £6.		Petty Sessions Clerk, salary £90,	
Remarks, ...	Visited 18th July, 1862. One boy fifteen days in custody for breaking windows; two women seven days. No Petty Sessions last day.		Visited 21st July, 1862.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

County of Meath Gaol, at Trim.—Visited the 30th of April, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
Untried.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	4	2	6	1	–	1
Assault with Intent to Ravish,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	1	3	–	1	1
Cutting and Wounding,	2	–	2	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	–	3	1	–	1
Under Poor Law Act,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Gross Total,	20	6	26	3	1	4

Offences, &c., of Juveniles classified at the time of Inspection.

16 years and above 10—Felon convicted, . 1 Male.

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1859,	15	6	21	1861,	17	7	24
1860,	24	11	35	1862,	20	6	26

Return of the Crimes for which the several Prisoners were committed to the above Gaol in the years 1860, 1861, *and to the day of Inspection,* 30*th April,* 1862.

Crimes.	1860.		1861.		From 1st Jan. to 30th April, 1862.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	1	–	9	–	3	–
Murder,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	3	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding,	1	–	–	–	3	–
Concealing Birth of Infants,	–	1	–	2	–	1
Rape, Assault with intent to Ravish,	1	–	–	–	1	–
Assault with intent to Rob,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Burglary,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Malicious Assaults,	5	–	4	11	2	–
Common Assaults,	66	–	31	2	9	1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

Return of the Crimes, &c.—continued.

Crimes.	1860.		1861.		From 1st Jan. to 30th April, 1862.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Arson, Malicious Offences against Property,	3	–	1	1	–	–
Cattle, Horse, and Sheep stealing,	2	–	6	–	–	–
Subsequent Felony,	1	1	3	1	1	1
Larceny from the Person,	1	1	1	4	–	1
Simple Larceny,	6	11	26	16	17	1
Embezzlement,	3	–	1	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods, Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud, Uttering Base Coin, False Pretences,	1	1	12	–	3	–
Leaving Service, Trespass,	3	–	11	1	7	2
Offences against Fishery and Game Laws,	8	–	1	–	4	–
Deserting Children,	–	4	–	5	–	2
Vagrants,	1	4	2	2	1	–
Deserters,	9	–	16	–	1	–
Drunkards,	45	22	41	10	8	1
Dangerous Lunatics,	9	5	12	1	2	1
Prostitution,	–	39	–	22	–	3
Disorderly Conduct, using Threats, Poor Law Offences, Breaking Windows, &c.,	1	17	14	12	5	5
Total,	167	106	198	90	67	19

Re-committals and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	8	4
Twice,	–	8
Thrice,	1	–
Four times and more,	–	1
Total,	9	13
Average daily number in custody,	$21\frac{43}{73}$	$9\frac{30}{73}$
Average daily number in hospital,	$2\frac{148}{365}$	$\frac{276}{365}$
Highest number at any one time,	46	
Lowest ditto,	21	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	36	
Ditto, of Females,	19	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	16	
Ditto, of Females,	4	

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	–	–
Twice,	–	–
Thrice,	–	–
Four times and more,	–	–
Total,	–	–
Average daily number in custody,	$21\frac{1}{6}$	9
Average daily number in hospital,	$3\frac{1}{120}$	$2\frac{19}{24}$
Highest number at any one time,	37	
Lowest ditto,	22	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	29	
Ditto, of Females,	12	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	13	
Ditto, of Females,	6	

Highest number in gaol at any time for the last seven years:—

	M.	F.	Total.
23rd May, 1855.	44	42	86

When the extent of this large county, comprising an area of 579,899 acres, and containing a population of 110,609 inhabitants, is considered, the preceding tables (which present no remarkable feature for comment) are only such as might be expected in so large and populous a district. If we except one case of murder, and three of manslaughter, the criminal statistics of the county do not generally contain crimes of a grave

character; the number of committals, however, has increased in 1861, although the offences, were, for the most part, only such as result from the pressure of poverty, and assaults, formerly frequent in this county, have considerably diminished.

The number of arrests for debt increased in 1861, but I found no debtor in custody on the day of my visit. There has been no female debtor in this prison for some years. Female crime is very inconsiderable in the County Meath, but six persons of that sex were in custody on the day of my visit, one of whom was a Poor Law offender, and all were for trifling offences.

Juveniles.

Although but six boys and one girl, under sixteen years of age, were committed to this gaol during 1861, two of these were sentenced to penal servitude: the girl for six, and the boy for four years; two were sentenced to a reformatory, two to short imprisonments, and one was acquitted. My experience leads me to agree in the opinion expressed in the resolution of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, that "*children, when guilty of crime, ought to be treated in a manner different from the ordinary punishments of adult criminals.*" I watched the career of a little boy, *T.*, sentenced to penal servitude, who was perfectly incorrigible in the Convict Depot, and, on discharge, joined a gang of burglars. This boy, on re-conviction, being still a juvenile under sixteen years of age, was sent to a reformatory, where he now is, and, I am informed, doing well. All but two of the above had lost one or both parents, and only one could read and write. I found one juvenile an inmate of the gaol when I visited it.

No lunatic, committed as dangerous, was in custody on the day of my inspection, but eleven males and one female were so committed in 1861, and three since January last. Two adults, one male and one female, were sentenced to penal servitude during 1861: each to three years.

The Governor attends lock-up regularly, and a guard patrols at night.

No escape was attempted either during the present or the past year.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	11	5	Workshed,	1	–
Day Rooms,	5	2	Kitchens,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Store Rooms,	3	1
Single Cells,	50	30	Laundry,	–	1
Cells to contain three persons,	10	6	Drying Room,	–	1
Sleeping Rooms,	7	1	Baths,	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	2	Privies,	10	4
Hospital Rooms,	4	3	Water-closets,	2	2
Chapel,	1	–	Reception Rooms,	1	1
School Room,	1	–	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Workshops,	3	–	Tread-wheels,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		*Female Clothing.*	
Pairs Blankets,	160	Shirts,	64	Caps,	66
Pairs Sheets,	160	Jackets,	58	Shifts,	41
Rugs,	146	Trowsers,	58	Gowns,	36
Bed-ticks,	159	Caps,	51	Petticoats,	38
		Pairs Shoes,	46	Pairs Shoes,	27

Trim Gaol, erected at a period when prison construction was ill understood in Ireland, and the sole object contemplated was the safe custody of the prisoners, consists of a large circular building, containing the Governor's house, offices, and chapel, and five separate blocks of cells

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

radiating from it; each block is again divided by a central wall. I feel perfectly satisfied that no efficient system of prison discipline can be established in these buildings as they now exist, and that they are quite inapplicable for carrying out sentences of secondary punishment, and, likewise, the management must, necessarily, be expensive.

When I inspected this gaol I found it very secure, remarkably clean, and well kept, the prisoners orderly, and I am satisfied that every care is taken by the Governor to avail himself of the appliances at his disposal.

This prison is well supplied with water, which is pumped up by the tread-wheel, and distributed to the different sections of the establishment, and applied to the flushing of the sewerage, which appears to be sufficient; water, for drinking purposes, is obtained from a hand-pump on the prison grounds. The laundry, which is formed in one of the day-rooms of the prison, could, at a small cost, be made satisfactory; it is not partitioned, neither is the tread-wheel, but where association so fully exists elsewhere in this prison, separation at these employments only would be comparatively of trifling advantage. The other defects in this prison are mentioned by my colleague in his Report for 1861, but, I am informed, that no improvement is in contemplation.

I found the stock of bedding, sheets, rugs, and prison clothing sufficient, but baths, covered lavatories, and other requirements are wanting.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . .	5	3	Punishment Cells, . . .	–	–

Discipline is preserved in this gaol with few punishments, and the prisoners are kindly treated by the Governor.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Males, . 17 | Females, . 3

Industrial Labour.

Females, . . . 2

The prisoners were not employed on the day I inspected the gaol, except those sentenced to hard labour (males), who work at the tread-wheel for one hour and a-half daily.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years:—

1859, . £20 3*s.* 8*d.* | 1860, . £4 3*s.* 4*d.* | 1861, . £9 8*s.* 8*d.*

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	136	69
Average number attending daily, ...	15	6

School-hours.—Males, from 7½ to 8½ o'clock, a.m., and from 4 to 5 o'clock, p.m. Females, from 7½ to 8½ o'clock, a.m., and from 4 to 5 o'clock, p.m.

The schoolmaster, who appears to be a competent and efficient officer, is likewise Clerk to the Board.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. oatmeal, and 4 oz. of Indian meal, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—3½ oz. oatmeal, and 3½ oz. Indian meal, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Gruel is substituted for milk, as directed by the dietary table.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 8*d.*; bread, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 7½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 4*s.*; coals, per ton, 22*s.*; turf, per gauge, 1*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 7*d.*; soap, per cwt., 26*s.*

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1859,	3¼*d.*	2½*d.*	1861,	3½*d.*	2¾*d.*
1860,	3½*d.*	3*d.*	1862,	3¼*d.*	2½*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary of each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 2¾*d.* | 1860, . $3\frac{11}{365}d.$ | 1861, . $3\frac{61}{365}d.$

The food supplied to the prisoners was good on the day I inspected the prison, and the Chaplains generally report favourably of it.

Books and Accounts.

The different registries, journals, books, and forms required by the Court of Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use, and the Clerk devotes much care and attention to their keep.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1859, . £1,376 0*s.* 5*d.* | 1860, . £1,452 8*s.* 10*d.* | 1861, . £1,660 11*s.* 7*d.*

Average cost of the maintenance of each prisoner:—

1859, . £52 18*s.* 5½*d.* | 1860, . £55 1*s.* 2*d.* | 1861, . £51 17*s.* 10¼*d.*

Repaid by Government:—

1859, . £51 11*s.* 4*d.* | 1860, . £57 17*s.* 8*d.* | 1861, . £82 11*s.* 7*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. C. Burton, Local Inspector,	35	0	0	John Rice, 1st Turnkey, Shoemaker,	40	0	0
Very Rev. Dean Butler, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0	Edwd. Kellett, 2nd Turnkey, Tailor,	35	0	0
Very Rev. J. O'Connell, R. C. Chaplain,	50	0	0	Wm. Savage, 3rd Turnkey, Weaver,	32	10	0
Captain H. L. Pendleton, Governor,	231	0	0	Wm. Whately, 4th Turnkey, Shoemaker,	32	10	0
Thos. Wallace, esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0	Wm. Smith, 5th Turnkey,	27	10	0
Do., for compounding Medicine,	20	0	0	Christr. Mullen, 1st Watchman,	25	10	0
Geo. Mooney, Schoolmaster,	25	0	0	Thos. Bowles, 2nd Watchman,	25	10	0
Do., Clerk to the Board,	25	0	0	Mrs. Jane Gordon, Matron,	40	0	0
Adam Boyd, Deputy Governor,	60	0	0	Rachel Rice, Hospital Nurse,	20	0	0
Wm. Mooney, Gate Porter,	45	0	0	Mary Anne Kellett, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0

[All the turnkeys except the first assist the Master in schooling.]

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector,	111	39
Surgeon, &c.,	231	85
Protestant Chaplain,	238	63
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	177	57

No change in the staff has taken place since last inspection. No allowance to officers is given, except fuel and gas light to intern officers, and a neat uniform to the turnkeys.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

Hospitals.

Number in hospital, total number of days, and number of deaths for the last three years:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in hospital,	31	58	58
Number of days,	406	703	1,154
Deaths,	1	1	1

In the month of February, 1859, there was a stock of medicine laid in which came to £13 1*s.* 10*d.*; and in the month of January, 1862, there was another stock laid in which came to £13 5*s.*

The hospital, which is detached, contains water-closets and baths, but the stairs are common for both sexes. It was very clean and orderly when I visited it. One male, a lunatic, died in 1861 from concussion of the brain, received previous to admission.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Fingall.	Richard Bolton, esq.	Columbus Drake, esq.
Very Rev. Dean Butler.	G. A. Rotheram, esq.	William Tisdall, esq.
Robert Fowler, esq.	Thomas Rothwell, esq.	Tottenham Alley, esq.
Samuel Winter, esq.	William Thompson, esq.	E. J. Banon, esq., R.M.
Alex. Montgomery, esq.	Richard Odlum, esq.	

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when accounts are paid by cheque to each creditor individually.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Navan.		Kells.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	137	52	134	38
Of whom were Drunkards,	76	15	41	13
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	27	4	42	14
Of whom were Drunkards,	15	1	12	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Every second Saturday direct.		Every second Monday direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Very good.		Slight repairs required.	
Security,	Very secure.		Satisfactory.	
Accommodation,	16 cells and 2 day-rooms.		16 cells and 2 day-rooms.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient.		Some blankets in holes, and thin.	
Water,	By pump.		*Pump out of order.*	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very satisfactory.		*Damp;* but clean.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	Females, 4½*d.*; Males, 5*d.*		Females, 4*d.*; Males, 4½*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£40.		£40, and suit of clothes.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.		None.	
Remarks,	Visited 30th April, 1862. No prisoner in custody.		Visited 30th April, 1862. One prisoner in custody.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

County of Monaghan Gaol, at Monaghan.—Visited the 25th of February, and 15th of September, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	2	2	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	4	6	10	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	28	–	28	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	5	4	9	–	1	1
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	–	1	1	–	1	1
Under Revenue Laws,	6	1	7	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	5	8	13	3	–	3
Gross Total,	57	22	79	3	3	6

Offences, &c., of Juveniles classified at the time of Inspection.

——	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons,	–	–	1	–
Misdemeanants,	–	–	1	–
Other Offences.	–	–	1	–
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	–	–	2	–

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years :—

1859 . 48 | 1860, . 52 | 1861, . 46 | 1862, . 79

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Return of Prisoners committed to the Gaol of Monaghan during the Years 1859, 1860, 1861, &c.

	1859.		1860.		1861.		1862, up to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	7	–	12	1	15	–	3	–
Manslaughter,	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Wounding and Stabbing,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Riot,	19	–	2	–	7	–	4	–
Waylaying and Assault,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault,	69	21	61	5	59	18	17	2
Cow Stealing,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Larceny,	22	25	25	23	28	33	10	8
Base Coin,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
False Pretences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Prison Breaking,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Having unregistered Arms, &c.,	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Lunatics,	14	7	5	8	12	6	–	2
Drunkards,	105	38	64	34	68	40	5	5
Revenue Prisoners,	–	–	8	1	8	2	7	1
By Court-martial, &c.,	21	–	11	–	19	–	–	–
Poor Law Act,	4	1	5	2	3	1	–	–
Concealing Birth,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Trespass, Contempt,	3	1	3	–	8	1	–	–
Malicious Injury,	2	1	5	1	4	1	1	–
Asking Alms,	5	2	–	–	4	3	–	–
Leaving Employer; Travelling on Railway without Ticket; neglecting to fulfil Contract,	6	3	8	6	7	–	1	–
Forfeiting Recognizance,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Other Offences,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	283	99	216	81	246	106	53	18
Acquitted and Discharged,	47	8	20	12	26	7	–	4
Untried Prisoners on the 31st Dec.	4	4	1	2	8	2	–	–
Total,	334	111	237	95	280	115	53	22

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	15	–
Criminals,	185	69
Drunkards,	68	40
Lunatics,	12	6
Total,	280	115
Re-committals—Once,	3	5
Twice,	5	2
Thrice,	1	–
Four times and more,	3	2
Total,	12	9
Average daily number in custody,	37	14
Average daily number in Hospital,	2	1
Highest No. at any one time,	53	21
Lowest ditto,	23	8
Highest ditto,	72	
Lowest ditto,	34	

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1862.	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	3	–
Criminals,	41	16
Drunkards,	6	5
Lunatics,	–	2
Total,	50	23
Re-committals—Once,	1	–
Twice,	–	–
Thrice,	–	–
Four times and more,	–	–
Total,	1	–
Average daily number in custody,	33	18
Average daily number in Hospital,	5	3
Highest No. at any one time,	59	23
Lowest ditto,	45	15
Highest ditto,	81	
Lowest ditto,	63	

Highest number in gaol at any time for the last seven years :—
83 on the 22nd February, 1862.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

The preceding tables of committals to this gaol during the last three years do not show any remarkable feature for comment, the offences being of such a nature as must always be expected to occur in a large community, such as exists in the county of Monaghan. I find from returns made by the Constabulary to the presiding Judge at the Spring Assizes in 1862, that many grave crimes were committed in the county during the period which elapsed between the Summer Assizes in July, 1861, and the then pending Assizes in February, 1862, the perpetrators of which had not been discovered.

It appears, however, by the return made to the Judge at the Summer Assizes, that not alone has crime now diminished, but also the guilty parties have latterly been much more frequently made amenable to justice than hitherto.

It is also satisfactory to know that in this county there is no wish on the part of the inhabitants to screen offenders, on the contrary, Sir George Forster, M.P., the foreman of the Grand Jury at the late Summer Assizes, stated, in reply to some observations made by the Judge in his charge to the jury, that in his barony (Farney)—"A threatening notice having lately been sent through the post to a magistrate, who is agent of a large estate, the tenantry of that estate, to the number of sixteen hundred, came forward, entirely of their own accord, and subscribed the sum of four hundred and nineteen pounds, as a reward fund for the apprehension and conviction of the writer of that letter." Such facts are, as the Judge remarked, most gratifying and creditable to the district, and his lordship further observed, that "if the people act thus, and rise up as one man to accomplish the detection of such offenders, perhaps some solitary miscreant, and to put down crime, they will soon be enabled to enjoy in peace the material prosperity which pervades the country."

From my own personal knowledge of the county of Monaghan, I am fully able to corroborate the above statement, notwithstanding that at no period within the last seven years has this gaol been so crowded with prisoners as on the week previous to my inspection in February. The numbers in custody in February, were fifty-seven males, twenty-two females. In September, thirty-nine males, twenty-two females.

I found on my inspection seven prisoners convicted of illicit distillation, an offence formerly seldom punished in this country, but under the present system much more efficiently checked. The majority, however, of the inmates of the gaol were under sentence for assaults and riots, the result of drunken frays and quarrels among neighbours. On my first visit twenty-six such were in custody, and twenty-two on my second. They included cases of stabbing and very aggravated assaults, in one case attended with loss of life. These prisoners were under sentences of imprisonment in this gaol with hard-labour, six for two years, others for eighteen and twelve months. It is always a subject of regret to me to find prisoners under long sentences in a county gaol, such as this is, in which lazy habits are engendered, much mutual contamination is caused, and where the worst class of criminals, accustomed to spend much time in prison, contrive, by making themselves useful to the officers, to pass the period of their sentences in prison duties, as cooks, lunatic keepers, &c., and so escape the punishment of their crimes included in the sentence of the Judge.

In Scotland, all sentences of imprisonment exceeding nine months are passed in the Central Government Depôt, at Perth, where an equal and similar treatment is dealt to all, and the Judge, when passing sentence, knows the exact amount of punishment which will be inflicted, and measures his sentence accordingly; whilst in Ireland, in one county gaol the strictest and most severe discipline is enforced, and in the prison of the

North District.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

adjoining county the greatest laxity prevails. I am informed that the cook, and other prisoners belonging to the class under long sentences with hard labour, whom I found here employed in prison duties, are placed on the tread-wheel for an hour daily to pump water; but even the tread-wheel is a lazy exercise, and a variety to which prisoners under such circumstances do not object, as it is the only punishment besides loss of liberty to which they are subjected. No hard-labour exists in this or other county prisons for females, who are generally employed at the laundry or at embroidery, the chaste and the unchaste in association with each other. In the embroidery class, on the day of my visit, five were prostitutes, and two believed to be chaste; one of the former was under sentence of two years' imprisonment, which she will spend in association with the various females with whom she may be placed in this class; another prisoner, an old offender, under sentence of one month's imprisonment here, will be removed to Armagh gaol on the expiration of her sentence, and again put on her trial for a larceny committed in that county previous to her arrest, for which true bills have been found by the Grand Jury of that county. I found also, amongst the females, a returned convict, committed for assaulting the Master of the Union Workhouse of the town. Female crime appears rather on the increase in this county, the number of committals to the gaol, exclusive of lunatics and drunkards, were thirty-eight in 1860, and fifty-eight in 1861. One prisoner (male) was sentenced to ten years penal servitude in 1861, and six in 1862.

Lunatics.

Five male and eight female lunatics were in this gaol on the day of my inspection, one of whom, M. M., has been in it since 1857. They are kindly treated by the Governor and Matron, who pay much attention to them, and the prisoners, who have little else to do, care them; but the objections to committing lunatics to gaols hold equally good here as elsewhere. Five lunatics died during 1861; two, R., and J. M'E., from general debility and exhaustion, arising from want of food which they could not be induced to take.

The daily average number of lunatics in custody during the year was ten.

I wish to add, that I never knew an instance of a lunatic dying of abstinence from food in a well-regulated lunatic asylum; certainly no case of the kind has occurred within my knowledge in the Richmond, the largest asylum in Ireland, of which I have been a governor for many years; two such happened here within the last year, and similar cases in other gaols. In none that I am aware of, does the slightest blame attach to the prison authorities. Here certainly every care is taken that circumstances will permit, but I dwell on the facts to show the inhumanity of committing to a prison invalids suffering under a dangerous disease, so frequently resulting from depression of the mind, which must be immeasurably increased by the gloom and sad surroundings of a gaol. In this county the members of the Board of Superintendence of the gaol, alive to the mischiefs of the present system, have, after much trouble, procured a presentment to erect a lunatic asylum for the county, but some years must elapse before it can be built.

Juveniles.

I found five juveniles (boys) in custody at the time of my inspection; but only eight males and three females were committed to this gaol during 1861, seven of whom belonged to the localities from which they were com-

mitted, and one was a stranger; only two could read and write, and five had both parents living; two boys and two girls were under ten years of age; none were sent to a Reformatory either during the present or the past year.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	3	School Rooms,	1	1
Yards,	7	3	Workshops,	2	–
Day Rooms,	6	3	Worksheds,	33	–
Solitary Cells,	4	3	Kitchens,	1	–
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, = 432 cubic ft.,	50	18	Store Rooms,	5	1
			Laundries,	–	1
			Baths,	2	–
Sleeping Rooms,	6	1	Privies,	11	4
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	32	3	Reception Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	3	2	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Chapels,	1	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		MALES.		FEMALES.	
Pairs Blankets,	138	Shirts,	115	Caps,	22
Pairs Sheets,	102	Jackets,	56	Shifts,	38
Rugs,	17	Trowsers,	47	Gowns,	27
Hammocks or Cots,	–	Caps,	–	Petticoats,	32
Bed-ticks,	101	Pairs Shoes,	42	Stockings,	4
				Pairs Shoes,	17

I frequently inspected this prison during the year, and at all times found it clean and well kept; the Governor and prison staff attentive to their duties, the buildings in sufficient repair, and the establishment in as good a state of order and discipline as circumstances would permit. The stock of bedding, sheets, and prison clothing, is insufficient for the requirements of the prison; rugs are much required, and some of the blankets were in holes and much worn when I inspected them.

This gaol, although situated at the top of a high hill, is sufficiently supplied with water, which is pumped by the tread-wheel from a very deep well on the prison grounds into a large cistern, whence it is distributed to the different sections of the prison, and applied to flushing the sewerage, which is effective. I am happy now to be in a position to congratulate the excellent Board of Superintendence of the gaol of this county on the speedy prospect of having the prison buildings altered to meet the requirements of the most improved system of discipline; and at the small expense of £3,000, repayable, interest free, in ten years, a good and secure gaol will be formed, where perfect supervision can be exercised, with convenience of construction and economy in heating, lighting, and attendance; at the same time the prison will become more healthful as the aspect of the cells will be improved, and the prisoners will be in the enjoyment of the light and free air from the surrounding country, which I consider of great consequence to the well-being of the inmates when kept in separation, a subject which too often is not considered in the building and alterations of gaols. A slightly different plan for the alteration of this gaol was adopted by the Grand Jury, and approved by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant in 1861; but as no contractor could be found to undertake the work for the amount of the presentment, the plans were altered, and at the same time several improvements were introduced, which will, in my

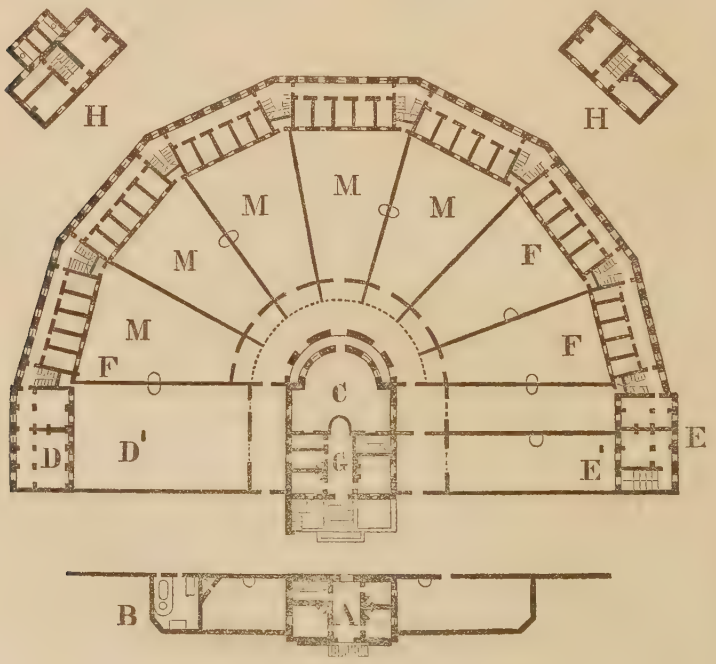
NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

opinion, make this gaol very perfect, considering that it was not originally built for separation. I regret that it is not proposed to alter the sittings in the prison chapel, which is dark, and among the worst in Ireland. The prisoners are shut up in gloomy dens, quite unsuited for the House of God, and the chapel is in every way different from those in the English prisons, and many on the Continent, where Christians, no matter what their crimes or antecedents may have been, assemble together to worship the Deity in a suitable manner, and with proper respect.

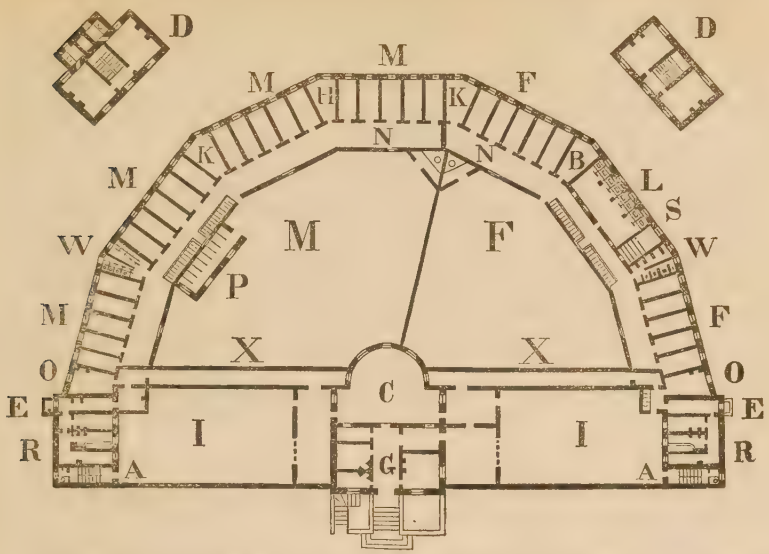
Monaghan gaol is built after the same model as most of the prisons in the North and West of Ireland. They are all susceptible of being made to suit the separate system of prison discipline; but some, Omagh for instance, and the female prison at Longford, have been altered not on the most approved principle. I think it, therefore, desirable to subjoin the plan of this prison as it exists, as likewise the plans of the alterations now adopted, in order that when other gaols similarly constructed are being adapted for separation, the alterations may be made on the most improved model, and the same mistake as has been made in Omagh, may not again be fallen into.

No. 1 is the plan of the second and third stories of Monaghan gaol as at present. The ground floor consists of day-rooms.



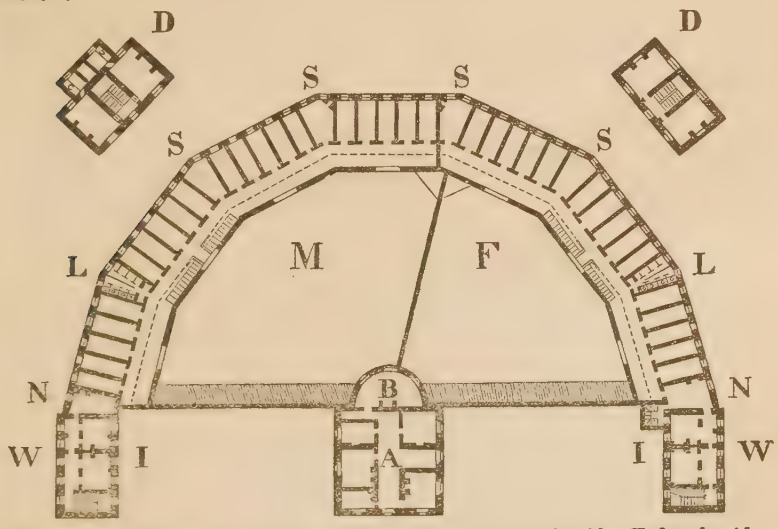
A entrance lodge; B prison kitchen; C chapel; D debtors' prison; D′ exercising yard for debtors; E female debtors; E′ exercising yard for female debtors; F F female prison; G governor's house; H H hospitals, male and female; M M M M M male prison; T tread-wheel.

The following is the plan of the ground floor of the gaol as altered :—



C chapel; G governor's house; E E entrance for prisoners; R R reception wards, with baths and every appliance required; M M M M and M male prison; W W lavatories and water-closets; P pump; D D debtors' prisons, male and female, or one might be used for lunatics; O O officers' quarters, separate from the prison, but adjoining; N N inspection halls for male and female prisons, with stairs and galleries; K K kitchens for each prison; H heating apparatus; L laundry; B boiler and steaming apparatus for ditto; S clothes store and drying-room; A A stairs leading to male and female infirmaries; I I exercising yards for invalids; X X passages to the two prisons.

The following is the plan of the second and third stories of the gaol when altered :—



A Governor's house and offices; B board-room; M male side, F female side of the prison; D D debtors' prison; S S S S stores; L L lavatories and water-closets; N N officers' and nurses' rooms; I I infirmary exercising ground; W W hospitals, male and female, on top story, school-rooms underneath.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

It will be seen from the above plans that the entire of the present prison building will be formed into cells in its breadth, the windows will then look towards the open country, the cells will be much more healthy, and prisoners will be unable, as at present, to communicate with those opposite them from the windows of their cells. When the alterations are made, the cells which at present are too small legally to be used by prisoners in separation, will then be large and roomy, 16+6 feet each. The male and female prisons, although under one roof, will be perfectly distinct, and accessible only from the opposite ends of the prison buildings, and an inspection hall will be added to each. Besides debtors, the constant causes of breaches of discipline in gaols, will be removed to separate buildings. The officers' rooms, although outside the prison, will be close adjoining. Good school-rooms will be supplied, and the hospitals, although accessible by separate stairs from the exercising grounds, will be secure, and abuses which frequently occur in ordinary prison hospitals cannot well happen. The two top rooms, marked N N, will be given to nurses. The Matron will have two other rooms on the female side, and looms can either be put up in cells not used for sleeping, or in the spaces marked S S on the plan.

The Governor, who is a careful and efficient officer, attends lock-up, and a watchman patrols round the prison during the night without, however, the check of a detecter clock. No escape was attempted during the present or the past year.

Punishments.

	M.	F.
From 1st January to 31st December, 1861, Punishment Cells,	2	1

The prison is managed with very few punishments; only three were inflicted by the Governor during 1861, and none up to the day of my inspection in the present year.

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tread-wheel and stone-breaking,	17	Washing,	2

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Shoemaking,	2	Knitting and Sewing,	6
Stone-breaking,	22	Prison duties,	3
Prison duties,	10		

As has been already observed, there is little or no industrial employment in this prison. The males pump water with the tread-wheel, and break stones; the females wash, knit, and embroider muslin in association, an employment which gives them full opportunity to talk to each other over their past lives.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last two years :—

1860, . £8 3*s.* 10½*d.* | 1861, . £5 13*s.* 2½*d.*

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	17	7
Average number attending daily,	5	2

School-hours.—Males, from 12 to 2 o'clock; females, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

It will be seen by the above return that the attendance at the school has been but small during the past year. Reading, writing, and arithmetic is taught by the schoolmaster, who is attentive to his duties.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast—Males—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner—Males—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Females—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ of a pint of sweet milk.

Prisoners under fifteen years of age get 5 oz. of meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk for breakfast, and 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of gruel for dinner, and 4 oz. of bread for supper.

Gruel twice a week to all prisoners instead of milk for dinner; and prisoners sentenced to one month or under get gruel daily instead of milk for dinner.

Contracts—Bread, per stone, 2*s.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 7¾*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2¾*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 9*d.*; coals, per ton, 19*s.* 9*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 3½*d.*; candles, per doz. lbs., 6*s.* 4½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 17*s.* 9*d.*

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1859, $2\frac{9}{10}d.$ | 1860, $2\frac{8}{13}d.$ | 1861, $3\frac{3}{10}d.$ | 1862, $2\frac{4}{5}d.$

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, who generally reported them good; I found them so on my inspections.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1859, £1,071 8*s.* 9½*d.* | 1860, £1,041 1*s.* 3*d.* | 1861, £1,155 18*s.* 4½*d.*

Cost of bridewells, 1860, £160 13*s.* 4*d.*; 1861, £195 6*s.* Cost of each prisoner, 1860, £24 11*s.* 10*d.*; 1861, £22 2*s.* 4¾*d.* Repaid by Government for maintenance of prisoners, 1861, £161 2*s.* 4*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. Henry Maffett, Local Inspector,	92	6	2
J. S. M'Dowell, esq., Surgeon,	73	16	10
Rev. Henry Maffett, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. John Bleckley, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Patrick Clifford, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
John Temple, Governor,	138	9	2
Robt. Brown, First Turnkey,	40	0	0
Alex. Wray, Second Turnkey,	36	10	0
Samuel Wallace, Third Turnkey,	27	10	0
Thomas Dunwoody, Fourth Turnkey, Teaching School,	27	10	0
James Campbell, Fifth Turnkey, Carpenter,	27	10	0
Robt. Farley, Sixth Turnkey,	27	10	0
John Johnstone, Seventh Turnkey, Shoemaker,	27	10	0
Anne Irwin, Matron,	26	6	0
Margaret Baxter, Assistant,	17	18	0

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector,	193	38
Surgeon, &c.,	272	41
Protestant Chaplain,	193	38
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	125	25
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	157	22

The number of visits paid by the Presbyterian Chaplain did not amount to the minimum required by sect. 69 of 7 Geo. IV., ch. 74, which requires that "every Chaplain shall visit twice at least in every week exclusive of his attendance on Sundays." One male officer resigned, and another was appointed in his place. The intern officers are supplied with coals and candles; none receive rations. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

All journals, books, and registries of discipline and finance required by the rules of the Queen's Bench, and all forms recommended by the Inspectors-General, are kept with care and accuracy. I found the prison accounts regularly entered up on my visits to the prison, and the Governor and Local Inspector pay much attention to their keep. In conclusion I am anxious to testify to the zeal and efficiency of the worthy Local Inspector, who for so many years has been in charge of this gaol, and who, I regret to find, has been an invalid latterly.

Hospitals.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in hospital,	15	8	16
Number of days,	734	462	705
Deaths,	—	—	5
Cost of medicine,	£5 19*s.* 7*d.*	£8 16*s.* 1*d.*	£25 16*s.* 3*d.*

The hospital buildings are good, but not supplied with baths or water-closets; the five deaths in the prison in 1861 have all been of lunatics.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. E. Lucas.	George Morant, esq.	Henry Mitchell, esq.
R. B. Evatt, esq.	Major Thomas Coote.	Captain Jesse Lloyd.
James Hamilton, esq.	A. A. Murray Ker, esq.	E. W. Lucas, esq.
John Jackson, esq.	B. G. Brook, esq.	Henry Geo. Johnston, esq.

The Board, which is very efficient, meets regularly every month, or oftener if required. All salaries are separately presented for at each assizes, as likewise a bulk sum for provisions, fuel, and other necessaries, the Local Inspector's accounts having been previously audited by the Board of Superintendence.

Bridewells.

The bridewells of this county are generally in a satisfactory condition; but the keeper of that at Carrickmacross is unmarried, which is very unfortunate, as there is no power given in the Prisons Act to appoint a matron to a bridewell.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan.

Bridewell.

	Clones.		Carrickmacross.		Castleblayney.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	29	22	91	32	126	38
Of whom were Drunkards,	7	15	68	21	55	19
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	15	3	32	12	25	14
Of whom were Drunkards,	7	1	29	7	11	6
Petty Sessions,	Every second Friday.		Every second Friday.		Every second Thursday.	
Transmittals,	Direct.		Direct.		Direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory, except some glass broken, turf-shed requires repairs, and yards gravelling.		Satisfactory.	
Security,	Yards very insecure.		Female yard insecure.		Secure.	
Accommodation,	Males' day room, 4 cells; females' day room, 3 cells, one with 2 beds.		Males' day room, 3 cells; females' day room, 2 cells, one with 5 beds.		Males' day room, and 3 cells, one with 2 beds; females' day room, 3 cells, with 2 beds in each.	
Bedding,	Sufficient & good.		Bed-ticks required; some blankets in holes.		Good & sufficient.	
Water,	Abundant from pump.		Pump.		Pump in yard for males.	
Sewerage,	Good.		Good.		Good.	
Dryness and Ventilation,	Clean and well kept.		Clean, but damp.		Clean, but damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£35		£35		£40; has pension of £57.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-house keeper, salary £6.		None.		None.	
Remarks,	Visited 7th May, 1862.		Visited 1st March, 1862; one male prisoner in custody.		Visited 1st March, 1862; two male prisoners, one a lunatic, in custody.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON GAOL, AT ROSCOMMON.—VISITED THE 22ND AND 23RD OF JULY, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	1	2	–	1	1
TRIED. *Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	6	4	10	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	1	3	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	6	2	8	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	3	6	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	3	3	6	–	–	–
Vagrants,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	3	4	7	–	1	1
Gross Total,	31	20	51	–	3	3

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1859,	34	14	48	1861,	35	21	56
1860,	33	21	54	Day of Inspection,	31	20	51

Offences, &c., of Juveniles classified at the time of Inspection.

		M.	F.
Sixteen years and above ten,	Felon convicted,	1	–
„ „	Summary convictions,	2	1
„ „	Workhouse offenders,	2	–

Committals during 1860 *and* 1861, *and from* 1*st January to day of Inspection,* 23*rd July,* 1862.

OFFENCES.	1860.		1861.		Up to 23rd July, 1862.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	5	–	12	1	7	1
Estreated Recognizance,	1	–	–	–	–	–
Murder, Manslaughter, Concealing Childbirth, &c.,	1	1	2	6	–	–
Burglary, Assaulting Dwelling,	8	–	–	–	1	–
Arson,	1	–	–	–	–	–
Highway and Assaults and Robbery,	4	–	–	1	–	–
Abduction,	–	–	–	–	9	–

Committals, &c.—continued.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1860.		1861.		Up to 23rd July, 1862.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felony of Goods, Money from the Person, Attempt to commit a Felony,	9	19	13	15	8	7
Sheep, Cattle Stealing,	4	–	9	1	2	–
Rape, Assaults with Intent to Ravish,	3	–	3	–	2	–
Coining and passing Base Coin,	1	1	–	–	–	–
Malicious and Aggravated Assaults,	7	3	12	2	2	–
Common Assaults, Riot and Affray,	68	13	87	12	35	11
Assaulting Police,	6	2	6	1	5	–
Under Larceny Act,	8	3	6	6	11	5
False Personation, Obtaining Money under False Pretences,	–	–	3	1	1	–
Disorderly Conduct, Using Threats, Poor Law Offences, Breaking Windows,	16	32	12	40	16	35
Trespass, Breach of Contract, Sabbath Breach, Leaving Service,	12	1	24	5	12	–
Court-martial, Deserters, Absent from Training, and Fraudulent Enrolment in Militia,	6	–	7	–	15	–
Drunkards,	24	23	12	16	6	7
Vagrants,	2	3	2	1	4	1
Child Desertion,	–	4	–	2	–	–
Attempt to commit Suicide,	–	1	–	–	–	–
Inoculating with Small-pox,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Breach of Fishery Laws,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Unlawfully travelling in Railway Carriage,	1	–	–	–	–	–
Lunatics,	19	3	10	10	3	4
Total,	206	109	222	120	139	71

Sentences at the time of Inspection.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Three years,	–	1	1
Two years,	1	1	2
Twelve months and above nine,	3	2	5
Nine months and above six,	1	–	1
Six months and above three,	1	2	3
Three months and above two,	2	–	2
Two months and above one,	8	5	13
One month and above fourteen days,	5	3	8
Fourteen days and above seven,	1	1	2
Seven days,	4	–	4
Unlimited,	3	4	7
Total,	29	19	48

Re-committals and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	5	12
Twice,	–	2
Thrice,	–	2
Four times and more,	–	1
Total,	5	17
Average daily number in custody,	30·213	16·210
Average daily number in Hospital,	0·267	1·109

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	7	7
Twice,	–	2
Thrice,	–	–
Four times and more,	–	1
Total,	7	10
Average daily number in custody,	34·58	16·92
Average daily number in Hospital,	1·164	0·182

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Averages—continued.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.		*From 1st January to Day of Inspection*, 1862.	
Highest number at any one time,		61		75
Lowest ditto,		32		39
Highest number of Males at any one time,		48		53
Do. of Females,		29		24
Lowest number of Males at any one time,		21		25
Do. of Females,		7		12

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years :—

	M.	F.	Total.
14th July, 1857,	57	27	84

Although the number of prisoners in custody in the county gaol at Roscommon, on the day of my inspection, was less than on the corresponding days during the last three years, the committals, both during the present and the past year, have exceeded in number those in 1860. It appears from the preceding tables that eight committals for burglary, and four for highway robbery, were made during 1860, while but one (of a female) for highway robbery in 1861, one for burglary in 1862; and during the two years up to my visit in July, 1862, there was no other committal for either of those crimes. Committals for cattle-stealing, on the contrary, have increased from four in 1860, to ten in 1861. Assaults, likewise, have become much more frequent, being 99 in 1860—120 in 1861.

I found one master and two pauper debtors in custody; one of the latter was a female; she was placed in the hospital, as there is no accommodation provided for female debtors in this prison. It appears, however, that very few are committed here (only three within the last seven years). The male pauper debtor whom I found in custody, complained to me of being obliged to sleep in a cell in the criminal prison at night, but I did not consider this a just cause of complaint. Amongst the criminal classes, one juvenile was under sentence for felony, and two for absconding from the Union. The Governor had these boys carefully separated from the adults, as well as the circumstances of this associated prison would permit. In the female prison, a little girl of eleven years of age, sentenced to three months imprisonment for an assault, was kept quite apart and in separation, for which there are facilities on the female side of the prison, which is principally under the separate system. I consider that the Assistant-Matron deserves much credit for the pains she has taken to instruct this child, who is intelligent, and although wholly illiterate when committed to the prison, can now read fairly; but her parents are drunken travelling tinkers, and I fear that, when discharged and again in their company, the instructions which she has received will be forgotten. For such cases a reformatory is particularly suited. I found one returned convict, a female of the very worst description, in this gaol. She had rings in her ears, which I directed to be removed as not suited for an inmate of a prison.

Juveniles.

Thirteen male and three female juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1861; all, except one, belonged to the localities in which they were convicted. All these had one parent living, and ten of the boys had both father and mother; ten could read and write, and the remaining six were wholly illiterate. But one juvenile, a girl, was sentenced to a reformatory during the year; she previously underwent one month's imprisonment as punishment for her offence.

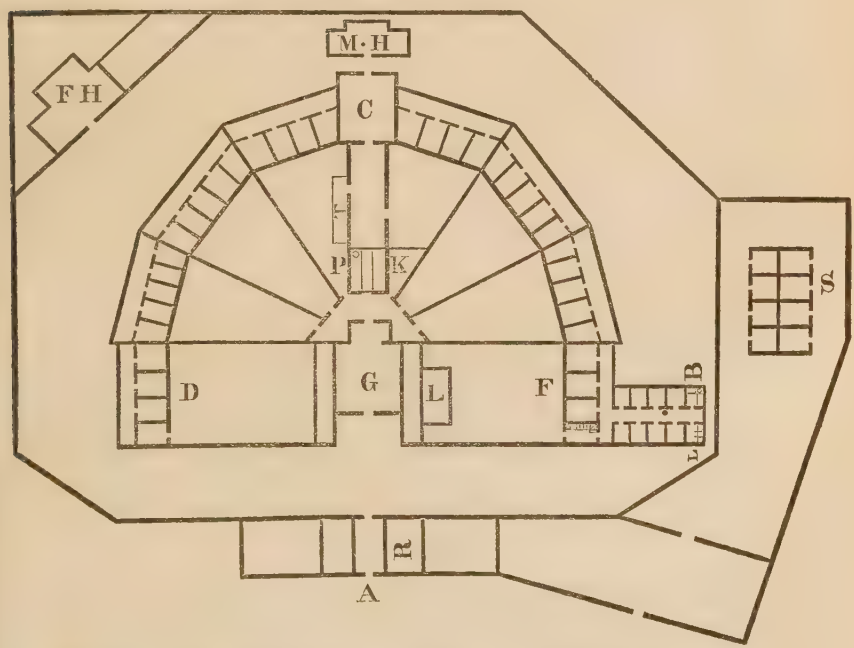
Lunatics.

Twenty lunatics were committed here as dangerous during 1861, and seven up to July in the present year. I found seven in custody on my inspection. Here, as elsewhere, their position is anomalous, and the same objections apply to this as to other gaols for criminals, used for the treatment of patients suffering under mental affections. Their diet is quite unsuited for persons whose disease is, according to the opinion of the highest authorities, Dr. Connolly and others, "the frequent result of half starvation, going on for years, or perhaps for generations;" and where there is an insufficient production of the nervous force, the impoverished blood, according to Sir Benjamin Brodie, is incapable of maintaining the functions of the nervous system.

The prisoners are kindly treated by the authorities, and discipline efficiently maintained, with few punishments.

The females are placed under the separate system, but the new building has not been constructed on the best plan, and, although containing but sixteen cells, supervision cannot be satisfactorily maintained by one officer. At a small additional expense the space between the cells could have been made sufficiently wide to enable a central hall to have been formed, and perfect supervision insured. I trust that when the male prison is being adapted to the separate system the most improved principle of prison construction will be adopted. I subjoin a plan of the gaol, by which it will be seen what facilities exist to form an excellent prison out of the present buildings, if judiciously done.

Roscommon Gaol.



A, entrance; B, baths and water-closet; C, chapel; D, debtors' prison; E, board-room; F, female prison; G, Governor's house; F H, female hospital; M H, male hospital; I, lavatories; K, kitchen; L, laundry and drying-room; P, pump and cistern; R, guard room; S, stone-breaking shed; T, tread-wheel.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Monaghan gaol, which in many of its features resembles this building, is now being remodelled to suit the separate system, and I believe that a plan nearly similar might with advantage be adopted here.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	1	Workshops,	3	–
Yards,	7	1	Worksheds,	8	–
Day Rooms,	7	1	Kitchen,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Store Rooms,	2	–
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	58	17	Laundry,	–	1
			Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	–	2
Cells to contain three persons,	5	–	Baths,	1	2
Sleeping Rooms,	4	3	Privies,	7	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	6	Water-closets,	–	3
Hospital Rooms,	4	3	Pump and Well,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		*Female Clothing.*	
Pairs Blankets,	110	Shirts,	120	Shifts,	42
Pairs Sheets,	153	Jackets,	101	Gowns,	46
Rugs,	116	Trowsers,	48	Petticoats,	48
Bed-ticks,	113	Caps,	100	Pairs Shoes,	53
		Pairs Shoes,	103		

I found this gaol, on my inspection, in a very satisfactory state of cleanliness and order, sufficiently supplied with prison clothing, blankets, sheets, and rugs, but many of the bed-ticks were very much worn and should be cast. Water for prison use is pumped by the tread-wheel into a large tank placed over it, whence it is distributed to the different yards and sections of the gaol; but there are no covered lavatories for male prisoners, a deficiency which could be supplied at a trifling cost. The supply of water is limited, but I understand sufficient. The tread-wheel is partitioned, but the stalls are too deep, and supervision is prevented; prisoners waiting for their turn can chat with those on the wheel. I explained to the Deputy-Governor how this would be remedied if a slight alteration were made by a common carpenter. My colleague suggested some improvements in his last report, which the Board of Superintendence appointed a Committee to consider. The report of that Committee is very full, and in accordance with their recommendation the Board have laid down new flagging of a superior description in the day-room of the male prison, and, as far as practicable without putting the county to expense, have ordered the other suggestions to be acted on. As there were no Protestant prisoners in the gaol, the improvement in the sittings in the chapel was referred to the Roman Catholic Chaplain for report. I consulted with him and the Deputy-Governor, and believe that the arrangement now proposed by them will, if adopted, be satisfactory, and obviate the defects complained of. I regret that a more efficient sewerage is not contemplated, as my experience leads me to believe that on a good sewerage mainly depends the sanitary condition of the inmates of the gaol.

The present stores are too small, and I would suggest that some of the useless rooms in the prison be fitted up for the purpose.

I shall not refer to the other defects of the prison, as they have already been fully considered by the Board, and perhaps in some year of less pressure on the rates, may be remedied.

The Governor or his deputy attends lock-up, and one of the turnkeys patrols during the night, his vigilance being tested by a detecter clock.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	7	12	Punishment Cells,	5	4
Other Punishments,	–	1	Other Punishments,	–	4
	7	13		5	8

Seven out of the eight females punished during 1862 were women of disorderly conduct in and out of gaol. All the punishments inflicted were brought under the notice of the Board and initialed by the Chairman at its meetings.

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.

Stone-breaking, . . 17

Of whom 11 were at shot-drill for two hours, and tread-mill.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Winding,	1	Washing,	4
Master Debtor,	1	Sewing,	2
Lunatics,	3	Spinning,	2
Minding do.	3	Prison duties,	1
Prison Duties,	6	Nursing,	2
	14	Lunatics and Sick,	6
		Minding do.	3
			20

Work—Year ending 31st December, 1861.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Men's shoes made,	50 pairs.	Shirts made,	46
Do. repaired,	200 ,,	Chemises do.,	42
Women's shoes made,	24 ,,	Gowns do.,	36
Do. repaired,	60 ,,	Yarn spun,	94 lbs.
Shirting made,	208 yards.	Washing—Shirts,	1,219
Trowsers made,	23 pairs.	Chemises,	601
Do. repaired,	54 ,,	Gowns,	117
Jackets do.,	45 ,,	Petticoats,	146
Vests do.,	37 ,,	Roller Towels,	387
Stones broken,	420 tons.	Sheets,	255 pairs.
		Blankets,	51 ,,
		Rugs,	38
		Bed-ticks,	22

I would prefer that more industrial employment were given; my experience leads me to believe that occupations in which the mind is engaged have a humanizing effect on the rude uncultivated natures so frequently committed to this prison for assaults.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years :—

1859, . £6 7*s.* 3*d.* | 1860, . £11 0*s.* 7*d.* | 1861, . £12 10*s.* 10*d.*

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during 1861,	215	100
Average number attending daily,	20	12

School Hours.—Males—From eleven, a.m., to two, p.m., and from four to five, p.m. Females—From eleven, a.m., to one, p.m.

The schoolmaster is not trained, and there is no inspection by the National Board. The school is, however, visited regularly by both the Chaplains, who report favourably of the proficiency of the pupils.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. Indian meal, and ½ pint new milk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal, and ½ pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint new milk.

Prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one calendar month :—

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. Indian meal, and ½ pint new milk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal, and ½ pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel. Females—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint oatmeal gruel.

Oatmeal gruel substituted for milk to all classes, for dinner, on Wednesdays and Fridays.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 4½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6¾*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 9*d.*; coals, per ton, 21*s.* 3*d.*; turf, per load, 2*s.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per dozen lbs., 6*s.* 9*d.*; soap, per cwt., 23*s.*

Several of the prisoners complained to me of the food not being sufficient, but it is according to regulation. The quality was good on the day of my inspection. I find, however, in the Chaplains' reports, that on several occasions the bread was not sufficiently baked, the milk sour, the gruel thin, but the stirabout is invariably good.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 2⅞*d.* | 1860, . 2¼*d.* | 1861, . 3⅛*d.* | Day of Inspection, . 2½*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 2·75*d.* | 1860, . 3*d.* | 1861, . 3*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The various forms of books and registries in use in the other prisons of Ireland are kept here with much care and attention. The journals recommended by the Inspectors-General for the different prison officers, are now likewise kept.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1859, . £1,392 3*s.* 2*d.* | 1860, . £1,441 6*s.* 3*d.* | 1861, . £1,412 18*s.*

Average yearly cost of each prisoner :—

1860, . £28 14*s.* 11*d.* | 1861, . £28 1*s.* 3*d.*

Repaid by Government for maintenance :—

1860, . £185 3*s.* 1*d.* | 1861, . £170 4*s.* 10*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Edmond Kelly, esq., J.P., Local Inspector, . . .	92	6	2
John Harrison, Medical Officer, . . .	74	0	0
Rev. M. N. Thompson, Protestant Chaplain, . .	46	3	1
Very Rev. T. M. Phillips, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	46	3	1
James Speer, Governor, .	200	0	0
George Speer, Deputy-Governor, . . .	40	0	0
W. J. Stanley, Clerk and Schoolmaster, . .	60	0	0
Thos. Padin, Gate-Porter, .	36	0	0
Joseph Minchin, Turnkey and Weaver, . .	30	0	0
Bernard Gerahty, Turnkey and Carpenter, . .	30	0	0
Thomas Kelly, Turnkey and Shoemaker, . .	30	0	0
Robert Wigelsworth, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Thomas Minchin, do., .	25	0	0
Patrick Healy, do., .	25	0	0
Maria Curry, Matron, .	32	6	2
Margaret Lumpe, Assistant Matron and Schoolmistress,	25	0	0
Winifred Jackson, Hospital Nurse, . . .	17	0	0

No change has been made in the staff during the past year, or since last inspection. No rations or gaol allowances are given to any officer, but the male turnkeys are supplied with uniforms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., in the year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector, . . .	200	112
Surgeon, &c., . . .	298	173
Protestant Chaplain, . .	204	127
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	222	127

It will be seen by the above table how very attentive all the extern officers of this gaol have been to their duties in it during the past year.

Hospitals.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	Day of Inspection.
Number in hospital, .	30	29	28	21
Number of days in hospital,	920	857	741	550
Deaths, ...	–	2	2	1
Cost of medicine, . .	£24	£24	£24	–

A bath is required for the male hospital, and water-closets for both ; the latter, especially, are very desirable, as no hospital, especially a prison one, should be without them, and the Medical Officer states that he finds the air in the wards sometimes offensive. Water-closets could be put up for a very trifling cost; the cisterns are in their places, and cheap pans can now be procured, quite suited for the purpose. The closets off the wards are not secure, but they can be made so without difficulty. An exercising ground for male inmates is also wanting.

The sanitary condition of the prison is not satisfactory, as will be seen by the number of deaths yearly.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Crofton, J.P.	Richard Kelly, esq., J.P.	William Garnett, esq.
Colonel J. W. Mitchell.	W. J. M'Laughlin, esq., J.P.	Henry Smith, esq.
J. A. Holmes, esq., J.P.	Captain T. W. Goff.	D. H. Irwin, esq., J.P.
B. W. Bagot, esq., J.P.	Thos. A. P. Maypother, esq.	Patrick Degnan, esq.

The Board meets regularly every month for the discharge of business, when the accounts are duly examined and paid by draft to each creditor. Intern officers are paid monthly, the Local Inspector and Apothecary quarterly, and the Chaplains half-yearly at assizes.

Bridewells.

Some of the bridewells in this county are very defective ; there is but one day-room, exercising yard, and privy, in each of those at Castlerea and Strokestown, where sane and insane, good and bad of both sexes, chaste and unchaste, innocent and guilty, are placed together without distinction, the mischief which must result may be guessed when it is remembered that petty sessions are held only fortnightly at Strokestown ; besides, in it the only sleeping cell for females is inside that for males. I would entreat the Board to improve these buildings. Prisons and bridewells are intended to prevent, not to be the cause of, crime.

State of Bridewells.

	Boyle.		Castlerea.		Athlone.		Strokestown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	61	29	145	36	47	32	105	32
Of whom were Drunkards,	14	5	92	13	1	14	19	14
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	39	12	25	5	12	6	28	8
Of whom were Drunkards,	10	1	15	2	5	5	7	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Every second Wednesday, but not regular.		Weekly, on Saturday.		Borough Court, every second Wednesday. Petty Sessions every second Saturday.		Every second Thursday.	
Committals,	Correct, but remands frequent.		Correct.		Some illegal.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Repair good.		Some flagging required.		Flagging required.		Fair.	
Security,	Satisfactory.		Fair.		Insecure.		Fair.	
Accommodation,	6 cells above, and 4 below; 2 day-rooms, 2 exercising yards.		1 day-room, 1 exercising yard, and 1 privy for both sexes; 1 cell with 3 beds for males; 1 cell with 2 beds for females; 1 cell for drunkards, without window-sash or shutter.		4 cells, with 2 beds in each, and 2 day-rooms, 1 for each sex.		1 cell with three beds for males, and a small cell inside it for females; 1 day-room, 1 exercising yard, and 1 privy for both sexes.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient, except sheets.		Blankets thin; only one sheet on each bed.		Bedding required; only one sheet on each bed.		But one sheet on each bed.	
Water,	Good pump on premises.		None on premises, or near.		None; a pump-hole, but no pump.		Well on premises.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Bad.		Good.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and fairly ventilated, *but the ground cells damp.*		Pretty clean and airy.		Clean and orderly, but damp.		Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4*d.* for both sexes.		4⅓*d.*		4*d.*		4*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£15.		£15.		£15.		£15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Courthouse-keeper, salary £7 10*s.*		Courthouse-keeper, salary £7 10*s.*		Courthouse-keeper, salary £7 10*s.*		Courthouse-keeper, salary £6.	
Remarks,	No prisoners in custody. Visited 17th Sept., 1862.		No prisoner in custody. Visited 22nd July, 1862.		Two prostitutes in custody. Visited 23rd July, 1862.		No prisoner in custody. Visited 17th Sept., 1862.	

John Lentaigne, *Inspector-General.*

County of Sligo Gaol, at Sligo.—Visited the 17th of July, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
Untried.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For Felony,	2	2	4	–	2	2
,, Larceny,	1	1	2	–	1	1
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	7	2	9	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	10	–	10	2	–	2
Under Poor Law Act,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Gross Total,	26	7	33	3	3	6

Juvenile in Custody at the time of Inspection.

Workhouse Offender, above 10 and under 16 years of age, . 1 Male.

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 36 | 1860, . 26 | 1861, . 38 | Day of Inspection, . 33

Committals during the years 1860 *and* 1861, *and from* 1*st January to* 17*th July,* 1862, *the day of Inspection.*

—	1860.		1861.		1862, to day of Inspection	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	8	–	11	–	5	–
Revenue Laws,	4	–	6	5	6	7
Lunatics,	4	1	4	2	6	5
Drunkards,	27	14	38	12	16	12
Vagrants,	7	3	12	16	1	4
Offences against Game and Fishing Laws, Trespass, &c.,	4	–	11	–	14	3
Refusing to give evidence,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Absconding from apprenticeship, leaving service, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Breach of contract,	4	–	2	–	3	–
Disorderly conduct, riot, using threatening language, breaking windows, Poor Law offences, &c.,	13	16	25	6	9	7
Military offenders,	7	–	8	–	4	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Committals, &c.—continued.

—	1860.		1861.		1862, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Forcible possession, &c.,	5	1	2	–	2	–
Malicious injury,	11	4	2	1	5	1
Concealing birth, and deserting children,	–	3	–	–	–	3
Common assault,	82	12	110	12	80	6
Aggravated assault,	3	–	1	–	1	–
Larceny,	15	24	21	29	36	15
Receiving stolen goods, and obtaining goods under false pretences, &c.,	5	4	2	–	1	–
Embezzlement, &c.,	1	–	2	–	–	–
Coining, &c.,	–	–	3	–	1	–
Stealing cattle, sheep, &c.,	4	1	9	1	4	–
Bigamy,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Rape,	–	–	3	–	1	–
Abduction,	–	–	–	–	3	–
Burglary,	–	–	3	–	2	–
Robbing mail car,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Murder, manslaughter, shooting, stabbing, &c.,	2	–	5	1	2	–
Harbouring a person charged with murder,	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences,	1	–	1	1	1	–
Total,	213	83	288	86	204	63

Re-committals and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	16	9
Twice,	2	1
Thrice,	–	1
Four times and more,	–	–
Total,	18	11
Average daily number in custody,	$26\frac{6}{73}$	$9\frac{31}{73}$
Average daily number in hospital,	$1\frac{2}{365}$	$0\frac{148}{365}$
Highest number at any one time,	57	
Lowest ditto,	17	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	44	
Ditto, of Females,	20	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	12	
Ditto, of Females,	3	

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1862.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	11	5
Twice,	2	1
Thrice,	–	1
Four times and more,	–	–
Total,	13	7
Average daily number in custody,	$32\frac{31}{198}$	$11\frac{33}{99}$
Average daily number in hospital,	$1\frac{134}{197}$	$1\frac{100}{197}$
Highest number at any one time,	60	
Lowest ditto,	29	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	51	
Ditto, of Females,	17	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	21	
Ditto, of Females,	6	

Highest number in gaol at any time for the last seven years :—

87, on the 17th February, 1855.

I regret to find an increase in the number of committals to this gaol during the past year, and that increase is under almost every head in the above tables except malicious injury; at the same time, the amount of crime is not great, considering the area and population of the county. The average daily number in custody has likewise been higher during the past and present years than previously, the numbers being twenty-three males and six females, in 1860; twenty-six males and nine females, in

1861; and thirty-one males and eleven females up to July in 1862; but the longer sentences now given in many cases, and the pressure of successive bad harvests in a poor district, such as the county Sligo, may, perhaps, account for the increase in the numbers in custody in this gaol.

I find, likewise, that the number of convictions under the game and revenue laws have increased, but there does not appear to exist the same agrarian crime as in some other parts of Ireland; and we may reasonably hope that offences will diminish in proportion to the increasing prosperity of the county.

Female crime has always been trifling here, as in other parts of the west and in the south of Ireland. I found seven females in custody, consisting of three untried prisoners, two summarily convicted—one for larceny, the other for a breach of the revenue laws—and two convicted by a jury. One, however, was a returned convict, a class of prisoners whose presence must necessarily exercise a most mischievous influence in an associated prison such as this is, notwithstanding every exertion of the authorities of the gaol to counteract its effect, more especially as there exists, scattered throughout the country, several gangs of professional female thieves, natives of Sligo and the adjoining counties, who appear to recruit their ranks in the associated prisons of the West of Ireland. The presence of such offenders, under long sentences, in a gaol where free intercourse among prisoners is permitted, as here, must always be detrimental, as tending to spread organized crime among the population of the district; and my experience leads me to believe that it would be most beneficial to introduce the plan adopted by the prison managers of Scotland, under the Act 23 and 24 Vict., c. 105, by which offenders under sentence of more than nine months are transferred to a central depôt, where a uniformity of punishment is carried out, and the present anomalous treatment of prisoners in county goals avoided.

Six discharged convicts were committed to this gaol in 1861, and but one in the present year. I found two in custody at the time of my visit.

Lock-up is regularly attended by the Governor. A night patrol is kept up by one of the turnkeys in rotation, but his vigilance is not tested by a detecter-clock. No escape was attempted during the present or past years.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	9	2	Workshops,	6	–
Yards,	12	4	Worksheds,	56	–
Day Rooms,	12	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	5	1	Store Rooms,	2	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, = 432 cubic feet,	74	17	Laundry,	–	1
			Drying Room,	–	1
			Baths,	3	–
Sleeping Rooms,	10	8	Privies,	20	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	13	Water-closets,	2	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps and Wells,	3	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

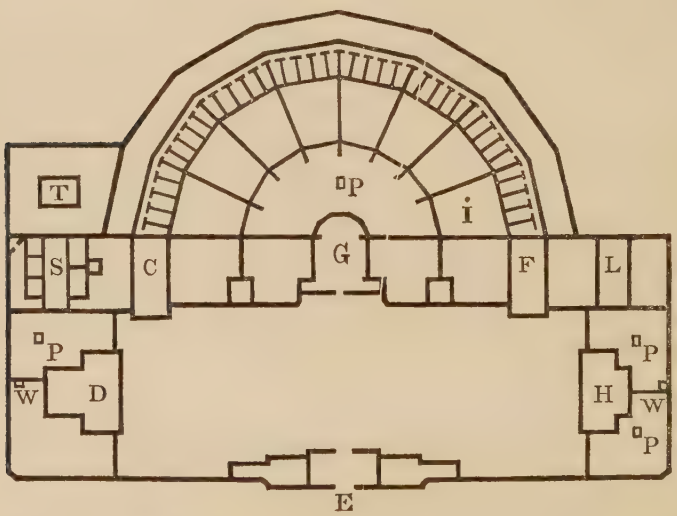
	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Pairs Blankets,	129	10	Shirts,	100	50	Caps,	6	–
Pairs Sheets,	164	–	Jackets,	58	61	Shifts,	39	5
Rugs,	124	4	Trowsers,	43	31	Gowns,	24	32
Hammocks or Cots,	–	–	Caps,	43	–	Petticoats,	29	4
			Socks or Stockings,	–	–	Stockings,	–	–
Bed-ticks,	131	7	Pairs Shoes,	57	60	Shoes,	12	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

I found this gaol, on my inspection, in every part thoroughly clean and well kept, orderly and secure, the ventilation and sewerage good, and the supply of water abundant. To these facts, and the attention of the authorities of the gaol, I must attribute its generally sanitary state for many years, except in 1860, when two deaths occurred. The water, which is obtained from a reservoir outside the prison grounds, is of a good quality, and abundant; it is distributed to the different parts of the prison, and then applied to flushing the sewerage. The stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, and prison clothing, is good and sufficient. The debtors' prison, the hospital, cook-house, laundry, and drying-room are good, and the accommodation more than required, as will be seen from the plan of the prison which I have appended to this report; but the appliances required for an improved system of prison discipline are altogether wanting, they could, however, easily be introduced.

Sligo Gaol.



E, entrance; D, debtors' prison; G, Governor's house; C, cook-house, &c.; S, solitary cells; T, tank and tread-wheel; P, pumps; L, laundry; F, female department; H, hospital; I, lunatic ward; W, privies.

It will be seen by the above plan that facilities exist for altering the buildings so as to suit the requirements of the Act 3 & 4 Vict., ch. 44, under which a deterrent system of prison discipline might be established, and the defects which must necessarily exist under the vicious classification of the 7 Geo. IV., chap. 74, would be avoided. The present intelligent and efficient Governor of this gaol appears to be well qualified to carry out the separate system, if the means of doing so were put within his reach; and I beg again to call the attention of the Board and the Grand Jury to the advantages which would result from its adoption. The cells of the prison are of the size in which prisoners can be legally confined in separation, and the alterations would consequently not be attended with much cost, which, when spread over a period of ten years, and obtained from the Treasury interest free, would not be felt as a burden on the rates.

If the present day-rooms were divided into cells, more than sufficient accommodation for all prisoners, male and female, would be formed in the

present range; and the two prisons, although perfectly separate and distinct, and entered from opposite ends of the block, might be heated from a common boiler, by which a saving in fuel would be effected.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . .	20	2	Punishment Cells, . .	18	4
Other Punishments, . .	–	–	Other Punishments, . .	–	–
Total, . . .	20	2	Total, . . .	18	4

No prisoner was subjected to solitary confinement during the year. The book in which punishments inflicted by the Governor are recorded is regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and initialed by the Chairman.

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

Males—Nine at stone-breaking. Females—One at washing.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Shoemaking, ...	2	Sewing, ...	2
Tailoring, ...	1	Prison duties, ...	1
Net making, ...	2	Sick, ...	3
Carpentry, ...	1		6
Cooking, ...	2		
Prison duties, ...	6		
Sick, ...	3		
	17		

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years :—

1859, . £46 18*s.* 11*d.* | 1860, . £25 3*s.* | 1861, . £43 0*s.* 8*d.*

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	186	82
Average number attending daily, ...	$20\frac{143}{313}$	$3\frac{304}{313}$

School Hours.—Males—From 7 to 9 o'clock, A.M., in summer, and from 8 to 10 o'clock, A.M., in winter. Females—From 7 to 9 o'clock, A.M., in summer, and from 8 to 10 o'clock, A.M., in winter.

The former schoolmaster died since last inspection; his successor has not been trained under any board. All the forms and registries recommended by the Inspectors-General are in use.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast—Males—8 oz. meal in stirabout and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females—7 oz. meal in stirabout and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner—Males—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Males and Females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner, 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint soup. Supper, 4 oz. brown bread.

Stirabout—$\frac{1}{3}$ oatmeal, and $\frac{2}{3}$ Indian meal. Bread—wholemeal.

All prisoners whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one month, get oatmeal gruel for dinner instead of milk; and all prisoners in custody get gruel for dinner two days in each week.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lbs., $7\frac{1}{2}d.$; brown do., per 4 lbs., $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 10*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 10*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 5*d.*; coals, per ton, 21*s.* 4*d.*; straw, per ton, 32*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, brown, per cwt., 28*s.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1859, . $2\frac{13}{35}\frac{6}{8}\frac{1}{4}d.$ | 1860, . $2\frac{4}{8}\frac{0}{0}\frac{3}{8}d.$ | 1861, . $3\frac{4}{17}\frac{1}{9}\frac{3}{2}d.$ | Day of Inspection, . $2\frac{7}{8}\frac{2}{8}\frac{1}{6}d.$

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1859, . $2\frac{1}{3}\frac{6}{5}\frac{8}{8}\frac{0}{4}\frac{7}{5}d.$ | 1860, . $2\frac{8}{8}\frac{2}{5}\frac{0}{6}\frac{3}{0}d.$ | 1861, . $3\frac{2}{4}\frac{2}{4}\frac{1}{8}\frac{3}{0}d.$

I questioned the prisoners on the day of my inspection, and found no cause of complaint. The provisions furnished to the prisoners were good, and the Chaplains generally report favourably of them.

Books and Accounts.

All the different forms of registries of discipline and finance books and journals required by the Rules of the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use here, and kept with much care and attention. They are regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and initialed by the Chairman.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1859, . £1,347 5*s.* 1*d.* | 1860, . £1,339 18*s.* 6*d.* | 1861, . £1,493 18*s.* 3*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum :—

1860, . £47 17*s.* 9*d.* | 1861, . £40 0*s.* 4*d.*

Repaid by Government :—

1860, . £69 2*s.* 1*d.* | 1861, . £88 10*s.* 10*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£		£
Captain Henry Fawcett, Local Inspector,	100	James Gallagher, Turnkey,	25
Rev. Samuel Shone, Protestant Chaplain,	30	Alexander Crawford, Turnkey, Shoemaker,	25
Rev. John Nangle, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	James Lougheed, Turnkey, employed at Schooling,	20
Robert Lynn, Physician,	65	James Buchanan, Turnkey, Shoemaker, employed at Schooling,	20
Edward Powell, Apothecary,	21	William Bell, Turnkey, employed at Schooling,	20
Vernon Davys, Clerk,	30	Matthew Morrison, Turnkey, employed at Schooling,	20
Edward Walsh, Governor,	200	Catherine Ryan, Matron,	20
Frederick Rutherford, Schoolmaster,	25	Mary Poe, Female Turnkey,	10
John Connor, Turnkey, employed at Schooling,	25		
Thomas Graham, Turnkey,	25		

Archibald Armstrong, apothecary, died, and Edward Powell appointed to replace him; William Smith, turnkey, resigned, and Matthew Morrison appointed to replace him; William M'Donagh, schoolmaster, died, and Frederick Rutherford appointed to replace him.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector,	273	150
Surgeon, &c.,	201	114
Protestant Chaplain,	191	81
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	–	–
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	153	87

Hospitals.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in Hospital,	18	18	13
Number of days in Hospital,	321	418	522
Cost of Medicine,	18*s.* 6*d.*	£2 1*s.* 3*d.*	£4 11*s.* 7*d.*
Deaths,	–	2	–

The sanitary condition of the gaol has for years been most satisfactory. There have been but two deaths in it during the last seven years, both of which occurred in 1860.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. John Wynne.	Sir R. Gore Booth, bart., M.P.	John Ffolliott, jun., esq.
John Ormsby, esq.	Jemmett Duke, esq.	James Jones, esq.
James Wood, esq.	Charles O'Hara, esq., M.P.	William Phibbs, esq.
Richard Gethin, esq.	Colonel Knox Barrett.	Henry B. Crofton, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when all liabilities, except those discharged by presentment at assizes, are paid by cheques, drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, and the vouchers are produced to the Board at its next meeting, and duly initialed by the Chairman.

State of Bridewell.

——	Ballymote.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	76	26
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	2
No. of Committals in quarter preceding Inspection,	25	5
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	–
Petty Sessions,	On Mondays, fortnightly.	
Transmittals,	Regular.	
Committals,	Some irregular.	
Registry,	Well kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Some required.	
Security,	Secure.	
Accommodation,	Males, day-room; two cells, with two beds in each; exercising yard, in which is a pump. Females, one cell only, with one bed, has a fire-place; no day-room.	
Sewerage,	None.	
Water,	A pump.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Bedding sufficient for the accommodation; but baskets and tins required.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness,	Good.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	$4\frac{1}{2}d.$	
Salary of Keeper,	£40.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper, £8.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. Visited 17th July, 1862.	

John Lentaigne, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

COUNTY OF TYRONE GAOL, AT OMAGH.—VISITED ON THE 15TH AND 16TH JULY, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	5	–	5	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
Deserter,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	1	2	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	3	8	11	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	4	–	4	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	2	4	6	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	11	–	11	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	1	–	1
Under Poor Law Act,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Total,	37	16	53	2	–	2

Offences, &c., of Juveniles classified at the time of Inspection.

	M.	F.
16 years and above 10—Summary Convictions,	2	–
,, Four times imprisoned,	1	–

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1859.			1860.			1861.			Day of Inspection.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
38	19	57	39	21	60	56	26	82	37	16	53

Committals during 1860, 1861, *and from* 1st *January*, 1862, *to day of Inspection.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Denomination of Offences.	1860.		1861.		1862.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder,	–	1	1	2	–	–
Manslaughter,	2	1	2	–	1	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.,	6	1	3	–	5	–
Rape, and Assaults with intent to Ravish,	2	–	1	–	1	–
Infanticide,	–	1	–	1	–	–
Concealing of Birth and Child Desertion,	–	13	–	5	–	–
Assaults,	23	3	20	–	9	–
Misdemeanors,	5	4	4	–	6	–
Arson,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Burglary, Housebreaking,	2	–	–	1	2	–
Robbery,	1	1	4	–	4	1
Cattle Stealing,	1	–	9	–	1	1
Sheep Stealing,	1	–	–	–	1	–
Larceny in Dwelling,	2	–	5	3	–	–
„ from the Person,	10	10	2	6	1	1
„ Simple,	19	17	14	14	10	5
Uttering Base Coin, &c.,	–	1	3	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods,	1	3	5	3	2	–
Frauds, and Obtaining Goods under False Pretences,	4	–	3	2	2	1
Perjury,	1	–	–	–	1	–
Forcible Possession, Rescue, and Riot,	6	2	5	–	2	3
Summary Convictions, Game and Revenue Laws, Offences under Larceny and Poor Law Acts, &c.,	203	91	203	96	126	44
Deserters and Courts-martial,	11	–	20	–	11	–
Vagrants,	15	25	10	37	9	23
Drunkards,	65	39	59	34	32	14
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–	–	1	2	1
Debtors,	21	3	32	2	30	2
Total,	402	216	406	207	258	96
	618		613		354	

Re-committals and Averages.

From 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1861.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	22	13
Twice,	6	8
Thrice,	3	3
Four times and more,	1	5
Total,	32	29
Average daily number in custody,	$42\frac{1}{2}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$
Average daily number in hospital,	$1\frac{54}{365}$	$\frac{64}{365}$
Highest number at any one time,	87	
Lowest ditto,	54	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	62	
Ditto, of Females,	33	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	28	
Ditto, of Females,	14	

From 1st *Jan. to day of Inspection*, 1862.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	11	8
Twice,	1	3
Thrice,	1	1
Four times and more,	–	–
Total,	13	12
Average daily number in custody,	$40\frac{323}{356}$	$21\frac{182}{356}$
Average daily number in hospital,	$1\frac{333}{356}$	$\frac{46}{356}$
Highest number at any one time,	81	
Lowest ditto,	38	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	54	
Ditto, of Females,	30	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	18	
Ditto, of Females,	16	

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years :—

	M.	F.	Total.
17th January, 1855,	99	42	141

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

When I visited this gaol in July, the male prison was in the hands of the contractor who had been appointed to make the necessary alterations for adapting the buildings to the separate system of prison discipline. Many of the prisoners had been removed to Derry Gaol, to enable the works to be carried on, consequently the above table of the state of the prison on the day of my inspection does not correctly represent the number of criminals belonging to the county in custody on that day. It will be seen, however, by reference to the preceding tables, that committals did not increase in number during the past year. In 1860, 301 male and 149 female criminal committals, making a total of 450, were made to this gaol. In 1861, the numbers were 305 male and 136 female committals for criminal offences, being altogether 441 during the year. The daily average number of prisoners, however, considerably increased in 1861. In that year the averages were 42 males, and 23½ females, while in 1860, the numbers were 37 females, and 21¾ females. My experience leads me to believe that the daily averages are not a correct criterion to judge of the state of crime in a district, as at present much longer sentences are given than formerly.

There has been a great increase in the number of arrests for debt since 1860. The numbers of debtor inmates of this prison were 24 in 1860, 34 in 1861, and 32 from January to the day of my inspection in July, 1862; 8 were in custody at the time of my visit.

Lunatics are now seldom committed to Omagh gaol as dangerous; one only was so committed in 1861, and 3 since the commencement of 1862.

Juveniles.

Twenty-five male, and 8 female juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1861; all but 4 belonged to the localities in which they were convicted; 16 had lost one or both parents; 3 could read and write; the remainder were either imperfectly instructed or wholly illiterate. One, a boy of thirteen years of age was sent to the Reformatory at Malone at the end of a sentence of one month's imprisonment, as a punishment for his offence. At the time of my visit, two boys were in custody summarily convicted; one an old offender, who is constantly recurrent to this gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	2	Worksheds,	29	–
Yards,	7	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	14	1	Store Rooms,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	2	–	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	–	–	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	–	3
			Bath,	–	1
Single Cells of larger size,	7	37	Privies,	6	–
Single Cells of smaller size,	56	–	Water-closets,	5	5
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Reception Room,	–	1
Hospital Rooms,	4	2	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Chapel,	1	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Workshops,	5	–	Other Machines for Labour,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		*Female Clothing.*	
Pairs Blankets,	144	Shirts,	276	Caps,	33
Pairs Sheets,	139	Jackets,	139	Shifts,	74
Rugs,	147	Trowsers,	116	Gowns,	84
Hammocks or Cots,	55	Caps,	93	Petticoats,	100
Bed-ticks,	133	Socks or Stockings,	56	Stockings,	40
		Pairs Shoes,	42	Shoes,	44

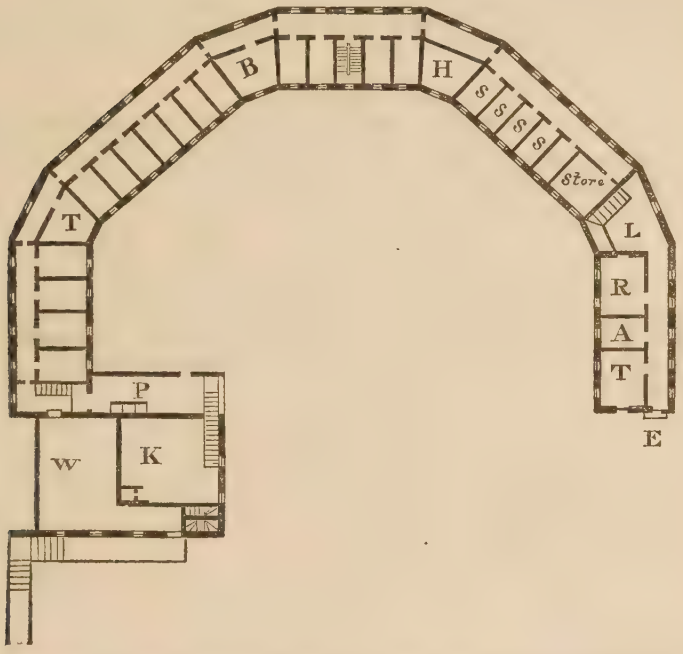
NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

I found this prison, on my inspection, in an excellent state of order and discipline. The buildings not undergoing alteration were clean and well kept; the stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, rugs, and prison clothing sufficient; the supply of water abundant, and the sewerage effective.

The accompanying plan of the gaol when altered has been forwarded to me by the Governor, and as it will be found useful in facilitating future arrangements, I have appended it to this report.

Plan of Gaol.



E, entrance; A, bath and watercloset; TT, turnkey's room; R, reception room; L, lavatory; SS, solitary cells; H, heating apparatus; B, bath, lavatory, and watercloset; P, passage to kitchen; K, kitchen; W, wash-house.

I would have preferred that a plan on a more improved principle had been adopted, but it would have been attended with an increased expenditure, and could not have been executed for the amount of the presentment. There is one improvement, however, which I consider necessary in a separate prison in this cold damp climate. The floor of the cells should be of timber. Flags are too cold for the purpose, and likely to lay the seeds of disease. Prisoners under the depressing influences of cellular imprisonment in separation and on gaol diet, cannot bear cold with impunity. The limited amount of food given is required for the performance of the organic functions, and should not be expended on an effort to keep up animal heat in the system. The cost of flooring the cells will be trifling, and I would beg to suggest to the Board the propriety of having this improvement carried out while the prison is in the hands of the contractor.

Six prisoners were sentenced to penal servitude in this county during 1861, and ten during the present year. The Governor, who is a zealous and

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

active officer, takes considerable pains to have old and hardened offenders, including returned convicts, identified. He has established a system of photography for that purpose, and his endeavours have been attended with success, as the identification of several, who would otherwise have escaped with a light sentence, was facilitated by its means. I believe this to be an important improvement in the prison system which should everywhere be introduced.

The Governor or his deputy attends lock-up regularly; a watchman patrols at night, and there is an excellent detecter clock in the prison, by which his vigilance can be tested.

No escape was effected from this gaol either during 1861 or 1862; but two prisoners escaped from bridewells;—one, D. M'A., from Dungannon, in January last, and the other, A. S., from Strabane, in the following June.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	45	17	Punishment Cells,	26	11
Other Punishments,	–	–	Other Punishments,	–	–
Total,	45	17	Total,	26	11

Number sentenced during the year 1861 to whipping—1 Male.

Such of the punishments as are inflicted by the authority of the Governor are fully entered in a book kept for the purpose, and in it the evidence is given, a practice of which I highly approve. This record is regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and initialed by the Chairman.

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.	FEMALES.
None. The Tread-wheel stopped during alterations by Board.	None.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Carpentering,	1	Knitting,	3
Shoemaking,	1	Sewing,	5
Attending Blacksmith,	1	Sprigging,	6
Cooking,	2	Prison duties,	1
Hand-pump,	6	Laundry,	1
Stone-breaking,	12		
Labourers on building,	7		
Prison duties,	3		
Sick and unemployed,	4		

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last two years :—

1860,	£27 8*s.* 3*d.*	1861,	£49 17*s.* 5*d.*

During the present year, in consequence of the alterations, much industrial work cannot be carried on.

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	384	188
Average number attending daily,	42½	24⅛

School Hours.—Males—From 10 to 12 o'clock, a.m. Females—From 12 to 1 o'clock, p.m.

The Schoolmaster is trained, and qualified for his duties.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. white bread and 1 pint sweet milk. Females—12 oz. white bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint sweet milk.

Males and Females sixteen years and under.—Breakfast.—Males—7 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—6 oz. oatmeal and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—12 oz. white bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint sweet milk. Females—10 oz. white bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint sweet milk.

NOTE.—1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel for each prisoner's dinner, twice a week, in lieu of sweet milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per 14 lbs., 1*s.* 10$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; oatmeal, per 112 lbs., 14*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per lb., 2$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; meat, per lb., 6$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3$\frac{1}{4}$*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coals, per ton, 18*s.* 5*d.*; turf, per box of 80 cubic feet, 3*s.* 3*d.*; straw, per ton, £1 9*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6$\frac{1}{4}$*d.*; soap, per lb., 4$\frac{1}{4}$*d.*

The food furnished to the prisoners on the day of my inspection was good. The provisions are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, who generally report favourably of the quality of the supply.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1859, $2\frac{1320622}{1520590}$*d.* | 1860, $3\frac{383}{3584}$*d.* | 1861, $3\frac{204899}{1373476}$*d.* | 1862, $3\frac{1552604}{4570165}$*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1859, . $2\frac{1429997}{1520590}$*d.* | 1860, . $3\frac{612806}{58262689}$*d.* | 1861, . $3\frac{716276}{1870333}$*d.*

Books and Accounts.

I was much pleased with the manner in which the books and accounts are kept in this prison; but all those recommended by the Inspectors-General are not in use.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1859, . £1,737 8*s.* 2*d.* | 1860, . £1,825 8*s.* 7*d.* | 1861, . £1,893 3*s.* 10*d.*

Average annual cost of each prisoner:—

1860, . £28 18*s.* 5*d.* | 1861, . £26 10*s.* 4*d.*

Repaid by Government for maintenance of convicted prisoners:—

1860, . £207 8*s.* 5*d.* | 1861, . £237 11*s.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£		£
Geo. A. Rogers, esq., Local Inspector,	130	Knox Ashfield, Turnkey,* . .	28
Rev. William Chartres, Protestant Chaplain, ...	30	Samuel Mullan, Gate Turnkey, .	28
Rev. Josias Mitchell, Presbyterian Chaplain, ...	30	John Bleakley, Hospital do., .	23
Rev. M. O'Kane, Roman Catholic Chaplain, ...	30	Alex. M'Elroy, Turnkey, Shoemaker and Carpenter, . .	23
Henry Thompson, esq., Surgeon, .	–	William Ellis, Turnkey, Tailor,* .	23
Francis Trenor, Apothecary, .	20	William Colhoun, Turnkey,* .	18
Wm. M'Clelland, Governor, .	120	William Noble, Schoolmaster, .	28
William M'Kee, Deputy Governor and Clerk, ...	60	Edward Wynne, Night Watch, .	21
		Maria Stubbs, Matron, . . .	30
		Margaret Kidney, Female Turnkey,	20
		Jane Delap, Female Turnkey,* .	12

Rowland Barton, turnkey, dismissed; William Colhoun, watchman, promoted and Edward Wynne appointed as night watch.

* Assist the Master in schooling.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

All intern officers, except the night watchman, receive in lieu of rations, their value in money, estimated according to the contract price. The male turnkeys wear a uniform. Intern officers are paid monthly; the Governor and superior officers half-yearly, at assizes.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector,	132	62
Surgeon, &c.,	121	66
Protestant Chaplain,	170	81
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	176	92
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	151	81

Hospitals.

As the prison is now undergoing a general alteration and improvement, it is desirable that the defects in the hospital, pointed out by my colleague, should be remedied. I found one patient, who was under a long sentence, in one of the wards, suffering from phthisis. As this is a disease so frequent among prisoners in cellular confinement, and generally, under ordinary circumstances, fatal, such cases require to be carefully watched in county prisons, where the diet is so low. It is for that reason that full powers are given, under the Prisons Act, to the Medical Officer to order whatever food he considers necessary to counteract the waste produced on the body by the action of the mind.

Number in hospital, total number of days, and cost of medicine, for the last three years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in hospital,	12	22	33
Number of days in hospital,	264	376	483
Cost of medicine,	—	£4 11s. 10*d.**	£2 13s. 6*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Belmore.	Charles R. Scott, esq.	Sir J. M. Stewart, bart.
Francis J. Gervais, esq.	Charles Eccles, esq.	Robert Evans, esq.
Major Francis Ellis.	T. W. D. Humphreys, esq.	A. M'Kenzie Lyle, esq.
Samuel Vesey, esq.	William F. Black, esq.	Basil G. Brooke, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when all bills are paid by cheques, drawn in favour of each creditor separately, and signed by three members of the Board and the Local Inspector.

* Two years

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Dungannon.		Strabane.		Clogher.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	258	111	155	97	36	34
Of whom were Drunkards,	108	35	65	49	9	7
No. of Committals in quarter preceding Inspection,	46	24	47	19	3	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	12	9	16	12	–	2
Transmittals,	Direct.		Direct.		Direct.	
Petty Sessions,	Second Monday.		Second Monday.		First and third Tuesday.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		Some illegal.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Fair.		Fair.		Satisfactory.	
Security,	Good.		Satisfactory.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation,	Males, seven cells and one for drunkards, two day-rooms; females, day-room and two sleeping rooms.		Day-room and two sleeping-rooms for each sex; one yard and one privy for both sexes.		Day-room and two cells for each sex; one with three beds.	
Bedding, &c.,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water,	One pump out of order.		Good and ample, from tank.		Ample, from cistern.	
Sewerage,	Good.		Fair.		Effective.	
Dryness and Ventilation,	Damp.		Fair.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½*d.* for both sexes.		4½*d.* for both sexes.		4½*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£60 and rations; £25 for Matron.		£40 £20		£40 £20	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary £8; has a farm.		Court-keeper, salary £8, and P. S. Clerk, salary £90.		Court-keeper, salary £8.	
Remarks,	Visited 28th November, 1862. One female in custody. One prisoner escaped from this Bridewell in January, 1862.		Visited 1st August, 1862. No prisoners. One prisoner escaped from this Bridewell in June, 1862.		Visited 15th July, 1862. No prisoner in custody.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH GAOL, AT MULLINGAR.—VISITED 9TH DECEMBER, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	–	2	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	7	1	8	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Other Misdemeanors,	24	1	25	1	–	1
Under Poor Law Act,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	4	4	–	–	–
Gross Total,	41	8	49	1	–	1

Juvenile in custody at the time of Inspection.

Above 10 years—Summary Conviction, . . . 1 Male.

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for three preceding years :—

1859, . 37 | 1860, . 65 | 1861, . 48 | Day of Inspection, . 49

Committals during 1860, 1861, *and to day of Inspection,* 1862.

Offences.	1860.		1861.		1862.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	4	1	9	–	10	–
Being Accessory to Death,	7	–	–	1	3	1
Attempt at Self-destruction,	–	–	–	–	1	1
Perjury,	–	1	–	–	1	–
Unnatural Crime,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Rape,	2	–	–	–	2	–
Forgery and having Base Coin,	3	–	1	–	–	–
Assault with Intent to Murder,	–	–	4	–	–	1
Arson,	1	–	–	–	–	1
Assault, Riot, Disorderly Conduct, Breaking Windows, and sundry minor Offences,	139	38	144	28	147	14

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Committals during 1860, 1861, *and to day of Inspection,* 1862—continued.

Offences.	1860.		1861.		1862.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bigamy,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Poor Law Offences,	6	4	15	5	14	12
Child Desertion,	–	–	–	2	–	–
Vagrants,	14	56	6	28	7	34
Drunkards,	107	36	132	56	77	27
Lunatics,	7	3	6	2	5	2
Illegal Societies—Writing Threatening Letters, &c.,	–	–	1	1	–	–
Revenue and Fishery Laws,	1	–	1	–	2	–
Burglary, Robbery, &c.,	4	–	2	–	3	4
Leaving Service,	2	–	3	–	1	–
Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Stealing,	2	–	4	–	3	1
Court Martials and Deserters,	12	–	12	–	15	–
Larceny, Receiving Stolen Goods, &c.,	34	19	46	36	32	18
Total,	345	158	386	159	325	116

Re-committals and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection,* 1862.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	6	5	Re-committals—Once,	8	5
Twice,	4	5	Twice,	3	3
Thrice,	3	1	Thrice,	–	3
Four times and more,	5	3	Four times and more,	4	2
Total,	18	14	Total,	15	13
Average daily number in custody,	34	15	Average daily number in custody,	30	12
Average daily number in hospital,	1·5	1·0	Average daily number in hospital,	$0\frac{222}{365}$	$0\frac{341}{365}$
Highest number at any one time,	69		Highest number at any one time,	61	
Lowest ditto,	26		Lowest ditto,	29	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	48		Highest number of Males at any one time,	46	
Ditto of Females,	23		Ditto of Females,	22	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	16		Lowest number of Males at any one time,	16	
Ditto of Females,	7		Ditto, of Females,	4	

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years:—
29th December, 1857, . . 90

I found in custody, on the day of my inspection, forty-one male, and eight female prisoners. The tried males were twelve, convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, and twenty-six summarily. The offences were principally assaults, some of a serious nature. Three prisoners were under sentence for appearing in arms at night, six for larceny, receiving stolen goods, &c., and two were offenders against the Poor Laws (deserting wife, &c.) The untried were two, a man committed for sheep-stealing, and another for rape. Two pauper debtors were in custody, one of whom has, I understand, been upwards of twenty years in the gaol and will not be discharged, he acts as cook for the prisoners, in which capacity he is found useful and trustworthy. The females were, four prostitutes, committed as vagrants by the borough magistrates, from the towns of Mullingar and Athlone; two untried; and one tried prisoner convicted of burglary; a very young girl belonging to a gang of thieves and pick-pockets from one of the western counties of Ireland, members of which I have found inmates of different gaols throughout the country; her

North District.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

mother and brother, convicted with her, were sentenced to penal servitude for the same burglary, and this girl, in consequence of her youth, to twelve months' imprisonment only. My experience leads me to believe that in such cases the prisoner generally, at the end of her imprisonment again joins the gang; and that the sole chance of reformation is to sentence her to penal servitude, in the hope that from the refuges she may be provided with an honest way of earning her bread, and not again return to her friends, who are still leading a life of crime. One, amongst the prostitutes committed for vagrancy, is a returned convict, formerly sentenced to penal servitude for a like offence. On the completion of her sentence she returned to her former mode of life, by which she has been living for twenty-five years, except during the period of her committals.

Two of the male inmates were returned convicts, one discharged five years ago from the Convict Depot, since which time, it is stated, no charge of dishonesty has been brought against him. He is now convicted under the Poor Law Act, for deserting his wife (he states that he finds it difficult to obtain employment, being known to have been a convict). The other, one of those old and incorrigible offenders, discharged at the end of a commuted sentence of transportation, served in Bermuda. He has now been sentenced to two years' imprisonment in this gaol, for having stolen goods in his possession, which he acknowledged to me he had taken, assisted by another returned convict (who was not convicted), and the robbery was committed by means of a little girl, twelve years of age, the man's daughter. The child has been sent to a reformatory by the Judge before whom the case was tried. I found one fine little boy, about eleven years of age, in the gaol, sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for throwing stones; his mother is dead, and his father and brother having been sentenced to penal servitude, he was left deserted in the streets of Mullingar. Three other youths were in custody, but past the age when they could be classed as juveniles, one under a sentence of two years, and all appear hardened in crime. I regret to find that many youths belonging to this neighbourhood appear to be growing up in vice, and some have been sentenced to penal servitude in other counties.

Twelve male and five female juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1861, and nine in the present year. Three boys and three girls were sentenced to a reformatory in 1861, and one boy to penal servitude; he was one of the only six so sentenced during the year, and has since been transferred to the class of adult convicts in the Government prison.

I found no dangerous lunatics in custody, and those committed are not detained here long. One insane prisoner, however, who had murdered another lunatic in the District Asylum, was committed to this gaol by the Coroner, and gave much trouble before he was removed to the Criminal Asylum at Dundrum after the assizes.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	10	7	Bakery,	1	–
Day Rooms,	7	2	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	5	1	Laundries,	–	1
Single Cells not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, =432 cubic feet,	89	14	Drying Rooms,	–	1
			Lavatories,	3	–
			Baths,	2	1
Cells to contain three persons,	6	–	Privies,	14	4
Sleeping Rooms,	–	6	Water-closets,	7	7
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	–	12	Fumigating Rooms—Box,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	3	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapels,	1	–	Pumps and Wells,	3	3
School Rooms,	1	1	Crank-mill,	1	–
Workshops,	6	–	Other Machines for Labour—		
Worksheds,	6	–	Corn Bruiser,	1	–
Kitchens,	1	–			

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Pairs Blankets,	101	27	Shirts,	62	4	Shifts,	7	7
Pairs Sheets,	139	31	Jackets,	34	36	Gowns,	7	14
Rugs,	99	16	Trowsers,	29	52	Petticoats,	12	16
Hammocks or Cots,	132	–	Caps,	22	13	Pairs Stockings,	7	10
Bed-ticks,	102	26	Pairs Shoes,	26	22	Pairs Shoes,	6	11

I found the prison buildings, on my inspection, in good repair and order; they were clean, well kept, and secure. Although the gaol lies low, ventilation is good, and it is healthy. The sewerage is very effective, as a branch of the river Brusna, passing through the prison yards, keeps the sewers always flushed, which circumstance, perhaps, may account for the sanitary condition of the gaol. There is, also, an unfailing source of water on a high level outside the grounds, whence an ample supply is furnished for prison purposes even in the driest seasons. I found the stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing of very good quality, and sufficient in quantity. Much of the materials are manufactured in the prison, by which good warm clothing is insured, and what is of even more importance, the prisoners are usefully employed at reproductive labour. Corn, likewise, is purchased in the market, dried on a kiln, and ground in an excellent crank mill, worked by the prisoners condemned to hard labour, of which there are always many in this prison, sentenced for waylaying, assaults, and other agrarian outrages. The mill, which is worked both for prison use and the public outside, is a source of profit of which I highly approve, as not alone beneficial to the prisoners as a labour, and furnishing the best description of food for their use, but likewise tending to reduce the rates on the county. I consider, however, that the prisoners at the mill should be kept more separate, those waiting for their turn for work are too much in association, but the defect could easily be remedied. There is an excellent bake-house attached to the gaol, where good bread is made, a matter of much importance to the health of the prisoners, as the allowance given in county gaols is limited. The laundry and drying-room are excellent, but the prisoners are not sufficiently separated while at work. To carry out separation perfectly in the laundry, each prisoner should have a separate room, as in Belfast Gaol, which is a model in this respect, worthy of imitation. The prison chapel is damp and cold, and a stove is much required in it.

Although the separate system is not enforced for all classes of prisoners none were in association on the day of my visit, and I was particularly glad to find that the child in custody was kept altogether separate from the adult prisoners.

The Governor regularly attends lock-up, and a guard patrols at night, whose vigilance is tested by an excellent detector clock, made in Mullingar, on an improved principle, and not likely to be put out of order. Although this clock is kept in the board-room, the guard-room is in another part of the gaol, hence an effective patrol is insured.

The punishments, which are few, were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, and each entry in the Punishment Book is initialed by the Chairman of the Board at its meetings.

The prisoners appear to be kindly treated, at the same time that a proper discipline is kept up. I questioned each on the day of my visit and found no cause of complaint, except that some alleged that the quantity of food supplied to them was not sufficient, but it is according to regulation, and is of a much better quality than is given in many other gaols throughout the country. No escape was attempted within the present or past year.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . .	11	8	Punishment Cells, . .	25	2

Employment.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Grinding corn, ...	26	Sewing, ...	2
Shoe-making, ...	2	Knitting, ...	3
Tailoring, ...	1	Carding, ...	1
Carpenter, ...	1	Spinning, ...	1
Weaving, ...	1	Prison duty, ...	1
Prison duty, ...	5		
Unemployed and sick, . . .	5	Total, . .	8
Total, . .	41		

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years:—

1859, £41 6*s.* 6*d.* | 1860, £31 16*s.* 7*d.* | 1861, £36 9*s.* 10*d.*

Industrial employment is carried on here in a very satisfactory manner, and with profitable results. Besides sums handed over to the county towards the reduction of the rates, a fund is generated by which officers, whose cases do not come within the provisions of the Prisons Act, can be remunerated.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed daily at shot-drill, an objectless occupation and a waste of human power.

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	56	19
Average number attending daily, ...	12	4

School-hours.—Males and females, 2 o'clock, p.m.

The schools are placed under the National Board of Education, and regularly inspected by their officer, who reports favourably of the efficiency of the Master, and that the school is progressing; he keeps a school in the town, but attends at the gaol for four hours daily. He is classed second of the second class not trained. I was much pleased with the proficiency in writing shown by some of the pupils.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal and Indian meal, made into stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal made into stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint new milk.

All prisoners get soup on two days each week, in lieu of milk for dinner, and those sentenced to one month and under, on every day.

Juveniles get the dietary prescribed by law.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.*; meat, per lb., 5½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 3*s.* 8*d.*; coals, per ton, 18*s.* 10*d.*; turf, per 100 boxes, £4 10*s.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6½*d.*; soap, per cwt., 29*s.* 6*d.*

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 2·32*d.* | 1860, . 2¼*d.* | 1861, . 2½*d.* | 1862, . 2¼*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 2·32*d.* | 1860, . 2·74*d.* | 1861, . 2·68*d.*

The provisions supplied to the inmates of the gaol are of good quality, and the Chaplains report favourably of them. The bread is baked, and the meal ground in the prison, by which a good and unadulterated food is insured.

Books and Accounts.

The books and registries required by the Judges of the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are now kept in this prison with praiseworthy neatness and attention. The accounts are presented at the end of the year, and full details are given.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1859, £1,697 1*s.* 6*d.* | 1860, £1,346 19*s.* 11*d.* | 1861, £1,422 9*s.* 8*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner:—

1860, . £30 12*s.* 3¼*d.* | 1861, . £27 7*s.* 1½*d.*

Repaid by Government for maintenance of prisoners:—

1860, . £82 11*s.* 9*d.* | 1861, . £113 3*s.* 10*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
G. Fetherston H., Local Inspector, . . .	50	0	0	Wm. Trydell, 1st Turnkey and Shoemaker, . .	36	0	0
Rev. John Hopkins, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	40	0	0	John Harper, 2nd Turnkey and Carpenter, . .	34	0	0
Rev. M. Murphy, Protestant Dissenting Chaplain, .	40	0	0	Edward Dowdall, Baker, .	32	10	0
Rev. John Duncan, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	40	0	0	Peter Kelly, Turnkey and Miller, ...	32	10	0
James Tyrrell, Governor, .	200	0	0	Henry Briggs, Turnkey, .	32	10	0
William Middleton, Apothecary, ...	34	0	0	William Briggs, Do., .	32	10	0
Richard Deverell, Deputy Governor and Clerk, .	70	0	0	John Cain, Do., .	32	10	0
Jane Fielding, Matron, .	40	0	0	Eliza Catherine Harper, Assistant Matron, . .	20	0	0
				Mary Coakely, Nurse, .	20	0	0
				Wm. Speight, Schoolmaster,	18	0	0

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector, . . .	155	135
Surgeon, &c., . . .	226	183
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	247	282
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, .	196	114
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	150	154

Vacancies in staff since last inspection:—

One male turnkey died; no appointment was made in his stead. The Presbyterian Chaplain also died, and the Rev. Mathew Murphy was appointed to succeed him.

None of the officers receive rations.

Hospital.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in hospital, . .	23	25	27
Number of days, . .	452	507	690
Deaths, . . .	–	–	2
Cost of medicine, .	£25 3*s.* 7*d.*	13*s.* 3*d.*	£3 10*s.* 8*d.*

The hospital, which is detached, is quite sufficient for the requirements of the prison; it is furnished with a good bath and water-closets off the

North District.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

wards, but the latter were not in order at the time of my inspection. The two deaths during the past year were from epilepsy and consumption. Only one male was in hospital on the day of my visit.

Board of Superintendence.

Hugh M. Tuite, esq.	Wm. Fetherston H., esq.	Richd. W. Reynell, esq.
Robert Smyth, esq.	John De Blaquiere, esq.	Andrew Connolly, esq.
Henry Murray, esq.	Col. John Caulfield.	Chas. W. Levinge, esq.
John C. Lyons, esq.	Thomas J. Smyth, esq.	John Swift, esq.

The Board meets regularly every month for the discharge of business, when the subordinate officers are paid. The different journals and books are regularly submitted to the Board, and signed by the Chairman. The superior officers are paid half-yearly by a cheque in the aggregate in favour of the Local Inspector, and all contractors.

Bridewell.

STATE OF MOATE BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals for past year,	98	43
Of whom were Drunkards,	12	5
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	46	29
Of whom were Drunkards,	5	9
Petty Sessions,	Fortnightly, every second Thursday.	
Transmittals,	Regular; with the exception of some committed for further examination.	
Committals,	Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Very good.	
Security,	Good.	
Accommodation,	Males, six cells and day-room; Females, one cell and day-room.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.	
Water, supplied to both Yards,	By force pump on premises.	
Sewerage,	Effective.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness,	Very good, and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£35, and a temporary allowance of 10*s.* per month for six months.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-house Keeper; salary £6. Visited 13th July, 1862.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF CARLOW GAOL, AT CARLOW.—VISITED THE 9TH JUNE, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	1	5	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Criminal Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Total,	12	5	17	–	–	–

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1862, . 17 | 1861, . 17 | 1860, . 17 | 1859, . 12

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection in 1862.*	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	11	1	Committals—Debtors,	7	–
Criminals,	85	74	Criminals,	40	29
Vagrants,	5	2	Vagrants,	3	4
Drunkards,	75	17	Drunkards,	21	6
Lunatics,	3	2	Lunatics,	–	1
Total,	179	96	Total,	71	40
Re-committals—Once,	4	1	Re-committals—Once,	–	1
Twice,	1	3	Twice,	–	–
Thrice,	1	1	Thrice,	–	–
Four times and more,	2	–	Four times and more,	–	–
Total,	8	5	Total,	–	1
Average daily number in custody,	$91\frac{164}{365}$	$7\frac{324}{365}$	Average daily number in custody,	$11\frac{119}{365}$	$8\frac{114}{365}$
Average daily number in Hospital,	$\frac{87}{365}$	$\frac{116}{365}$	Average daily number in Hospital,	–	–
Highest number at any one time,	24		Highest number at any one time,	22	
Lowest ditto,	11		Lowest ditto,	9	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	16		Highest number of Males at any one time,	12	
Do. of Females,	14		Do. of Females,	15	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	5		Lowest number of Males at any one time,	3	
Do. of Females,	2		Do. of Females,	3	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

I have great pleasure in stating that the existing condition of the county of Carlow presents no exception to the remarkable and creditable immunity from crime, which has characterized it in later years, and which has been the subject of justly congratulatory notice on the part of successive Inspectors-General. There is a slight increase in the averages of both sexes during the first five months of the current year, as compared with the complete twelve months of 1861; but I have no doubt that in the course of the summer and autumn the normal decline will take place, and that there will be no permanent advance. When we take into consideration that there are no bridewells in this county, and that the inmates of this single gaol represent the whole aggregate of offenders in custody, the number is surprisingly low; and when we further analyze the committals of the males in charge, we find that out of twelve, *four* are master debtors, *one* a prisoner merely lodged here for transmission to Naas Gaol, and a criminal lunatic, acquitted of assault on the ground of insanity, and thus we have but six individuals of this sex belonging to the responsible criminal class.

In other localities the proportion of the *re*-committals of females, chiefly prostitutes and disorderly persons, is usually very great; but *here*, in a term of five months, it will be observed, on reference to the schedule, that *but one* has returned—a striking testimony to the *deterrent* effect of the "separate system."

Juvenile offenders are infrequent here, and none, since the establishment of Reformatories, have been consigned to these institutions. Vagrancy, also, has become comparatively rare; and there is a decline in the number of drunkards, as contrasted with the corresponding period of last year.

Number sentenced during the year 1861 to whipping—1 male.

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years :—

10th November, 1861,	29	4th March, 1857,	46
8th January, 1860,	23	25th January, 1856,	58
3rd October, 1859,	28	27th October, 1855,	67
9th March, 1858,	35		

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	1	Workshops,	3	–
Yards,	9	6	Kitchens,	1	–
Day Rooms,	10	2	Store Rooms,	3	1
Solitary Cells,	3	–	Laundries,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	–	22	Drying Rooms,	–	1
			Lavatories,	8	4
			Baths,	5	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	47	19	Privies,	8	5
Sleeping Rooms,	13	–	Waterclosets,	–	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	–	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Tread-wheels,	1	–
Chapels,	1	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		MALES.		FEMALES.	
Pairs Blankets,	142	Shirts,	33	Caps,	78
Pairs Sheets,	76	Jackets,	27	Shifts,	35
Hammocks or Cots,	16	Trowsers,	49	Gowns,	37
Bed-ticks,	110	Caps,	63	Petticoats,	31
		Pairs Shoes,	68	Shoes,	30

I found the whole prison in sound repair, clean and orderly, and the supply of water, the ventilation, and the sewerage satisfactory. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and clothing was adequate. No alteration

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

has taken place in the accommodation since the last inspection, nor is any in contemplation. In most respects the requirements of a well-ordered gaol are to be found here; but, in the event of pauper debtors being committed, there is no separate quarter allocated to them, in contravention of the 8th General Rule, annexed to the 109th section of 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74; and there is no regular reception-ward for prisoners of either sex, who, when admitted, are placed in the day-rooms of the old prison, stripped and washed, and passed into their classes or cells without the previous medical inspection, which is prescribed by the 20th General Rule annexed to the section and Act recited above.

The females are subjected to "individual separation" in its integrity, the laundry being partitioned, except the lunatics, and those, who are nursing children. With regard to the latter, as the number of cells exceeds the *highest* number in custody at any one time during the present and past year, and, as it therefore would be possible to provide a change of cells by removing them at night from those, which had been occupied in the day-time, and thus rendered offensive, I trust that this exception will hereafter be discontinued.

The males are divided into five criminal classes; and as the tread-wheel is stalled, and as when engaged in industrial labour they are kept apart as much as possible, and take their meals and sleep in single cells—a considerable approach is made to the same system; but I would suggest that the artificial heating should be extended to the quarter assigned to this sex; for, though but few of the cells contain the approved amount of cubic feet, those, which fall slightly below it, might be allocated to inmates under short rules, and the larger ones reserved for the reception of those sentenced to longer periods, and thus an uniform discipline would be established throughout.

The Governor attends the lock-up, but there is no night patrol, the Governor and Matron alleging that any disturbance in the quarters respectively under their charge, would arouse them; in the event, however, of any casualty occurring on the female side, where the separate system is, as has been stated, in legal operation, the absence of an officer appointed to communicate with the prisoners would give rise to a very serious question.

Only one punishment, inflicted by the Governor, was recorded since the 1st of January. I explained to him the necessity, for his own protection, of obtaining the signature of the Chairman to the Punishment Book, as an evidence of cognizance and acquiescence on the part of the Board.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . .	–	4	Punishment Cells, . .	1	–

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tread-wheel, . . .	3	Washing, . . .	3
Prison duties, . . .	1		
Total, . .	4	Total, . .	3

Industrial Labour.

FEMALES.			
Sewing, ...	1	Picking fibre, ...	1

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

The great diminution of numbers has, of course, unfavourably affected industrial operations, particularly as even of the small aggregate ordinarily confined here many are unavailable, as the first schedule shows, there being four master debtors and a lunatic in custody.

Two of the turnkeys are capable of giving instruction in making mats, brushes, and clogs, from which some profit and saving are derived.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years :—

1861, . £9 5*s.* 2*d.* | 1860, . £5 17*s.* 4*d.* | 1859, . £8 19*s.* 6*d.*

Schools.

Carlow continues to be the *only* county in Ireland, the gaol of which is entirely without any provision for education. The great majority of prisoners are undoubtedly under very short rules here, and juvenile offenders are comparatively rare; but for those, whose sentences exceed brief periods, and who are of an age to derive benefit from tuition, means of instruction could be easily and cheaply supplied.

Dietary and Contracts.

First Class, Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk.

Second Class, Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint new milk.

Third Class, Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, ½ pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread.

Gruel is substituted for milk two days each week for dinner only; prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one month get gruel at dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per lb., 1½*d.*; bread, brown, per lb., 1¼*d.*, oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coals, per ton, 21*s.* 8*d.*; turf, measure, 2*s.* 9*d.*; candles, per lb., 7*d.*; soap, per cwt., 24*s.*

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1862, $2\frac{8}{30}\frac{3}{9}\frac{3}{4}d.$ | 1861, $2\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{7}\frac{4}{7}\frac{8}{2}d.$ | 1860, $2\frac{3}{1}\frac{8}{5}\frac{2}{9}\frac{1}{9}d.$ | 1859, $2\frac{4}{2}\frac{8}{5}\frac{7}{7}d.$

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1861, . $2\frac{5}{8}\frac{2}{4}\frac{9}{7}\frac{7}{8}d.$ | 1860, . $2\frac{8}{4}\frac{5}{0}\frac{5}{8}\frac{6}{3}d.$ | 1859, . $2\frac{8}{6}\frac{9}{0}\frac{9}{2}\frac{4}{6}d.$

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners as to the diet. I examined the bread, milk, and stirabout, and considered them to be all of unexceptionable quality; that of the milk, indeed, is guaranteed by a very severe penalty upon the contractor in the event of a default. The Chaplains are regular in their inspection of the provisions, and enter their comments on each item of consumption in their journals, but not in the tabulated form of record exclusively assigned to this subject, which the Inspectors-General recommend as being much more convenient for the purposes of reference.

Books and Accounts.

I found no exception to the manner of keeping the books and accounts here, which has justly obtained the eulogy of successive Inspectors-General. The several officers are provided with journals, and those of Chaplains are duly signed. Some of the improved forms, however, which have been almost universally adopted, are still wanting, viz., the "Inspection of Provisions Book," the "Daily Employment of Prisoners' Book," and the "General Visitors' Book."

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Sums repaid from the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1859 (9 months), .	44	14	10	1861, ...	45	3	4
1860, . . .	32	15	7	1862 (1st quarter), .	6	5	6

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1861, £1,039 0*s.* 8*d.* | 1860, £913 16*s.* 9*d.* | 1859, £943 18*s.* 10*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£		£
T. J. Rawson, esq., Surgeon, .	—	Edwd. Croghan, Deputy Governor,	50
A. Fitzmaurice, esq., Local Inspector,	60	Robert Tunstead, Turnkey, .	30
Rev. Wm. T. Purton, Chaplain, .	30	William Coleman, Brushmaker, .	30
Rev. J. Hughes, R. C. Chaplain, .	30	Thomas Walsh, Shoemaker, .	30
Mr. Richard Wilson, Governor, .	150	Richard Walsh, Turnkey, .	24
Mrs. C. Gavan, Matron, . .	50	Elizabeth Twamly, Nurse,	£10 8*s.*
Mrs. C. Croghan, Deputy Matron,	15		

No changes have taken place in the staff since the last inspection. The externs are paid at each assizes, and the interns monthly. The latter also receive food and rations, and the turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1861.	From 1st Jan. 1862, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	105	49
Surgeon, &c., . . .	111	52
Protestant Chaplain, . .	154	72
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	153	62

Hospitals.

The quarters for the sick of both sexes are under one roof, but sufficiently divided. The wards are clean and airy, and baths and water-closets are attached to them. The building was unoccupied at the time of my visit, and had been for five months; the sanitary condition of the prisoners having been excellent.

Number in hospital, total number of days, and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years :—

	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
Number in hospital, .	–	7	2	12
Number of days in hospital,	–	153	2	148
Cost of medicine, . .	£5 2*s.* 4*d.*	£15 2*s.* 4*d.*	£13 0*s.* 9*d.*	£17 16*s.* 3*d.*
Number of deaths, .	–	–	–	1

Board of Superintendence.

Henry Bruen, esq., M.P.	William F. Burton, esq.	William Duckett, esq.
Horace Rochfort, esq.	Darby H. Cooper, esq.	William Elliott, esq.
John Alexander, esq.	Philip Newton, esq.	Hardy Eustace, esq.
Wm. Fishbourne, esq.	Henry Watters, esq.	Robert C. Browne, esq.

The Board meets with regularity monthly, when all bills, &c., are discharged by means of a cheque for the aggregate amount, placed in the hand of the Governor, after each account has been examined and certified by the Local Inspector.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

COUNTY OF CLARE GAOL, AT ENNIS.—VISITED THE 9TH OF MAY, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	3	1	4	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	16	1	17	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	16	4	20	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	1	–	1
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Gross Total,	45	12	57	1	–	1

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Misdemeanants Convicted,	–	–	1	–
Summary Convictions—				
Other Offences,	–	–	1	–
Twice Imprisoned,	–	–	1	–

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 32 | 1860, . 34 | 1861, . 34 | 1862, . 57

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	12	–	Committals—Debtors,	10	–
Criminals,	217	93	Criminals,	92	47
Vagrants,	23	15	Vagrants,	5	7
Drunkards,	16	33	Drunkards,	8	11
Lunatics,	13	6	Lunatics,	2	3
Total,	281	147	Total,	117	68
Re-committals—Once,	28	10	Re-committals—Once,	9	4
Twice,	8	3	Twice,	5	2
Thrice,	7	3	Thrice,	–	2
Four times and more,	15	46	Four times and more,	3	17
Total,	58	62	Total,	17	25

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	28	12	Average daily number in custody,	38	13
Average daily number in Hospital,	1	1	Average daily number in Hospital,	$1\frac{110}{129}$	$\frac{80}{129}$
Highest number at any one time,	61		Highest number at any one time,	65	
Lowest ditto,	28		Lowest ditto,	40	
Highest number of males at any one time,	42		Highest number of males at any one time,	49	
Ditto of females,	21		Ditto of females,	18	
Lowest number of males at at any one time,	15		Lowest number of males at any one time,	18	
Ditto of females,	7		Ditto of females,	9	

I regret to be unable to congratulate the local authorities upon the diminution of criminals in this county, the above tables showing a considerable excess among the males, while the females remain almost stationary. The daily average of males for the year 1861 was 28, and for the preceding year only 19; but for the expired portion of the current year it has risen to 38; and it is to be observed that on the day, which I have selected for my inspection, the numbers in custody amounted *to no less than* 45. Some portion of this increase is fairly traceable to the distress, which has generally prevailed, and which has thrown out of employment many who were dependent upon the smaller farmers, and the continuance of a lawless and brutal temperament among the peasantry, which exhibits itself in violent assaults (thus involving sentences of long duration), also tends to swell the averages; but many other offences appearing on the registry cannot be thus accounted for, such, for instance, as burglary, for which there have been, since the first of January, five committals, but must be attributed, I fear, to moral deterioration. On the other hand, I have to state that the female inmates are derived chiefly from the prostitute class, and those idle and disorderly persons who habitually oscillate between the workhouse and the prison. If, indeed, we examine the table of *re-committals* for the first four months of this year, we shall find that they exceed by one-third those of the males, while their *committals* do not reach the proportion of *one-third* of those of that sex, thus evincing an almost incredible proneness to recurrence. There were two juveniles only, both males, in charge, and two dangerous lunatics, one of each sex.

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years :—

June 14, 1855, . 128.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	2	Kitchens,	1	–
Yards,	8	2	Bakery,	1	–
Day Rooms,	7	2	Store Rooms,	4	1
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Laundries,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	103	15	Drying Rooms,	–	1
			Lavatories,	2	–
			Baths,	2	–
Cells to contain three persons,	107	14	Privies,	7	2
Sleeping Rooms,	9	–	Water-closets,	13	6
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	9	–	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapels,	1	–	Pumps and Wells,	11	1
Schoolrooms,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Workshops,	3	–	Crank Mill,	1	–
Worksheds,	4	–			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		*Female Clothing.*	
Pairs Blankets,	160	Shirts,	80	Caps,	32
Pairs Sheets,	140	Jackets,	250	Shifts,	32
Rugs,	175	Trowsers,	130	Gowns,	32
Hammocks or Cots,	290	Caps,	80	Petticoats,	32
Bed-ticks,	14	Pairs Shoes,	160	Shoes,	22

I found the prison, at my visit, clean and orderly, and in sound repair, except the factory, which is about to be roofed. The supply of water is abundant, the sewerage effective, the ventilation satisfactory, and the stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and gaol clothing was sufficient. There has been no alteration or improvement in the accommodation since the last inspection, and the defects referred to in former reports remain uncorrected. Classification can scarcely be said to exist here, though there is an approximation to the system of individual separation. The males are divided into two sections, viz., one comprising those of the best and the worst character, which is placed in a building containing nineteen cells, artificially heated, and fitted with the requirements of "separation," and another embracing *the whole of the remainder*, which occupies a yard apart. The females are confined in a corresponding building of the same capacity (viz., nineteen cells), and similarly adapted. All, however, have opportunities of communication in the hours of labour—the factory, and the tread-wheel for the males, and the laundry for the females, being unpartitioned; and also in the respective schools, and at the issue of provisions. Officers are stated to be present at these periods, but it is manifestly impossible that the exercise of due supervision, or the enforcement of strict discipline can be maintained by a staff utterly inadequate to these duties, as detailed below.

The lock-up is attended by the Governor or Head Turnkey, and a night patrol is maintained by a watchman. There is one tell-tale clock in use here, but *two*, placed in different quarters of the building, are indispensable for measuring vigilance, and the accuracy of the circuits.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	12	4	Punishment Cells,	14	1
Other Punishments,	5	–	Other Punishments,	–	–
Total,	17	4	Total,	14	1
Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement,	12	4			

The punishments, the record of which is duly submitted to the Board, and signed by the Chairman, amounted, since the 1st of January, to fifteen.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Males—18 at tread-wheel.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.	FEMALES.
10 Stone-breaking.	5 Spinning.
5 Weaving.	3 Carding.
1 Winding.	2 Knitting.
2 Mat-making.	1 Sewing.
2 Tailoring.	

The above schedule accounts for the disposal of the prisoners in custody. None of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen except one, a tailor; and the weaving class was under the supervision of a prisoner capable of teaching.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years :—

1859, . £5 13*s.* 6*d.* | 1860, . £1 9*s.* 11*d.* | 1861, . £5 15*s.* 10*d.*

Schools.

School-hours.—Males—From 1 to 3 o'clock; Females—From 1 to 3 o'clock.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	142	51
Average number attending daily, ...	16	7

Educational instruction is given daily at the hours specified to the males by a trained schoolmaster, and to the females by a matron. The Form of Registry recommended by the Inspectors is not observed here. The Chaplains visit from time to time, and the Inspector of the National Board, under whose supervision the school is placed, reports favourably of the qualifications of the master, but less so of the matron; and strongly urges that a further supply of books, writing materials, &c., should be obtained.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk, for males; 1 oz. less for females.

Dinner—Rye meal and second flour bread, and new milk, in the quantities specified in the dietary table.

Gruel twice a week for all, and daily at dinner for those whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month.

Contracts.—Bread, 5⅞*d.* per 4 lb. loaf; oatmeal, 13*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; Indian meal, 8*s* 9*d.* per cwt.; rice, 15*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; meat, 7*d.* per lb.; new milk, 1*s.* 3½*d.* per pottle; salt, 2*s.* per cwt.; coals, 19*s.* per ton; straw, 27*s.* per ton; candles, 5½*d.* per lb.; soap, 30*s.* per cwt.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 3*d.* | 1860, . 2¾*d.* | 1861, . 2¾*d.* | 1862, . 3*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 2¾*d.* | 1860, . 3*d.* | 1861, . 3*d.*

There were no complaints of the diet preferred by the prisoners. The provisions are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, but not in the approved tabular form, enumerating each item of consumption, with a comment thereon.

Books and Accounts.

The Registries, the several books comprehending matters of discipline and finance, as directed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and suggested by the Inspectors-General (except a "Daily Employment of Prisoners' Book," and a "General Visitors' Book,") are kept with commendable accuracy. The Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governor, are provided with journals; but that of the latter does not specify the duty performed, nor the exact time of its discharge.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1859, £1,339 16*s.* 11*d.* | 1860, £1,304 11*s.* 3*d.* | 1861, £1,276 14*s.* 10*d.*

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1859 (9 months), . .	56	16	5	1861, ...	166	14	6
1860, ...	95	15	1	1862 (1st quarter), .	57	3	5

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Thomas Keane, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0	Patk. Slattery, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Giles D'Arcy, esq., Governor,	300	0	0	Nichs. Lysaght, 1st Turnkey,	40	0	0
Rev. A. Tatton, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0	Michael Slattery, 2nd do.,	40	0	0
Rev. J. Kenny, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0	James Casey, 3rd do., Tailor,	35	0	0
P. M. Cullinan, esq., Physician,	54	0	0	James Rabitt, 4th do.,	28	8	0
M. Greene, esq., Apothecary,	20	0	0	Mary Kenny, 1st Female Assistant,	17	8	0
M. Considine, Clerk, &c.,	42	8	0	Georgina Palmer, 2nd do.,	17	8	0
Mary Palmer, Matron,	40	0	0	Bridget Lysaght, Nurse-tender,	24	0	0
				James Hillary, Watchman,	22	8	0

No change among the officers has taken place since the last inspection. The externs are paid at the assizes, and the interns monthly. The latter also receive an allowance of candles and fuel, but not of food-rations. The turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms. I have adverted above to the circumstance that the weaving class was directed and controlled by a *prisoner*, in consequence of the want of a sufficient number of turnkeys, of whom *there are but four, including the Head Turnkey*, whose functions are virtually those of a Deputy-Governor, and the gate-porter, who is necessarily confined to one locality. This branch of prison discipline, however, though very important, is not of such moment as the strict maintenance of the classification, meagre and imperfect as it is, which is *imperatively* prescribed by the Old Prisons Act. I trust, therefore, that this institution may be no longer *starved* down to its present condition, but that an adequate staff may be appointed and retained.

Before dismissing the subject of officers, I feel bound to state the following matter:—A master debtor, named Thomas Williams, having complained that Dr. George O'Brien (who, as being surgeon to the County Infirmary, also visits the prison), had ordered him *peremptorily* to be removed to the hospital, though he (Williams) had urged that he would prefer providing medical attendance at his own expense. The Board, on investigation, confined themselves to a mere expression of opinion that "Dr. O'Brien should not have ordered him to hospital," and did not administer any reprimand, or convey any stronger sense of their estimation of the case.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector,	223	81
Surgeon, &c.,	175	68
Protestant Chaplain,	165	65
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	203	69

Hospitals.

The quarters for the sick of both sexes are adequate, and are fitted with water-closets, but not with baths. A slipper-bath ought to be procured for general use. The sanitary condition was and had been satisfactory.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in hospital,	29	25	30
Number of days in hospital,	391	400	464
Number of deaths,	–	–	2
Cost of medicine,	£4 0*s.* 4*d.*	£5 13*s.* 4*d.*	£5 8*s.* 4*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

Lord Inchiquin.	William Kean, esq.	Michael Cullinan, esq.
Major W. E. A. MacDonnell,	Wainright Crowe, esq.	Michael Kerin, esq.
Captain Andw. Stackpoole.	Chas. M. Parkinson, esq.	Marcus Keane, esq.
John Enright, esq.	George Sampson, esq.	Nicholas Butler, esq.

The Board assembles monthly, when all liabilities are discharged, the larger amounts by means of cheques payable to the several creditors, and the smaller being included in an aggregate cheque placed in the hands of the Local Inspector, who produces the receipts at the next ensuing meeting.

Bridewells.

I would earnestly direct the attention of the local authorities to the policy of discontinuing some of the bridewells of this county, which from their position, or from the small numbers to be dealt with, appear to involve an unnecessary expense.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

—	Ennistimon.		Killaloe.		Kilrush.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	135	25	36	19	84	25
Of whom were Drunkards,	67	2	1	–	19	6
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	30	7	9	4	14	10
Of whom were Drunkards,	21	1	4	–	1	2
Petty Sessions,	Weekly.		Fortnightly.		Weekly.	
Transmittals,	Direct.		Immediate.		Direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Fair.		Fair.		Good.	
Security,	Sufficient.		*Inadequate.*		*Insecure, from the lowness of the yard walls.*	
Accommodation,	Adequate.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils.	Adequate.		Sufficient.		Sufficient, but *blankets thin.*	
Water,	Pump in yard.		*None on premises.*		Pump effective.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Fair.		Sewers flushable.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		—	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.		5½*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£20		£20		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Court-keeper.		None.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

—	Sixmilebridge.		Tulla.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Committals in past year,	54	15	69	26
Of whom were Drunkards, .	13	–	5	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	21	7	11	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .	7	–	2	–
Petty Sessions, ...	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals, ...	Direct.		Regular.	
Committals, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Keeper's chimney, *which smokes, requires repair.*		*Circuit walls require dashing.*	
Security, ...	*Imperfect in female yard.*		Fair.	
Accommodation, ...	Sufficient, but *badly arranged.*		*Badly arranged.*	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils, .	Adequate, but *blankets thin.*		*Bedsteads in bad repair; blankets thin, and sheets deficient; some mess-tins required.*	
Water, ...	Pump in tolerable order.		Tolerable pump.	
Sewerage, ...	Effective.		Sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Fair.		*Untidy; the privies filthy; and damp in soft weather.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, ...	£20		£20	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper.		None.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF CORK GAOL, AT CORK.—VISITED THE 1ST OF MAY, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	5	1	6	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	3	4	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	1	1	2	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Imprisonment,	29	14	43	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	19	–	19	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	9	–	9	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	6	14	20	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	4	19	23	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	27	4	31	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	2	5	7	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	5	1	6	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Gross Total,	116	64	180	–	–	–

Offences, &c., of Juveniles classified at the time of Inspection.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons Convicted,	–	–	3	1
Summary Convictions—Vagrants,	–	–	1	–
,, ,, Other Offences,	–	–	5	–
Workhouse Offenders,	–	–	1	–
Twice Imprisoned,	–	–	4	–
Thrice Imprisoned,	–	–	1	–

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 154 | 1860, . 167 | 1861, . 161 | 1862, . . . 180

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	37	2
Criminals,	650	369
Vagrants,	23	16
Drunkards,	42	33
Lunatics,	16	12
Total,	768	432
Re-committals—Once,	62	40
Twice,	18	14
Thrice,	15	12
Four times and more,	17	54
Total,	112	120
Average daily number in custody,	119	55
Average daily number in hospital,	3	2
Highest number at any one time,	217	
Lowest ditto,	154	
Highest number of males at any one time,	159	
Ditto of females,	70	
Lowest number of males at any one time,	95	
Ditto of females,	39	

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1862.	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	20	2
Criminals,	234	112
Vagrants,	14	1
Drunkards,	15	9
Lunatics,	5	4
Total,	288	128
Re-committals—Once,	28	18
Twice,	20	9
Thrice,	4	7
Four times and more,	8	18
Total,	60	52
Average daily number in custody,	134	50
Average daily number in hospital,	3	1
Highest number at any one time,	201	
Lowest ditto,	163	
Highest number of males at any one time,	156	
Ditto of females,	69	
Lowest number of males at any one time,	108	
Ditto of females,	38	

An examination of the above tables will show that in the first four months of the present year the daily average of males is considerably in advance of that for the past year, as well as of those for the years 1860, 1859, and 1858, the figures standing respectively thus, 119, 105, 117, and 110; while, on the other hand, a slight decrease is observable in similar records of the females, the numbers being as follows:—55, 61, 53, and 57. There is nothing, however, to call for special observation either in the nature of the offences, or in the excess of the offenders, when we take into consideration the vast extent and large population of this county. Indeed the immunity from crime, which characterizes the females, is a matter for congratulation, the great majority of prisoners of this sex being derived from the prostitutes and disorderly persons, who swarm in the naval and military stations of Queenstown and Fermoy, and their averages being swelled by the constant recurrence of the *same* individuals, as tested by the schedule of *re*-committals. Juveniles have fallen far below the proportion, which prevailed here a few years ago, and the establishment of reformatories has withdrawn some of those, whose habitual home was the prison, 17 males and 7 females having, since the Act came into practical operation, been consigned to these institutions, and 2 males having been rejected. There was but one dangerous lunatic, a female, this gaol being happily free from the presence of this unfit class of inmates, who are almost immediately transferred after committal here to the asylum. There were no returned convicts in custody, ascertained to be such, but three females were suspected to belong to this category.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Wards,	12	9
Yards,	13	7
Day Rooms,	16	9
Solitary Cells,	2	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	–	–
Single Cells of larger size,	85	10
Single Cells of smaller size,	74	85
Sleeping Rooms,	4	–
Number of Beds in such rooms,	12	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	2
Chapel,	one.	
School Rooms,	1	1

Accommodation—continued.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Work-sheds,	9	6	Waterclosets,	20	12
Kitchen,	one.		Fumigating Room,	1	–
Bakery,	one.		Reception Rooms,	2	2
Store Rooms,	4	–	Pumps and Wells,	one.	
Laundry,	–	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Drying Rooms,	1	1	Capstan Mill,	1	–
Lavatories,	16	9	Other Machines for Labour,	–	2
Baths,	1	1			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		*Female Clothing.*	
Pairs Blankets,	292	Shirts,	324	Caps,	121
Pairs Sheets,	349	Jackets,	214	Shifts,	130
Rugs,	283	Trowsers,	303	Wrappers,	82
Hammocks or Cots,	101	Caps,	552	Petticoats,	128
Bed-ticks,	248	Socks or Stockings,	158	Stockings,	190
		Pairs Shoes,	82	Shoes,	30
		Do. Clogs,	181		

I found the prison, as I am bound to state that I have always found it at my inspections, now extending over many years, in a highly creditable condition of order, cleanliness, and discipline. The supply of water, both for drinking and for general use is abundant, and that raised from the river is subjected to filtration. The ventilation and the sewerage, which latter is flushed, are effective. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and clothing, for wear and in store, was fully adequate. Since the last inspection five wards, containing seventy-eight cells, have been artificially heated; but the apparatus, at the time of my visit, had not been brought into satisfactory working condition. The female prison has been improved by opening the corridors and by removing the party wall between two of the yards, so as to create a larger space; and a commodious mess-room and dormitories for the male officers have been fitted up.

In other respects no changes have taken place, nor are any demanded in many of the departments. The laundry still falls below the standard of the other requirements, as does also the hospital, the defects of which are stated under its special heading; and there are but two baths, both situated at the entrance gate, in connexion with the reception-rooms, for both sexes. The school-rooms are not divided by partitions, and thus constitute an exception to the system of approximative separation, which is laudably observed here; for the tread-wheel, the laundry, and the work-rooms are all stalled, so as to prevent undue intercourse, and all prisoners take their meals and sleep singly; the lunatics, their sane attendants, and the nurses, who require the day-room fire for heating their children's food, being alone exempted.

To these advantages is to be added the enforcement of a very comprehensive classification, far exceeding the very meagre prescriptions of the old Prisons Act; careful subdivisions, according to the age and antecedents of each prisoner, being carried out, so as to obviate, as far as is possible in an associated gaol, the evil of contamination. But none of these guards and checks, and no vigilance, however strict, on the part of the officers, can cut off all means of communication, or arrest that moral fermentation, which appears to be inevitable, wherever numbers are congregated, for the mere consciousness of the presence of others, even though the opportunities of intercourse are almost unattainable, seems to counteract the disposition to regret the past, which the most hardened and depraved experience, when subjected to "individual separation" maintained in its integrity. This form of discipline is peculiarly adapted to affect favourably the classes, from which the greater part of the population of this gaol is supplied, namely, the perpetrators of violent assaults among the males, and prosti-

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

tutes among the females; for nothing tends like silence and isolation to scare the drunken brawler, or to break down the brutal and savage temper of those, who are paying the penalty for having indulged it. I trust, therefore, that I shall not appeal in vain, and that the ratepayers of this great county may be induced to make an effort comparatively trifling, when contrasted with what has been already effected by smaller and poorer communities. The adaptation of the prison, and the erection of a large district bridewell at Skibbereen (which will shortly be connected with the city by railroad), or in any other more suitable locality in the West Riding, for the fulfilment of short terms of imprisonment, could be completed for an amount, which would scarcely be felt, as moneys would be advanced by the Commissioners of the Treasury, at the instance of the Lord Lieutenant, to be repaid *without interest* (an advantage not extended to any other part of the United Kingdom), *by twenty half-yearly instalments.* It is further to be borne in mind, that the ratepayers are placed in a much more favourable position now than formerly, in consequence of the large reimbursements paid quarterly out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain prescribed classes of prisoners.

It is right that I should add, that shortly after my inspection, the Board placed a sum of money in the hands of the Local Inspector for the purpose of introducing photography, as the means of tracing and identifying prisoners; and they also came to the conclusion of establishing hydrants to be used in the event of fire.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and a night patrol is performed by three turnkeys, whose vigilance and regularity are measured by tell-tale clocks, placed at opposite extremities of the building.

The punishments, all of which, except one, where the intervention of a magistrate was found necessary, were inflicted by the authority of the Governor, amounted to eighty-seven since the 1st of January. The record of them is submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection*, 1862.	M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	174	51	Punishment Cells,	54	33
Other Punishments,	2	1	Other Punishments,	–	–
Total,	176	52	Total,	54	33

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tread-mill,	15	Capstan Pump,	20
Breaking Stones,	1	Washing,	9
Cleaning Prison,	23	Cleaning Prison,	6
Total,	39	Total,	35

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Weaving and Winding,	4	Spinning,	3
Shoemakers,	6	Carding Wool,	4
Tailors,	2	Knitting,	11
Mat-making,	12	Needlework,	1
Brush-making,	1	Unemployed,	1
Carpenters,	3	Debtors,	1
Masons,	1	Oakum-picking,	8
Oakum-picking,	36	Total,	29
Cooking,	3		
Debtors,	9		
Total,	77		

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

The above schedule gives a fair representation of the ordinary allocation of all the criminal prisoners in custody, under both headings of labour. It is to be observed that the capstan-pump here furnishes the means of fulfilling sentences of hard-labour among the females, which elsewhere is a nullity. Very laudable energy and activity are displayed in carrying out industrial operations, which are turned to account in manufacturing and making up various articles of wear and use, although little attention is paid to the selection of handicraftsmen among the turnkeys, but one of whom, viz., a weaver, is a tradesman. Another turnkey is a baker; but as bread is now supplied by contract, his services are not available.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years:—

1859, . £67 4*s.* 5*d.* | 1860, . £72 7*s.* 3*d.* | 1861, . £66 12*s.* 0*d.*

Schools.

School-hours.—Males—from 12 o'clock, noon, till 2 o'clock, P.M. Females—from 10 o'clock, A.M., till 12 o'clock, noon.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	131	44
Average number attending daily, ...	21	6

All juveniles of both sexes, except those under very brief rules of imprisonment, are instructed daily, for the period specified, by a competent master, trained under the National Board of Education, a matron, of course, attending the tuition of the females. No adults of either sex are regularly admitted to school, but those are received, who express a desire, or exhibit an aptitude to learn, and those, on whose behalf an application is made by the Chaplains of their respective creeds, who visit from time to time, and test the proficiency of the pupils. At the time of my inspection the master was absent on leave, in consequence of the death of a relative. The Inspector appointed by the Board of Education has reported favourably of the administration of the school, as did also the Protestant Chaplain, whom I had the pleasure of meeting. The approved form of registry is observed. Religious instruction is further given to the prisoners by the Chaplains, and under their sanction by appointed visiters of both sexes belonging to the several persuasions.

Dietary and Contracts.

1st Class.—Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal. 2 oz. rice, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 2 pints of sweet milk.

2nd Class.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—12 oz. of brown bread and 1½ pints of sweet milk.

3rd Class.—Breakfast—5 oz. of oatmeal and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. of brown bread.

All adults of 1 month and under get gruel in lieu of milk for dinner, and all classes twice a week.

Contracts.—Brown bread, 1*s.* 3¾*d.* per 12 lbs.; household bread, 5¾*d.* per 4 lbs.; oatmeal, 14*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.; Indian corn, £8 9*s.* per ton; rice, 16*s.* per cwt.; sweet milk, 2½*d.* per gallon; salt, 1*s.* 8*d.* cwt.; coals, 17*s.* 2*d.*; gas, 4*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000 cubic feet.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 2$\frac{1}{7}$*d.* | 1860, . 2$\frac{4}{5}$*d.* | 1861, . 2$\frac{4}{5}$*d.* | 1862, . 2$\frac{3}{5}$*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary of each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 1$\frac{4}{5}\frac{9}{1}$*d.* | 1860, . 2$\frac{8}{1}$*d.* | 1861, . 2$\frac{1}{3}$*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Only one complaint of the diet was preferred by a prisoner, who alleged that the bread issued on the day of my visit was bad, and, upon tasting it, I found it to be rather heavy. The Chaplains, who inspect the provisions regularly, and have adopted the tabular form recommended by the Inspectors-General, very rarely take exception to any item of daily consumption.

Books and Accounts.

The registries, the several books and forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and suggested by the Inspectors-General, with the exception of a "General Visitors' Book," are kept here with praiseworthy accuracy. The several officers are provided with journals, and those of the Chaplains are laid before the Board at each meeting.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1859, . £2,714 2*s.* 10*d.* | 1860, . £3,049 1*s.* 6*d.* | 1861, . £3,107 7*s.* 11*d.*

Sums repaid from the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer, for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
1859 (9 months), .	296	11	5	1861, ...	486	15	10
1860, ...	377	12	0	1862 (1st quarter), .	143	16	0

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
William Penrose, Local Inspector, ...	200	0	0	Patrick O'Shea, Warder, .	31	4	0
Rev. I. M. Reeves, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	46	3	0	Denis Hennessy, do., .	31	4	0
Rev. J. P. Clancy, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	46	3	0	Edward O'Sullivan, do., .	31	4	0
William Beamish, Surgeon, .	74	0	0	John Griffin, do., .	31	4	0
William C. Townsend, Apothecary, ...	20	0	0	Tobias Delmage, do., .	31	4	0
John Joyce, Governor, .	300	0	0	Edward Noble, do., .	31	4	0
Maurice Fitzgerald, Chief Warder, ...	55	0	0	Joseph Phipps, do., .	31	4	0
James Martin, Storekeeper,	40	8	2	Patrick Lucey, do., .	31	4	0
Patrick Sheehan, Gatekeeper,	44	4	0	Peter O'Sullivan, Schoolmaster, ...	44	4	0
Timothy Byrne, Sessions Warder, ...	44	4	0	William Sweeney, Messenger,	20	16	0
Edmond Cudmore, Baker, Warder, ...	41	12	0	Louisa Renwick, Matron, .	56	0	0
William Thompson, Weaver, Warder, ...	39	0	0	Maria Sherwood, Sub-Matron,	26	0	0
Daniel Curran, Warder, .	36	8	0	Anne Jolly, do., .	26	0	0
James O'Hea, do., .	36	8	0	Elizabeth Delmage, do., .	26	0	0
				Mary Byrne, Nursetender, Male Hospital, . . .	33	16	0
				Johana Singleton, do., Female Hospital, . . .	26	0	0
				Catherine Curran, Female Searcher, ...	20	16	0

Several changes in the staff of the gaol and bridewells have taken place, in consequence of the death, resignation, dismissal, and discharge (after failure on probation), of officers of both sexes. The vacancies thus created have been duly filled by appointments and transfers. All the interns are supplied with fuel and gas, and (except the Governor and the Matron) with clothing. The salaries of the female officers have been raised by a graduated advance. The externs and the Governor are paid monthly, and the subordinates weekly.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector, . . .	105	36
Surgeon, &c., . . .	366	122
Protestant Chaplain, . .	152	53
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	192	54
Apothecary, . . .	365	121

The activity and zeal of the medical officers are shown by the frequency of their visits.

Hospitals.

The quarters allocated to the sick are adequate in size and well ventilated, but very inconveniently placed. The male department is fitted with a water-closet, but not the female, and there are no fixed baths for the use of either sex. There were no intern patients at the period of my visit, and the sanitary condition of the prisoners was, and had been satisfactory.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years :—

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1859, . . .	196	5,175	28 3 6	5
1860, . . .	124	2,484	25 8 4	–
1861, . . .	117	2,119	21 2 9	–

Board of Superintendence.

Henry Harding, esq., County High Sheriff.	Denham W. J. Norreys, esq.	Sampson T. W. French, esq.
Richard Longfield, esq.	Robert Nettles, esq.	Daniel Clanchy, esq.
William Bence Jones, esq.	John M'Carthy O'Leary, esq.	Robert Heard, esq.
William R. Meade, esq.		Daniel Connor, esq.
		Thomas Garde, esq.

The Board assembles monthly with regularity, when all liabilities, except the gas contract, are discharged by means of cheques payable to the several creditors.

Bridewells.

The bridewells of Cork are quite incommensurate with the gaol, or with the other institutions of the county, and, indeed, are wanting in most of the necessary requirements, no less than twelve being unprovided with water, and seven with sewerage. Those of Dunmanway, Millstreet,* and Castletown are utterly unfit to be used as places of detention; but I regret to add that the Grand Jury refused to pass a presentment for rebuilding the latter, on the ground that the number of prisoners latterly confined there had been very small. The accommodation of Mitchelstown bridewell is wretched, and the keepers' quarters at Kanturk and Macroom are quite untenantable from damp. The keeper's bed in the sleeping-room at the latter place had literally rotted, in consequence of the continual moisture streaming from the walls. Although the new bridewell at Fermoy is very faulty, ill-built, and inconvenient, I hope that, after a communication which I held with the Local Inspector and County Surveyor, the most prominent defects will be corrected, and the wants supplied, so as to enable me hereafter to certify it as fit for occupation.

In the event of mandatory legislation on the subject of prisons and bridewells, the condition of the latter in the county of Cork is such, that many, indeed almost all, would require to be rebuilt or remodelled. Taking, therefore, the whole matter into consideration, viz., the large outlay which would thus accrue on the one hand, and on the other, the great facilities of transmittal to the gaol afforded by the railways—facilities which will be considerably increased by the extension to Macroom and to Skibbereen, I would submit to the local authorities the policy of discontinuing many of these minor prisons, the objections to which have been so frequently urged in former reports by successive Inspectors-General.

* Since the above was in type, at the instance of the Grand Jury and county authorities, the Lords Justices made an order for the discontinuance of Millstreet Bridewell.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

——	Mallow.		Fermoy.		Youghal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	191	54	255	106	26	18
Of whom were Drunkards, .	42	5	76	14	4	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	81	16	57	29	24	7
Of whom were Drunkards, .	17	–	21	3	1	–
Petty Sessions, .	Weekly.		Weekly.		Weekly.	
Transmittals, . .	Direct.		Direct.		Direct.	
Committals, . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, .	Fair; *but grass in yards objectionable.*		*Wretched.*		*Leakage in the roof of Keeper's house and male and female day-rooms.*	
Security, . . .	Satisfactory.		*Imperfect.*		*Imperfect.*	
Accommodation, .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Utensils, and Bedding,	Adequate.		Sufficient.		Sufficient, but blankets *thin.*	
Water—how supplied,	Supplied by tank.		*None on premises.*		*None on premises.*	
Sewerage, . .	Imperfect.		*None.*		*Imperfect.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	*Beds rather untidy;* dry and fairly ventilated.		*Very damp.*		Clean and airy, *but damp.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	3*d.* for males; 2½*d.* for females.		2¾*d.* for both sexes.		3¼*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£30		£30		£20	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper.		None.		None.	
Remarks, . .	Local Board formed.		A new *but very defective bridewell built.*		Local Board formed.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

Middleton.		Queenstown.		Bandon.		Clonakilty.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
123	52	223	152	187	61	140	46
16	2	54	58	39	3	52	3
12	12	64	32	67	23	42	9
6	–	24	12	11	1	16	–
Fortnightly.		Weekly.		Weekly.		Weekly.	
Direct.		Direct.		Direct.		Direct.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Several small repairs and improvements required.		Fair.		Now in good repair.		Good.	
Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Adequate.		Adequate, *except sheets.*		Adequate.		Adequate.	
From a well on premises.		By pipes.		Pumps now in working order.		*None on premises.*	
None; soil cleared through the house.		Clear.		*None.*		*Imperfect.*	
Fairly clean, *but very damp from leakage in the roof;* ventilation to be improved.		Clean, *but very damp.*		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
3*d.* for both sexes.		3½*d.* for both sexes.		2½*d.* for males; 2¼*d.* for females.		3*d.* for both sexes.	
£25		£25		£30		£25 / 5 } £30	
Court-keeper.		None.		Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.	
Local Board formed.		No Board.		Local Board formed.		—	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

——	Skibbereen.		Bantry.		Dunmanway.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	96	29	100	21	48	14
Of whom were Drunkards,	28	6	51	8	19	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	34	7	23	3	16	5
Of whom were Drunkards,	20	1	10	2	2	–
Petty Sessions, .	Weekly.		Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals, .	Direct.		Direct.		Direct.	
Committals, . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, .	In fair order.		In fair order.		*A leak in the roof.*	
Security, . .	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		*Defective.*	
Accommodation, .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		*Wretched.*	
Furniture, Utensils, and Bedding.	Adequate.		Adequate.		Sufficient.	
Water—how supplied	A well on premises.		*None on premises.*		*None on premises.*	
Sewerage, . .	Tolerable.		*Imperfect.*		*None.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		Clean.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	3½*d.* for males; 3¼*d.* for females.		2¾*d.* for males; 2½*d.* for females.		2½*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£25 5 £30		£25 5 £30		£20	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper,		Court-keeper.		None.	
Remarks, . .	Local Board formed.		Local Board formed.		*Utterly unfit for a bridewell.*	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

Macroom.		Millstreet.		Kanturk.		Castletown.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
74	29	87	33	93	21	39	14
18	6	63	9	14	3	13	1
9	8	24	5	18	3	17	2
3	–	10	2	7	–	3	–
Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.	
Direct.		Direct.		Direct.		Direct.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct, *but slovenly.*	
In fair order, as to the prison.		*In a wretched condition.*		*Doors requiring repairs, and roof to be stanched.*		*Roof unsafe from rottenness.*	
Sufficient.		Quite inadequate.		Fair.		*Quite insecure.*	
Sufficient.		Miserable.		Sufficient.		*Wretched.*	
Adequate.		Adequate.		Adequate.		Sufficient.	
None on premises.		*None on premises.*		*None on premises.*		*None.*	
None.		*None.*		*None.*		*None.*	
Clean and airy, *but Keeper's house very damp.*		*Ruinous, damp, smoky, and filthy.*		Clean, *but very damp.*		Clean.	
3½*d.* for males; 2½*d.* for females.		3½*d.* for both sexes.		3½*d.* for males; 3½*d.* for females.		3½*d.* for both.	
£25 5 } £30		£20		£20 5 } £25		£20	
Court-keeper.		None.		Court-keeper.		None.	
The Keeper's house is utterly untenantable from damp, his bed having rotted.		*Wholly unfit for a place of detention.*		*The Keeper's house so damp as to be unfit for habitation.*		—	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Charleville.		Kinsale.		Mitchelstown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	58	28	44	20	101	26
Of whom were Drunkards,	24	7	13	12	33	9
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	17	6	7	8	23	11
Of whom were Drunkards,	9	4	2	7	16	8
Petty Sessions,	Fortnightly.		Weekly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals,	Direct.		Direct.		*Irregular.*	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Satisfactory.		*Some repairs and painting required.*		*Roof leaky; woodwork requires painting.*	
Security,	Fair.		Good.		Fair.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Bad.	
Furniture, Utensils, and Bedding.	Adequate.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water—how supplied.	*None.*		*None.*		*None.*	
Sewerage,	Fair.		*Defective.*		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean.		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	2½*d.* for both.		2¾*d.* for both.		2¼*d.* for both.	
Salary of Keeper,	£20		£20		£20	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.		None.		None.	
Remarks,	—		—		—	

City of Cork Gaol.—Visited the 30th April, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	7	–	7	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
For Contempt of Court,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	5	1	6	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	3	2	5	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	32	20	52	–	1	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	5	–	5	1	–	1
In default of Bail,	4	5	9	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	6	7	13	–	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	8	4	12	–	–	–
Vagrants,	5	8	13	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	78	47	125	1	2	3

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	3	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–
Thrice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

Day of Inspection.	1861.	1860.	1859.
125	85	83	79

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and the number on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

Day of Inspection.	1861.	1860.	1859.
15	2	3	–

Highest number in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years:—

1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
17th Feb.	23rd May.	11th Feb.	3rd March.	25th Jan.	31st Dec.	26th April.
134	102	119	157	224	195	225

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st Jan., to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	39	3	Committals—Debtors,	18	–
Criminals,	401	463	Criminals,	181	157
Vagrants,	79	103	Vagrants,	24	28
Lunatics,	–	1			
Total,	519	570	Total,	223	185
Re-committals—Once,	13	22	Re-committals—Once,	9	10
Twice,	3	6	Twice,	1	2
Thrice,	1	3			
Four times and more,	–	4	Total,	10	12
Total,	17	35			
Average daily number in custody,	45	40	Average daily number in custody,	69	41
Average daily number in Hospital,	1	1	Average daily number in Hospital,	1	–
Highest number at any one time,	125		Highest number at any one time,	125	
Lowest ditto	64		Lowest ditto,	88	
Highest number of males at any one time,	67		Highest number of males at any one time,	75	
Ditto of females,	67		Ditto of females,	53	
Lowest number of males at any one time,	29		Lowest number of males at any one time,	51	
Ditto of females,	24		Ditto of females,	31	

I regret to state that a very considerable advance appears in the record of the daily average of the inmates of this prison for the expired portion of the current year (viz., four months), as compared with that of the year 1861. This advance is found to exist exclusively among *adult* males (juveniles of this sex, and the females of all ages, remaining stationary), and falls within the category of "criminals," as may be seen on reference to the tables of "committals." A certain proportion of this sudden increase is, perhaps, to be attributed to the pressure of distress; but, as the same cause has not affected materially the population of the county gaol, it cannot be taken as accounting fully, and satisfactorily for the whole result. I trust, therefore, that this disturbance of the normal condition of crime may prove to be of a temporary character. The number of juveniles (of which class twenty-six have been removed to Reformatories since the establishment of these institutions) in custody on the day of my visit was remarkably small; and there were, I am happy to add, no dangerous lunatics in charge. There were, however, three "returned convicts," ascertained to be such, viz., two males and one female.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	9	9	Worksheds,	1	–
Yards,	6	5	Kitchens,	1	–
Day Rooms,	6	9	Store Rooms,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	22	8	Laundries,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	36	54	Drying Rooms,	–	1
			Lavatories,	9	9
Cells to contain three persons,	36	54	Baths,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms, Marshalsea,	6	1	Privies,	9	6
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	1	Water-closets,	10	10
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapels,	1	1	Pumps and Wells,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Tread-wheels,	1	–
Workshops,	1	2	Crank Mill,	1	–
			Other Machines for Labour,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

		Male Clothing.		*Female Clothing.*	
Pairs Blankets,	198½	Shirts,	233	Caps,	167
Pairs Sheets,	190	Jackets,	124	Shifts,	108
Rugs,	257	Trowsers,	120	Gowns,	101
Hammocks or Cots,	156	Caps,	133	Petticoats,	113
Bed-ticks,	230	Pairs Shoes, Clogs,	201	Shoes,	40

The building was throughout clean and orderly, in sound repair, and free from damp, except that caused by the weeping of the stone in soft weather. The cell windows are rather small, but in other respects the ventilation is satisfactory. The supply of water is ample, and the distribution of it for the use of the several sections of the prison, and for flushing the sewers, is conveniently arranged. There are baths in the quarters assigned for reception, in the hospital, and in the laundry-yard. All prisoners are washed on admission, before being passed into their several classes, and are bathed subsequently, as occasion may arise, under medical direction. There are further lavatories on each story for ordinary daily ablution. The kitchen, the store-rooms, and the marshalsea, are commodious; and the stock of clothing and bedding, blankets and sheets, was sufficient. One of the female work-rooms has been partitioned, and another is in process of division. Twenty cells for males, and a small wing on the female side, containing eight cells, designed for carrying out sentences to "solitary confinement," have been artificially heated, and provided with bells; and a contract for extending these advantages to the remainder of the male prison has been entered into. The treadwheel and stone-sheds are also partitioned. On the other hand, the laundry, which is not stalled, is inconveniently placed outside the female quarter, and the drying-room is ineffective. In the large male work-room also, as well as in the school-rooms, there is no provision for separating the inmates, and preventing undue communication. On the male side, indeed, under the present circumstances, there is a deficiency of accommodation, which might be partially obviated by adopting the plan suggested by my colleague in the last report, viz., the alteration of the doors leading from the central inspection halls, and the division into cells, by breaking out windows, and building party-walls in the now discontinued day-rooms, which serve merely as passages to the corridors. This inexpensive change would provide twelve additional cells; and I, therefore, submit it to the Board as worthy of their immediate attention. I cannot refrain further from giving expression to the hope that the females may, at no distant period, participate in the benefits of the system of "individual separation," which are about to be conferred on the males. The existing criminal classification of both sexes embraces five sections, viz., tried and untried felons, tried and untried misdemeanants, and vagrants. When the numbers permit there is also maintained a separation of first committals from re-committals, and of juveniles from adults; and at night and at meal times all classes occupy single cells.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and a nightly patrol is maintained by turnkeys, whose vigilance and regularity in making circuits, however, are not measured by the indispensable test of tell-tale clocks, which are procurable at a very moderate cost. The punishments from the 1st of January to the day of inspection amounted to seventy, and were all inflicted by the authority of the Governor, except one, in which the intervention of a magistrate was found necessary. The record of them is duly submitted to the Board at each meeting, and initialed.

	M.	F.
Number sentenced during the year 1861 to solitary confinement,	12	17

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	105	64	Punishment Cells,	38	32
Other Punishments,	–	–	Other Punishments,	–	–

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tread-wheel,	14	Lime-washing and Cleaning the Prison,	10
Stonebreaking,	11		
Lime-washing,	6		
Cleaning Prison,	9		
Hospital,	1		

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Weaving,	5	Knitting,	10
Winding,	1	Sewing,	4
Mat-making,	5	Picking Oakum,	21
Tailoring,	2		
Clog-making,	3		
Tin-work,	1		
Peg-making,	1		
Picking Oakum,	8		
Smithwork,	2		

The above schedule evinces very praiseworthy activity in this important department of prison administration—many articles of wear and consumption being manufactured, and made up within the walls, and some of the turnkeys being trained handicraftsmen, and capable of directing generally the various industrial operations.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years :—

1861, . £24 1*s.* 7*d.* | 1860, . £69 15*s.* 8*d.* | 1859, . £53 2*s.*

Schools.

School Hours.—Males—From 10, A.M. to 4, P.M.; three classes, two hours each class. Females—From 10, A.M. to 4, P.M.; three classes, two hours each class.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending School during the year 1861,	124	24
Average number attending daily,	18	4

Educational instruction is given daily, by the master and mistress, at the hours recorded above, to the younger prisoners of both sexes, divided into classes, to which adults who are of suitable years, and are desirous to avail themselves of this advantage, are added. But the short terms of sentence, and the advanced age of many, tend to limit the number of pupils. The master was trained by the National Board, but the school, not being placed under this institution, is not officially inspected. The Chaplains, however, occasionally visit, and examine the scholars, and the approved form of Registry of Progress is observed.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—1st Class—Males, 6 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. rice in hommony, 1 pint sweet milk. Females, 5 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. rice, 1 pint sweet milk. 3rd Class—5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, 1 pint sweet milk.

Dinner.—1st Class—Males, 14 oz. bread, 2 pints of milk. Females, 12 oz. bread, 1½ pints of milk. 3rd Class—8 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal soup.

Supper.—4 oz. bread.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

All prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month, get for dinner 1 pint of oatmeal soup, in lieu of milk, every day; and all classes get oatmeal soup, in lieu of milk, two alternate days in each week.

Contracts—Bread, per 12 lbs., 1*s.* 2*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 6*d.*; Indian corn, no contract, per ton, £8 6*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per cwt., 16*s.*; meat, hospital, per lb., 6*d.*; sweet milk, per gallon, 4½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 2*d.*; coals, per ton, 17*s.* 5*d.*; straw, no contract, per ton, 68*s.* and 76*s.*; soap, per cwt., 29*s.*

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1862, . 3*d.* | 1861, . 3*d.* | 1860, . 2⅝*d.* | 1859, . 2⅝*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 2⅞*d.* | 1860, . 2¼*d.* | 1859, . 2*d.*

There were no complaints preferred by the prisoners as to the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the Chaplains in the form suggested by the Inspectors-General. But very few exceptions to the diet appeared in this record, and were taken chiefly to the baking of the bread. On the day of my visit I tasted it, as well as the stirabout, and found both to be of a very good quality.

Books and Accounts.

The Registries, the books directed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and the accounts, are kept with fulness and accuracy. The Chaplains are provided with journals, as are also the Medical Officer and the Governor; and the several forms recommended by my colleague and myself are in use here, except "The Daily Employment of Prisoners Book," "The Work Ledger," and the "General Visitors' Book." No by laws have yet been framed for this gaol, and, as this omission might lead to considerable inconvenience, my colleague and I have thought it our duty to address to the Board the requisition prescribed by the fourth section of the Amended Prisons Act, the 19th and 20th Vic. cap. 68.

Sums repaid by the Government to the City Treasurer, for the maintenance of prisoners:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
1859 (9 months), .	78	1	11	1861, . . .	254	7	9
1860, . . .	213	1	7	1862 (1st quarter),	79	4	10

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1861, . £1,858 7*s.* 3*d.* | 1860, . £1,687 18*s.* 2*d.* | 1859, . £1,566 10*s.* 10*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
James C. Perry, Local Inspector, . . .	100	0	0	John Radford, Turnkey and Tailor, . . .	31	4	0
Rev. Wm. C. Neligan, Protestant Chaplain, .	46	3	0	William Barrett, Turnkey and Weaver, . .	31	4	0
Rev. Cornelius Tuomy, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	46	3	0	Daniel M'Mahon, Turnkey,	31	4	0
William Beamish, Surgeon,	55	0	0	William Houran, do.,	31	4	0
John B. Murphy, Governor,	250	0	0	William Noble, do.,	31	4	0
John Daly, Deputy-Governor and Clerk, . .	72	4	0	John Fahey, do.,	31	4	0
John Stanley, Turnkey and Storekeeper, . .	36	4	0	Corn. O'Leary, Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
George Furlong, Turnkey and Weaver, . .	42	18	0	Margaret Kelliher, Matron,	39	0	0
John Barry, Turnkey and Weaver, . . .	31	4	0	Mary A. Ellis, Assist. do.,	27	6	0
				Sarah E. Kemp, Schoolmistress, . . .	24	0	0
				Elizabeth Radford, Nurse-tender, . . .	27	6	0
				Jane Stanley, Searcher at Gate,	5	0	0

None of the Turnkeys employed at Schooling.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Since the last inspection one turnkey has been removed to the Bridewell, and one has been dismissed; and the vacancies thus created have been filled by new appointees.

I regretted to learn that an ill-feeling had sprung up, and shown itself between the Matron and Assistant-Matron, rendering the interposition of the Board necessary on two occasions; on the last of which these officers were reprimanded, and cautioned, that, in the event of any recurrence of such conduct (subversive as it is of order and discipline), dismissal would inevitably follow. I trust, therefore, that this lenient course may be sufficient, and that the Inspectors-General will not be called upon to put into action the 22nd section of the Act quoted above. The extern officers and the Governor receive their salaries monthly, and the other interns weekly. No gaol rations are supplied to any officer, but there is allowance of fuel and light. The turnkeys are provided with fire-arms and uniforms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector,	177	60
Surgeon, &c.,	365	120
Protestant Chaplain,	150	53
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	150	60

Hospitals.

The hospitals for both sexes are commodious, airy, and furnished with baths and water-closets. There are also spacious yards for exercise attached to the respective quarters. The Medical Officer is constant in his attendance. The general sanitary condition of the prison was very satisfactory. One case of typhus fever had exhibited itself, but the disease extended no further.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in Hospital,	58	49	53
Number of days in Hospital,	1,494	715	613
Number of Deaths,	–	–	–
Cost of Medicine,	£6 11*s.* 11*d.*	£11 6*s.* 4*d.*	£10 14*s.* 6*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

John F. Maguire, esq., M.P., J.P., Mayor.	John W. Clery, esq., J.P.	Isaac Julian, esq., T.C.
Barthw. Gibbings, esq., J.P.	Daniel Donegan, esq., J.P.	Robt. Scott, esq., Alderman.
Wm. L. Perrier, esq., J.P.	Henry L. Young, esq., J.P.	Geo. Joseph Wycherly, esq., M.D., T.C.
Wm. Jas. Shaw, esq., J.P.	Cornelius Keller, esq., Alderman.	James Hegarty, esq.

The Board is convened monthly for the discharge of general business, and for the payment of all bills by means of an aggregate cheque placed in the hands of the Local Inspector, who produces the requisite vouchers, and receipts at the next ensuing meeting.

The Board almost invariably assembles at the bridewell, and not at the prison, so that the latter building is seldom visited by any member.

City Bridewell.

I found this bridewell, which I always visit, although not officially bound to inspect it, in good order; and I subjoin tables showing the numbers committed, and the expenditure for a series of years.

Numbers Committed and Expenditure for a Series of Years.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Years.	Salaries.	Turnkeys' Clothing.	Food.	Fuel.	Candles.	Gas.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1852	247 9 6	15 15 9	69 15 4	24 18 0	2 8 2	9 8 4
1853	251 1 6	24 18 0	103 8 8	32 9 0	2 4 1	10 3 4
1854	259 7 8	13 17 8	129 3 10	28 6 0	3 1 9	14 11 5
1855	291 10 10	28 13 0	99 10 5	41 16 7	2 19 10	13 1 1
1856	284 18 0	19 14 0	89 12 9	34 7 6	2 6 10	14 4 4
1857	287 17 6	25 11 6	67 13 0	23 1 6	3 0 6	10 0 5
1858	285 19 6	23 11 4	44 14 8	30 6 2	2 19 6	9 0 1
1859	294 12 0	17 3 0	43 15 7	20 10 0	2 10 5	16 14 5
1860	309 18 0	24 1 4	42 12 4	27 2 1	1 5 6	14 7 8
1861	334 13 10	20 7 3	50 19 0	21 11 3	1 5 6	16 1 9

Years.	Transmitting Paupers.	Straw.	Furniture and Bedding.	Printing and Stationery.	Repairs.	Conveying Prisoners to Gaol.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1852	—	1 5 1	10 4 4	6 15 2	11 2 2	—
1853	—	2 3 5	4 15 6	4 10 11	6 13 4	—
1854	137 17 9	2 11 6	13 15 0	5 1 1	7 16 1	—
1855	87 3 3	3 18 2	16 5 8	3 2 8	17 1 3	—
1856	90 18 1	3 1 2	2 7 9	4 3 7	5 4 2	—
1857	47 15 0	5 5 3	2 16 9	6 9 9	5 12 3	—
1858	39 19 5	2 8 3	0 12 8	5 9 4	45 3 9	—
1859	17 13 1	1 10 11	15 9 7	5 1 8	27 17 0	—
1860	10 15 4	5 1 1	0 19 9	6 13 0	11 0 1	32 15 0
1861	2 12 3	—	2 15 10	4 18 10	16 10 6	30 19 6

Years.	Pipe Water.	Medicines.	Sundries.	Total.	Average Daily.	Number Committed.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1852	—	1 11 9	6 8 0	409 4 11	44	13,581
1853	—	2 12 5	12 1 9	460 13 3	39	12,931
1854	—	3 13 2	1 2 4	635 7 3	40	11,317
1855	—	3 3 6	5 13 3	614 0 1	30	8,596
1856	—	1 15 2	1 3 6	556 19 10	30	8,436
1857	—	5 11 2	4 0 5	494 15 0	28	7,584
1858	—	4 15 10	0 14 6	520 12 7	24	6,284
1859	—	5 12 5	0 18 6	492 17 1	24	6,559
1860	6 6 0	2 11 9	0 15 0	496 6 11	20	5,272
1861	4 4 0	5 17 10	0 6 6	513 3 10	18	4,639

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

COUNTY OF GALWAY GAOL, AT GALWAY.—VISITED THE 3RD OF OCTOBER, 1862.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	1	4	1	–	1
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	1	–	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
„ Larceny,	5	5	10	–	–	–
„ Misdemeanors,	2	5	7	–	–	–
TRIED.						
At Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	11	4	15	3	1	4
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	5	8	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	6	3	9	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	11	4	15	3	–	3
Gross Totals,	46	28	74	8	1	9

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

16 years and above 10—1 female, committed for Felony.

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 41 | 1860, . 66 | 1861, . 38 | Day of Inspection, . 74

Committals and Re-committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	13	–	Committals—Debtors,	28	1
Criminals,	248	144	Criminals,	230	127
Vagrants,	18	12	Vagrants,	5	10
Drunkards,	17	22	Drunkards,	10	6
Lunatics,	16	5	Lunatics,	16	8
Total,	312	183	Total,	289	152
Re-committals—Once,	11	16	Re-committals—Once,	5	9
Twice,	–	5	Twice,	1	–
Thrice,	–	1	Thrice,	–	2
Four times and more,	–	–	Four times and more,	–	–
Total,	11	22	Total,	6	11

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	33	24	Average daily number in custody,	$45\frac{11}{18}$	$22\frac{11}{69}$
Average daily number in Hospital,	4	3	Average daily number in Hospital,	4	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Highest number at any one time,		79	Highest number at any one time,		93
Lowest ditto,		33	Lowest ditto,		60
Highest number of Males at any one time,		49	Highest number of Males at any one time,		65
Ditto, of Females,		30	Ditto of Females,		34
Lowest number of Males at any one time,		15	Lowest number of Males at any one time,		37
Ditto, of Females,		18	Ditto of Females,		14

I lament to state that an examination of the preceding schedules reveals the fact that the average of male offenders committed to this prison during the first nine months of the current year is far in advance, proportionately, of that for the whole of the year 1861, while the highest and lowest numbers in custody "at any one time," for the former period reached a figure *very nearly double* that for the latter.

We remark also that this increase is not to be found among the lesser delinquents, such as "*vagrants* and *drunkards*," but falls within the category of *criminals*. The average of the females shows a very slight reduction, but there is no improvement observable in the aggregate of "*committals*;" and I learned from the Governor, and other superior officers that the prostitutes, who constitute a large portion of the inmates constantly recurrant to the gaol, exhibit a lower depth of demoralization than formerly, their language and demeanour being utterly shameless and depraved. This is a melancholy social condition, demanding the most rigid enforcement of the law and of the strictest forms of prison discipline, which latter it is difficult to apply, as but fifty-four cells are prepared for the complete "individual separation" of the males only, whose highest total, after deducting debtors and lunatics, as neither of these classes would be subjected to the action of the "cellular system," largely exceeded this amount of accommodation.

There was but one juvenile offender in charge at my visit, and but one since the 1st of January had been sentenced to detention in a Reformatory. One male was suspected, but not known, to be a returned convict.

There were, I am sorry to add, no less than fifteen dangerous lunatics, viz., eleven males and four females, the males being placed in a building apart, under the supervision of two prisoners selected for this duty; and the females being intermixed with the sane prisoners of their own sex. It is needless to recapitulate the evils, so often and so vainly commented on by the Inspectors-General and the local authorities, which arise from the presence of this most unfit class of inmates in prisons, to the subversion of all discipline, on the one hand, and to their own mental detriment on the other.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	3	Workshops,	1	–
Yards,	6	3	Worksheds,	–	13
Day Rooms,	4	3	Kitchen and Bakery,	–	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high = 432 cubic ft.,	66	35	Store Rooms,	4	3
Single Cells of larger size,	7	5	Laundries,	–	1
Cells to contain three persons,	7	5	Drying Rooms,	–	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	4	Lavatories,	4	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	12	Baths,	1	2
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Privies,	7	3
Chapels,	1	–	Water-closets,	4	–
			Pumps and Wells,	1	1
			Tread-wheels,	2	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		*Female Clothing.*	
Pairs Blankets,	218	Shirts,	56	Caps,	32
Pairs Sheets,	121	Jackets,	96	Shifts,	23
Rugs,	160	Trowsers,	89	Gowns,	46
Hammocks or Cots,	222	Caps,	82	Petticoats,	29
Bed-ticks,	237	Socks or Stockings,	214	Stockings,	54
		Pairs Shoes,	56	Shoes,	31

The prison generally was in sound order, the roof being under some slight necessary repair, clean, dry, except the weeping of the stone in moist weather, and well ventilated.

The sewerage is effective, and the supply of water is copious, and conducted to the several sections. The stock of bedding and blankets was adequate, as was also that of the prisoners' clothing; and some frieze was about to be made up. The sheets, however, by the return furnished to me, appear to be very deficient, and I found some of the females, tried and under longer rules than one month, without shoes.

No change has taken place in the accommodation since the last inspection, and consequently the primary requirements detailed in former reports are still wanting. There is no reception-room for either sex; there is but one yard attached to the male Marshalsea, common to both classes, viz., "master" and "pauper debtors," and there is *none* for females. A debtor, accordingly, of the latter sex, confined here at the period of my inspection, was compelled to take exercise in the Governor's garden in charge of a matron, as otherwise she must have been associated with criminals. These two grave wants are in distinct contravention of the 6th sec., and the 8th and 20th General Rule annexed to the 109th sec. of the 7th Geo. IV., chap. 74; and to them may be added those of a proper kitchen, laundry, and drying-room.

Pending, however, the consideration of the project of uniting the county and town gaols, it was to be expected that no alteration in *this* prison should be entered upon; a project, which I trust will yet be realised, as so near an approach to an agreement upon the conditions of amalgamation has been already made, and I will therefore submit to the county authorities, as I have also done to those of the town, that they should refer the point yet in dispute to an arbitrator, and abide by his award; this mode of proceeding being analogous to that laid in the 46th sec. of 19th and 20th Vic., chap. 68. Should this desirable arrangement be completed, ample and fitting provision would be made, especially for the females, the quarters for whom at present are so miserably defective that this department must be viewed rather as a school of corruption, than of reformation. All the criminal males, except the lunatics and their attendants as above stated, are subjected to cellular separation and are kept apart, but on the tread-wheel, which is not partitioned, and at school, which is held in the chapel, they are associated; and at my second visit at an early hour in the morning, I found some prisoners of this sex congregated at the hand-pump without supervision. At night also, from the first of October to spring, there is no attendance or circuit of turnkeys *within* the building, it being alleged that the hospital is so insecure, that experienced and daring criminals confined there might easily escape during the long and dark nights. This is a valid argument for an external patrol, but another officer is indispensably required by the 4th sec. of the 3rd and 4th Vic., chap. 44 (the "Separate System" Act), to "*communicate at any time with the prisoners.*" The females are divided into three sections, according to reputation, one being reserved for *known* prostitutes, but those who are only suspected to be such, are mixed with the two classes which comprise offenders of every variety of guilt, a condition of things, which calls loudly for the extension of the benefits of "separation" to their sex. The lock-

up is attended by the Governor or the head turnkey—the latter, as well as the gate-porter, is withdrawn from night-duty, which accordingly falls in rotation with undue severity upon the remaining five turnkeys, who furnish the night-watch, but are not controlled by the essential check of tell-tale clocks placed in opposite extremities of the building.

The punishments from the first of January amounted to nine, and were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, except one, in which the intervention of a magistrate was necessary.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	–	–	Punishment Cells,	–	–
Other Punishments,	10	4	Other Punishments,	6	3

Employment at time of Inspection.

MALES.			FEMALES.		
In custody 3rd October, 1862,		46	In custody 3rd October, 1862,		28
Males employed,	21		Females employed,	20	
,, unemployed,	8		Lunatics,	4	
Master Debtors,	2		Mistress Debtor,	1	
Lunatics,	7		Nurses,	2	
Hospital, Debtors, 2 / Felons and Larceny, 3 / Lunatics, 3	8		Hospital (Felon),	1	
	—	46		—	28

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Picking Cocoa,	8	Cooking,	4
Labouring,	4	Washing,	6
Flag-washing,	1	In charge of Lunatics,	1
Painting,	1		—
In charge of Lunatics,	1		11
	15		

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Weaving,	2	Knitting,	4
Shoemaking,	3	Needlework,	5
Tinker,	1		—
	6		9

The above table specifies the allocation of all the prisoners of both sexes in charge as to the nature of their employments, or their exemption from any.

It will be observed that no form of "hard labour," properly so termed, was in operation on the day, which I have selected for the second of my inspections, and though there is a tread-wheel here, to which are attached a corn-mill, a tuck-mill, and a bone-crushing machine, the latter appliance is now the only one, which is used at particular seasons. The withdrawal of the lunatics, and of their sane attendants, from all industrial action tells unfavourably for its productiveness, but even under these circumstances more energy might be displayed in developing this important branch of prison administration. Three of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., a weaver, a shoemaker, and a tailor; and all future vacancies should be filled by the appointment of those, who are qualified to teach the rudiments of such trades as are available and desirable in a "separate prison."

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years:—

1859, . £17 2*s.* 5*d.* | 1860, . £35 2*s.* 0*d.* | 1861, . £17 10*s.* 0*d.*

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	98	–
Average number attending daily, ...	11	–

School hours.—Males—7·30 a.m. to 8·45 a.m.; 10·30 a.m. to 12·30 p.m; 1·30 p.m. to 2·45 p.m.; 6·0 p.m. to 7·0 p.m.

The number attending the *male* school is proportionately very small, and, as the registry recommended by the Inspectors-General to be kept in addition to that framed by the National Board, is not adopted here, it is difficult to ascertain the advance from the illiterate condition, which is found to characterize the majority.

On examining two of the pupils, who had been for some time under tuition, the others being sentenced to short terms, I found that some progress had been made. The National Inspector does not give a favourable report of this department, and at his last visit noticed the absence of some indispensable requirements, which, however, have been since supplied. The teacher is, and has been for some time, in such delicate health, as to be unequal to his duties, if they were fully carried out, and has consequently failed to attend the two last examinations, to which he was summoned by the officer of the Board of Education. The Chaplains occasionally visit the school, but very seldom enter any opinion as to the assiduity of the master, or the proficiency of the scholars. I regret to repeat, what has been so often noticed in former reports, that no *educational instruction of any kind is given to the females.*

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint sweet milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint sweet milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ of a pint sweet milk.

Under 10 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint sweet milk. Dinner—10 oz. brown bread and ½ pint sweet milk. Supper—4 oz. brown bread and ⅜ of a pint sweet milk.

Gruel supplied for milk two days in each week, at intervals; and every day for prisoners not exceeding one calendar month's imprisonment.

Contracts.—Bread, 6½*d.* per 4 lbs.; oatmeal, £14 per ton; Indian meal, £9 per ton; meat, 4½*d.* per lb.; new milk, 6*d.* per gal.; salt, 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; coals, £1 1*s.* per ton; turf, 1*s.* 3½*d.* per statute box; straw, 1*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.; candles, 6*d.* per lb.; soap, 2¾*d.* per lb.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 2$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$*d.* | 1860, . 2$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$*d.* | 1861, . 2$\frac{3}{5}$*d.* | Day of Inspection, . 2$\frac{4}{5}$*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 2$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$*d.* | 1860, . 2$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$*d.* | 1861, . 2$\frac{3}{5}$*d.*

One prisoner only preferred a complaint as to the diet, alleging that some time previously the stirabout was bad, but, as he did not fix the exact date, and, as the Chaplains, though they make a *general* inspection of the provisions, do not follow the tabular form suggested by the Inspectors-General, which requires a specific comment on each item of consumption, I was unable to deal with the case.

Books and Accounts.

The Chaplains are not furnished with *regular* journals, but merely make entries in a "General-duty Book," which is not always signed by the Chairman of the Board, as prescribed by the 11th sec. of the 19th and 20th Vic., chap. 68.

The registries, the financial, and the medical records are carefully kept, but in the four books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, viz., the "State of the Prison at Locking," the "Abstract of Daily Consumption," the "Discharge Book," and the "Gate-porter's Book," I found some inaccuracies and discrepancies.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1859, . £1,833 18*s.* 7*d.* | 1860, . 2,325 2*s.* 2*d.* | 1861, . £1,898 2*s.* 1*d.*

Maintenance.

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
1859 (nine months),	153	16	4	1861, . . .	126	12	4
1860, . . .	225	15	4	1862 (first half-year),	84	18	0

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. John D'Arcy, Local Inspector, ...	133	16	8	Michael Butler, 4th Turnkey,	35	0	0
Same, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0	Samuel Somers, 5th do. (Shoemaker), . . .	35	0	0
Rev. George Commins, R. C. Chaplain, . . .	46	3	0	Martin Browne, 6th do.,	35	0	0
James V. Browne, Surgeon,	74	0	0	Edward Maguire, 7th do. (Tailor), ...	35	0	0
Thomas R. Ryan, Governor,	375	7	8	Patk. Cleary, Hospl. Sergt.,	50	0	0
Charles Ford, 1st Turnkey, .	50	0	0	Mchl. Meyrick, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
James Reilly, 2nd do., .	40	0	0	Margaret Foy, Matron, .	30	0	0
Thos. Hogan, 3rd do. (Weaver), . . .	37	10	0	Mary Hogan, Assist. Matron,	20	0	0
				Cath. Hogan, Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0

Since the last inspection Dr. J. V. Browne has been appointed medical officer in the room of Dr. Veitch; and, in consequence of vacancies and augmentations, no less than five turnkeys, viz., the Head Turnkey and four subordinates, have been nominated by the Board.

The extern officers receive their salaries quarterly, and the interns monthly. None of the latter are on the gaol allowance of food rations, except the Matron and Hospital Nurse, but the turnkeys are supplied with firearms and uniforms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector, . . .	182	152
Surgeon, &c., . . .	146	106
Protestant Chaplain, .	136	46
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	266	199

The visits of the Protestant Chaplain, as recorded in the above table, fall far below the *minimum* required by the Prisons Act.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Hospital.

The hospital department is well ordered, and the buildings allocated to the sick are clean, and well ventilated, but are unprovided with water-closets and fixed baths. The sanitary condition of the prisoners was, and has been satisfactory.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in Hospital, .	69	90	120
Number of Days in Hospital,	1,601	1,867	2,770
Cost of Medicine, . .	£2 9*s.* 8*d.*	£7 5*s.* 3*d.*	£7 14*s.* 6*d.*
Number of Deaths, . .	2	1	2

Board of Superintendence.

Sir T. J. Burke, bart., M.P.	Andrew W. Blake, esq.	Pierce Joyce, esq.
Wm. H. Gregory, esq., M.P.	Francis Blake, esq.	Randal Athy, esq.
Denis Kirwan, esq.	John H. Blakeny, esq.	Stephen Roche, esq.
Robert Bodkin, esq.	John W. H. Lambert, esq.	Anthony O'Flaherty, esq.

The Board assembles monthly, but payments are made quarterly by means of drafts signed by three members, and countersigned by the Governor. The accounts are kept with laudable clearness and accuracy, and are audited at each assizes by a Finance Committee of the Grand Jury.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The subjoined tabular synopsis of the bridewells is compiled from the observations of the Inspectors-General and the Local Inspector at their several visits.

Escapes have taken place from those of Gort and Tuam, on the insecurity of which comments have been previously made by the the Inspectors-General; and in the latter case the keeper did not make a report to the Local Inspector, the proper officer, for nearly a month after the occurrence, a dereliction of duty which, as well as his want of vigilance, was visited solely by a reprimand. At both bridewells I entered in the "Visitors' Book" such suggestions for improvement as appeared to me to be required. I would again urge, what has been frequently put forward in former reports, the inutility, and therefore unnecessary expense of the bridewells of Woodford and Eyrecourt, no criminal quarter sessions being held in either locality, and the total of prisoners committed to the former during the whole of the year 1861, having amounted to *twenty* (viz., 15 males and 5 females), while in the latter the number stood so low as *eleven* (8 males and 3 females), cases, which, I submit, calls for the application of the power vested in the Lord Lieutenant by the 90th sec. of the 7th Geo. IV., chap. 74.

The 25th sec. of the 19th and 20th Vic., chap. 68, has been a dead letter in this county, and I would therefore suggest to the Central Board of Superintendence to carry out this prescription, and to forthwith appoint an Auxiliary Board for each bridewell.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway.

Bridewells.

	Portumna.		Eyrecourt.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	58	16	8	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .	30	1	1	2
No. of Committals in the two quarters preceding inspection, . . .	21	9	7	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .	11	2	–	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, .	Petty Sessions fortnightly; transmittals direct.		Petty Sessions fortnightly; transmittals direct.	
Committals, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, ...	Fair.		*A leak in the roof; some painting required; locks not in good order.*	
Security, ...	Sufficient.		*Imperfect.*	
Accommodation, ...	Adequate.		Tolerable.	
Bedding and Furniture, . . .	Sufficient, *except sheets.*		Sufficient, *except for female cell up stairs.*	
Water, ...	Pump effective.		*None* on premises.	
Sewerage, ...	Cesspools clearable from behind.		*None.* Cesspools.	
Cleanness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Fair.		*Not very tidy;* ventilation fair, *but damp, chiefly from want of eave shoots.*	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day, .	2¾*d.* for both sexes.		5½*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, ...	£18 9 3		£18 9 3	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper		Church Clerk.	
Remarks, ...	*No auxiliary Board.* No prisoner in custody.		*No auxiliary Board.* No prisoner in custody.	

South District.

County of Galway.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

——	Oughterard.		Ballinasloe.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	77	25	150	95
Of whom were Drunkards,	5	–	75	24
No. of Committals in the two quarters preceding inspection,	22	7	42	20
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	–	18	3
Petty Sessions, and Transmittals,	Petty Sessions fortnightly; transmittals direct.		Petty Sessions weekly; transmittals direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.		Fair.	
Security,	Adequate.		Tolerable.	
Accommodation,	*Insufficient for Keeper.*		*No female drunkard's cell.*	
Bedding and Furniture,	*Sheets deficient.*		Sufficient, *except sheets.*	
Water,	*None.*		Pump effective.	
Sewerage,	Good.		Cesspools clearable outside.	
Cleanness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Satisfactory, but occasionally *damp.*		Clean and airy, *but damp in moist weather.*	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	4¼*d.* for both sexes.		3¾*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£18 9 3		£18 9 3	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	None.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks,	No Local Board.		*No auxiliary Board.* No prisoner in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway.

Bridewells.

Gort.		Loughrea.		Tuam.		Clifden.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
96	47	133	79	155	111	73	21
29	5	34	15	23	14	8	–
30	13	34	22	29	35	23	4
9	3	1	2	4	–	5	–
Petty Sessions weekly; transmittals direct.		Petty Sessions weekly; transmittals direct.		Petty Sessions fortnightly; *but some delay in transmittals.*		Petty Sessions fortnightly; transmittals direct.	
Some illegal sentences for other offences than drunkenness.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
In bad repair; no grate in male day-room.		Fair.		Fair.		Fair.	
Very insecure.		Fair.		*Most insecure; in consequence an escape took place in September.*		*Female yard insecure.*	
Sufficient.		Adequate.		Sufficient.		*Insufficient for Keeper.*	
Blankets thin, some ticks much worn, and sheets deficient.		Sufficient, *except sheets.*		Adequate; *some blankets rather thin.*		*Sheets deficient.*	
Pump in order.		*None on premises;* supplied from the lake.		Pump effective.		*None on premises.*	
Tolerable.		Cesspools clearable from the outside.		*Cesspools cleared through the premises.*		Effective.	
Not very clean; well ventilated, *but damp.*		Clean; *the cell windows small; the walls and floors damp in moist weather.*		Clean, tolerably ventilated, and dry.		Satisfactory.	
6*d.* for males; 5*d.* for females.		4½*d.* for both sexes.		4½*d.* for both sexes.		4⅔*d.* for both sexes.	
£26 9 0		£27 9 0		£18 9 3		£27 9 0	
None.		Court-keeper.		Court-keeper, £8.		None.	
No auxiliary Board. No prisoner in custody.		*No auxiliary Board.* One female in custody.		No prisoner in custody. *No auxiliary Board.*		*No Local Board.*	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

South District.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

Town of Galway Gaol.—Visited the 3rd and 4th of October, 1862.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	–	3	1	–	1
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Larceny,	2	–	2	–	–	–
„ Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	5	2	7	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	4	5	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	–	2	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	9	–	9	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Gross Total,	30	8	38	1	–	1

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 32 | 1860, . 29 | 1861, . 31 | Day of Inspection, . 38

Committals and Re-committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Committals—			Committals—		
Debtors,	12	–	Debtors,	13	1
Criminals,	163	113	Criminals,	151	58
Vagrants,	9	24	Vagrants,	13	25
Drunkards,	93	124	Drunkards,	88	86
Lunatics,	2	1	Lunatics,	4	4
Total,	279	262	Total,	269	174
Re-committals—Once,	8	11	Re-committals—Once,	16	9
Twice,	5	9	Twice,	4	1
Thrice,	1	4	Thrice,	1	2
Four times and more,	3	9	Four times and more,	3	9
Total,	17	33	Total,	24	21

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	14·88	10·6	Average daily number in custody,	18·53	10·82
Average daily number in Hospital,	·46	·35	Average daily number in Hospital,	·02	·02
Highest number at any one time,	43		Highest number at any one time,	61	
Lowest ditto,	13		Lowest ditto,	14	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	30		Highest number of Males at any one time,	31	
Ditto of Females,	22		Ditto of Females,	32	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	10		Lowest number of Males at any one time,	10	
Ditto of Females,	3		Ditto of Females,	3	

On examining the above schedules we observe that the daily average for the expired portion of the current year, viz., nine months, exceeds proportionately that for the whole of the past year, especially that of the males; the number of the latter sex convicted at Quarter Sessions and Assizes being larger, and their re-committals being more frequent; on the other hand, though the total of the females has fluctuated but slightly, and though the amount is not great, the convictions for drunkenness, comprising as they do *a moiety of the whole*, exhibits a lamentable condition of demoralization. Juvenile offenders have experienced a decline, there being none in custody at my visit, and none having been sentenced to detention in reformatories since the 1st of January.

There were no prisoners under rule of penal servitude, and no returned convicts, either known or suspected to be such; but, unhappily, there were four dangerous lunatics in charge, viz, three males and one female.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	2	Hospital Rooms,	1	1
Yards,	6	2	Chapels,	One.	
Day Rooms,	4	3	School Rooms,	1	–
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Kitchens,	1	–
			Bakery,	1	–
			Store Rooms,	One.	
Single Cells of larger size,	4	7	Baths,	One.	
Single Cells of smaller size,	24	–	Privies,	8	3
Cells to contain three persons,	4	2	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Sleeping Rooms,	2	7	Tread-wheels,	1	–
No. of beds in such rooms,	–	12			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Pairs Blankets,	104½	57½	Shirts,	15	77	Shifts,	6	–
Pairs Sheets,	66	40½	Jackets,	15	45	Gowns,	12	36
Bed-ticks,	69	10	Trowsers,	16	30	Petticoats,	17	17
			Caps,	15	57	Shoes,	6	20
			Vests,	15	50	Neckerchiefs,	6	19
			Pairs Shoes,	15	16			

I found the building in sound repair, clean, and well ordered, as far as the limited accommodation permits, the old gaol, especially, being unfit for the higher objects of discipline, while the locks are so old and worn out, as to imperil security. The sewerage is effective, and the supply of water is ample, when there are in custody a sufficient number of prisoners to work the tread-wheel, by means of which it is raised.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

The stock of bedding, blankets, &c., was adequate, but the female clothing was scanty, and the shoes for both sexes were deficient; an order, however, has been issued by the Board for meeting these wants.

No alteration has taken place in the accommodation since the last inspection, and it is therefore my duty to recapitulate the principal defects:—

Firstly: there is no reception-room for prisoners of either sex, who are thus passed at once into their respective wards, in contravention of the 20th General Rule annexed to the 109th sec. of the 7th Geo. IV., chap. 74. *Secondly:* there is but one building, and one yard common to both classes of male debtors, viz., masters and paupers; and there is no *provision at all* for *female* debtors (who, if committed here, are necessarily placed in quarters allotted to *criminals*), although the 6th sec. of the above Act, and the 8th General Rule annexed to the 109th sec. before recited, are imperative on this head. *Thirdly:* the inadequacy of the hospital, which fails in the requirements prescribed also in the 6th sec., is stated below, under its special heading. *Fourthly:* there is no laundry, and no drying-room; the want of which latter in a damp climate is a crying evil; the amount of clothing, sheets, &c., to be washed weekly being considerable. *Fifthly:* there are neither work-rooms nor school-rooms (the day-rooms being used for these purposes), nor water-closets, nor covered lavatories; and there is but one bath. Such is the summary of the disadvantages, which affect the suitability of this prison as a place of detention, and which appear to have pressed on the local authorities so as to induce them to take measures for carrying out, under the 19th and 20th Vic. chap. 68, amalgamation with the County gaol, so often suggested by the Inspectors-General. A conference between the governing bodies of the two prisons having accordingly taken place, I am informed that in *four* out of *five bases* of union, both parties were agreed, and I would therefore venture to submit that, as so close an approximation has been arrived at, it would be an easy solution of the difficulty to adopt the machinery prescribed in the 49th sec. of the last recited Act, and to appoint an arbitrator, whose award should be conclusive. I urge this proposition upon the town authorities, because it is to be borne in mind that an Amended Prisons Bill was twice brought into the Lower House of Parliament by the Chief Secretaries of two successive administrations, representing opposite political opinions, and proceeded to the stage of second reading, one of the provisions of which was to enable the Lord Lieutenant to declare any gaol, which should be wanting in these *very requirements before enumerated, an illegal place of confinement* and to transfer, *at the expense of the jurisdiction to which such gaol belongs,* prisoners therein detained to any other gaol, which should be stated in the order for closure.

If, therefore, as is most probable, this Bill should pass into law, the ratepayers of the town would be placed in an infinitely more unfavourable position for making terms with the county authorities; under these circumstances I earnestly trust that a consolidation of the two institutions may be effected, as their juxtaposition, and some of their respective internal details render it easy, and comparatively inexpensive, to provide a joint prison fitted with all the appliances essential to the maintenance of the most effective forms of discipline.

In the existing gaol, it is almost needless to state, that the classification prescribed by the Prisons Act is very imperfectly observed; the males form *four* sections—felons and misdemeanants being subdivided into the tried and untried; and the females *two*—the known prostitutes being placed apart in one, while to the other are consigned all the remainder, embracing the tried and untried, and those, who represent every grade of criminality. This almost indiscriminate association leads to further evil, as the small

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

number of officers, who are over-worked, renders constant supervision impossible.

At night and at meal-times both sexes, when their aggregate is not in excess of the accommodation, occupy single cells.

The Governor, who is a very energetic and painstaking officer, attends the lock-up, and a night patrol is *nominally* maintained: I say nominally, because each turnkey available for this purpose is on duty every *third* night, and is not exempted from his full attendance during the following day, and, further, there is no tell-tale clock to note the want of vigilance.

The punishments since the 1st of January amounted to twenty, and were all inflicted by the authority of the Governor. The record of them does not appear to be submitted to and signed by the Chairman of the Board, according to the practice recommended by the Inspectors-General, and followed in almost all the prisons of the kingdom.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	–	–	Punishment Cells,	–	–
Other Punishments,	15	13	Other Punishments,	16	5
Total,	15	13	Total,	16	5

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tread-wheel,	10	Mending Gaol Clothing,	1
Employed in Cookhouse,	2	Washing,	2

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Teasing Oakum,	3	Teasing Oakum,	3
Mat-making,	3	Lunatic,	1
Platting,	3	Caring Lunatic,	1
Debtors,	3		
Do. in hospital,	1		
Caring hospital,	1		
Lunatics,	3		
Caring Lunatics,	1		

The foregoing table accounts for the allocation of all the inmates on the day of my inspection. The industrial employment is limited in amount, and that of a reproductive character among the males consists chiefly of making mats and brushes. The females are engaged almost entirely in washing and mending. The sum placed in the hands of the Governor for this department is very small, and out of his accumulation he is expected not only to provide uniforms for the turnkeys, but to contribute to defray the general cost of the prison, instead of applying it to the further development of this useful branch of discipline. None of the turnkeys, I regret to say, are capable of giving instruction in any handicraft.

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	1,736	–
Average number attending daily,	7	–

School-hours.—Males—from 10 to 12, a.m.

The females are totally without provision for their education, and the males are *professedly* taught by a schoolmaster who receives a salary of £10 per annum. The Inspector of National Schools having reported most unfavourably of the condition of this department, not only with regard to the inefficiency of the teacher, but to the cleanliness and orderliness of the pupils on the day of his examination, I find, but without impugning

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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the statement, which had reference to that particular day, a concurrence of testimony offered by the Chaplains of both denominations, and by the Board, as to the *general* regularity of conduct and appearance on the part of the scholars; but the allegation as to the want of proper attainments, and observance on the part of the master, is fully sustained by the production of his examination papers, which are replete with gross mistakes, and by the inaccuracy shown in the monthly totals of his Report Book.

The youth in question, I am bound to add, is reported to me by the local authorities to be anxious to do his duty to the extent of his ability; but it is impossible to obtain for such a wretched pittance the services of a suitable instructor.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint new milk.

Prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one month:—

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint oatmeal gruel.

Oatmeal gruel substituted for milk at dinner to all classes on Mondays and Thursdays.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 5¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.*; Indian meal, per ton, £7 18*s.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coals, per ton, 19*s.*; turf, per box, 11½*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 7*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per lb., 3*d.*

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 1¾*d.* | 1860, . 2¼*d.* | 1861, . 2¾*d.* | Day of Inspection, . 2⅞*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary of each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 1¾*d.*, nearly. | 1860, . 2¼*d.* | 1861. . $2\frac{55}{88}$*d.*

No complaints of the diet were preferred to me by the prisoners. The provisions are inspected by the Chaplains, who do not, however, enter their opinions on each item of consumption in the tabular form set apart for this purpose, which is recommended by the Inspectors-General, and adopted almost universally; but very inconveniently intermingle their comments with other matters of duty in one common book.

Books and Accounts.

The book referred to above stands in lieu of the journals of the extern officers, but cannot be deemed a compliance with the statutes prescribing this form of record for each officer. There are no bye-laws in force here, and I accordingly, in accordance with the 4th sec. of the "Amended Prisons Act," the 19th and 20th Vic. chap. 68, have called upon the Board to prepare a code. Most of the forms directed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and suggested by the Inspectors-General, are observed, and the registries and books of discipline and finance are kept with praiseworthy accuracy.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1859, £714 1*s.* 9*d.* | 1860, £681 1*s.* 1*d.* | 1861, £713 12*s.* 10*d.*

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years:—

1859, £10 0*s.* 6*d.* | 1860, £20 17*s.* 11*d.* | 1861, £18 0*s.* 9*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the Borough Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1859 (nine months),	55	16	4	1861, . .	51	13	4
1860, . .	42	0	2	1862 (first half-year),	23	19	8

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
James M. Killery, Local Inspector, . . .	40	0	0	Michael Reilly, 2nd Turnkey,	26	0	0
Rev. John Treanor, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	27	13	10	Patrick Sullivan, 3rd Turnkey, . . .	26	0	0
Rev. Geo. Commins, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	50	0	0	Patrick Mullery, 4th Turnkey,	26	0	0
James V. Browne, Surgeon,	56	0	0	Mary Anne Hudson, Matron,	20	0	0
James Marshall, Governor, .	138	9	2	Bridget Sullivan, Assistant Matron, . . .	15	0	0
Timothy Caulfield, Head Turnkey, . . .	35	0	0	Francis M'Donough, Schoolmaster, . . .	10	0	0

A vacancy in the office of surgeon has been filled since the last inspection by the appointment of Mr. Browne. The extern officers receive their salaries at each assizes, the Governor quarterly, and the subordinate interns monthly; but there is no allowance of rations to the latter. The turnkeys are now furnished with uniforms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector, . . .	79	52
Surgeon, &c., . . .	138	69
Protestant Chaplain, .	168	148
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	246	199

The deficiency in the prescribed number of visits by the Local Inspector is attributable to a long and severe illness, which prevented him from being present at my inspection.

Hospital.

The upper room assigned to the sick is well ventilated, but the lower one is without thorough air, and floored with rough flags, which are at all times cold, and which are very damp in moist weather. The windows of both rooms command the yard, which, as well as a single privy, is common *to both sexes*. There are no baths or water-closets attached to this quarter. The sanitary condition of the prison was and had been satisfactory.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in hospital, . .	12	8	6
Number of days in hospital, .	204	139	327
Number of deaths, . .	–	1	1
Cost of medicine, . .	£7 11*s.* 10*d.*	–	–

Board of Superintendence.

Anth. O'Flaherty, esq., J.P.	Captain Blake Foster, J.P.	R. N. Somerville, esq.
John W. Lynch, esq., J.P.	Edward C. Burke, esq., J.P.	William Murray, esq.
Valentine Blake, esq., J.P.	Bernard O'Flaherty, esq. J.P.	James Campbell, esq.
Colonel Geoghegan, J.P.	John Redington, esq.	Thomas Kyne, esq.

The Board generally assembles once in the course of each month for the transaction of business. All liabilities, except those referred to above, are discharged at the Assizes, when an audit of the accounts by a finance committee takes place.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

South District.

County of Kerry Gaol.

County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee.—Visited the 7th of May, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	6	–	6	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	7	5	12	–	3	3
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	11	–	11	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	7	3	10	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	42	12	54	–	3	3

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

16 years and above 10—Summary Convictions—Other Offences, 2 males.

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1859,	44	7	51
1860,	38	10	48
1861,	47	11	58
1862,	42	12	54

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	25	1	Committals—Debtors,	13	–
Criminals,	344	123	Criminals,	106	38
Vagrants,	6	7	Vagrants,	10	2
Drunkards,	67	72	Drunkards,	16	8
Lunatics,	4	–	Lunatics,	4	1
Total,	446	203	Total,	149	49

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages—continued.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.
Re-Committals—Once,	19	10
Twice,	6	1
Thrice,	–	1
Four times and more,	–	8
Total,	25	20
Average daily number in custody,	46⅜	11 5/24
Average daily number in hospital,	3¼	1 1/52
Highest No. at any one time,	82	
Lowest ditto,	34	
Highest No. of Males at any one time,	63	
Do. of Females,	19	
Lowest No. of Males at any one time,	26	
Do. of Females,	5	

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.	M.	F.
Re-Committals—Once,	1	4
Twice,	–	1
Thrice,	–	1
Total,	1	6
Average daily number in custody,	42⅙	11⅛
Average daily number in hospital,	2⅕	1⅛
Highest No. at any one time,	68	
Lowest ditto,	43	
Highest No. of Males at any one time,	53	
Ditto of Females,	16	
Lowest No. of Males at any one time,	30	
Ditto of Females,	6	

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
22nd January, 1855,	92	52	144

There appears to be less fluctuation in the criminal population of this prison, than in other localities; the several numbers in the above tables exhibiting but a slight difference, and the proportion of the males to the females, viz., about four to one, remaining stationary. The male aggregate continues to be largely swelled by assaults, including some cases of felonious attempts upon females; and that of the latter by the recurrence of the prostitute class, from which the re-committals are chiefly derived. Vagrancy and drunkenness reach but a low total, and there were only two juveniles in charge. There were, I am happy to add, no dangerous lunatics; but there were three returned convicts, ascertained to be such, viz., two males and one female.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Workshops,	6	–
Yards,	6	2	Worksheds,	21	–
Day Rooms,	5	4	Kitchens,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	2	1	Bakery,	1	–
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	78	15	Store Rooms,	2	1
			Laundries,	–	1
			Drying Rooms,	–	1
Single Cells of larger size,	78	15	Lavatories,	13	2
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Baths,	2	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	6	Waterclosets,	14	2
Hospital Rooms,	4	1	Pumps and Wells,	1	–
Chapels,	1	–	Tread-wheels,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Capstan-mill,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		*Female Clothing.*	
Pairs Blankets,	249	Shirts,	116	Caps,	28
Pairs Sheets,	132	Jackets,	148	Shifts,	26
Bedsteads,	238	Trowsers,	78	Gowns, wrappers,	30
Bedticks,	223	Caps,	45	Petticoats,	56
		Pairs Shoes,	32	Pairs Shoes,	14

I found the prison in sound repair, free from damp, except that caused

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

by the weeping of the stone, of which it is constructed, secure, except from the position of some sheds (which are no longer fit for occupation, and which ought to be removed and turned to account by the sale of the materials), and in a creditable condition of cleanliness, order, and discipline. The ventilation is excellent, the supply of water abundant, and the sewerage satisfactory. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, &c., and clothing, was sufficient for the numbers in custody, but that of shoes was rather scanty.

No alteration in the accommodation has taken place since the last inspection, and the advantages and disadvantages respectively enumerated in former reports consequently remain unchanged. The former consist of the means provided for the prevention of undue communication, such as the partitioning of the tread-wheel, the stone-breaking sheds, the laundry, and the school-rooms, and the placing of both sexes in single cells at night and at meal times. Among the latter the most prominent are the want of proper quarters for debtors, there being but one yard for both denominations of the males, viz., masters and paupers, in contravention of the eighth rule annexed to the 109th section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, and but two cells, *without any yard attached*, for the females; the want of reception rooms for both sexes; of a bath on the female side; of stalled lavatories; and of an adequate laundry, though the existing one has undergone some improvement.

The present criminal classification comprises *five* divisions for the males, the juveniles being kept apart, and *four* for the females; but, as there are only *two* yards available for this sex, it is necessary to admit the classes at different periods for exercise. Thus, to a certain extent, the evils inseparable from an "associative" prison are modified here, but it is impossible to obviate the corrupting, and contaminating influences, and the moral fermentation generated by opportunities of access and intercourse, except by the establishment of the system of "individual separation," to which this building could be adapted at a cost inconsiderable, when measured by the undoubted benefits, which would result from its introduction.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and there is a nightly patrol performed by turnkeys in rotation, whose circuits are ascertained by two tell-tale clocks. The punishments, the record of which is submitted to the Board and duly signed, amounted, since the 1st of January, to two only, both having been inflicted by the authority of the Governor.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.**

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	14	7	Punishment Cells,	2	–

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Stone-breaking,	15	Laundry,	4
Pumping and turf,	5	Unemployed,	1
Drawing Stones,	4	Sick,	3
Unemployed,	1		
Debtors,	7	Total,	8
Total,	32		

* All male prisoners are one hour daily at the capstan-mill; and all male prisoners sentenced to hard labour are two hours on the tread-wheel daily also.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Weaving, &c.,	3	Spinning,	2
Brush and Mat-making,	1	Needlework,	1
Shoemakers,	2	Prison duties,	1
Carpenters,	1		
Cooking, &c.,	2	Total,	4
Cleaning Gaol,	1		
Total,	10		

The above schedules account for the employment, under both categories, of the prisoners of both sexes in custody. Considerable activity is evinced here in the manufacture of material, and in the working it up for the use of the prison. There are two tailors, a shoemaker, and a baker on the staff, but no other handicraftsmen. The skill, however, of any trained tradesman among the prisoners is turned to the best account.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years :—

1859, . £27 12*s.* 1*d.* | 1860, . £37 12*s.* 3½*d.* | 1861, . £39 14*s.* 8½*d.*

Schools.

School Hours—Males—From 1 to 3 P.M. Females—From 1½ to 3 P.M.
Attendance on day of Inspection—Males, 10

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	111	19
Average number attending daily,	72	1½

Educational instruction is confined here to narrow limits, the task of teaching both sexes, in addition to their regular duties, being thrown upon the Clerk and Matron, whose salaries have been increased by a small pittance in consequence. All juveniles are taught, and such adults, as exhibit a sincere desire and an aptitude for learning (except those of notoriously bad character) are sometimes admitted to school. But little result can be expected from these imperfect means, and the report of the Inspector of the National Board of Education, under which the school is placed, records only a tolerable amount of proficiency.

Dietary.

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—14 oz. bread, 1 pint milk. Dinner—6 oz. meal, 2 oz. rice, 1 pint milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint milk. Dinner—5¼ oz. meal, 1¾ oz. rice, ½ pint milk.

Class 3, Males and Females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—8 oz. bread, 1 pint gruel. Dinner—3¾ oz. meal, 1¼ oz. rice, ½ pint milk. Supper—4 oz. bread.

N.B.—All prisoners sentenced to one month and under receive 1 pint of gruel, for breakfast, in lieu of milk, and on Mondays and Fridays 1 pint of gruel is substituted for milk to all classes.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 1¾*d.* | 1860, . 2*d.* | 1861, . 2¾*d.* | 1862, . 2½*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 1⅝*d.* | 1860, . 2¼*d.* | 1861, . $2\frac{1}{10}d.$

No complaints of the diet were preferred to me on the part of the prisoners. The provisions are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, whose comments are recorded in the approved tabular form. I tasted the stirabout and the bread, which is baked in the gaol, and made from corn ground within the walls, and found both to be of unexceptionable quality.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

The Chaplains are provided with journals, which are properly submitted and signed, as is also the Governor. The registries, the discipline books, and the accounts, are kept with laudable accuracy and fulness; and the various forms recommended by the Inspectors-General are in use. There is, however, no "General Visitors' Book," recording the names of every person entering the prison.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1859, . £1,617 14*s.* 0*d.*
1860, . £1,854 3*s.* 1½*d.* } exclusive of £217 10*s.* "superannuation allowances."
1861, . £1,856 19*s.* 1½*d.*

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer, for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
1859 (9 months), .	125	7	5	1861, . . .	240	14	2
1860, . . .	204	5	4	1862 (1st quarter).	63	4	7

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Ven. Archdeacon Denny, Local Inspector, . . .	180	0	0	Edward Meara, Turnkey and *Shoemaker*, . . .	35	0	0
Do., Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0	Eugene Luoney, Turnkey and *Tailor*, ...	35	0	0
Rev. J. Mawe, Roman Catholic Chaplain, ...	50	0	0	Patrick Brien, Turnkey,	35	0	0
Francis Crumpe, Physician,		—		Robert Farmer, Turnkey, .	35	0	0
Michael Lawlor, Apothecary,	30	0	0	Thomas Brien, Turnkey, .	30	0	0
Martin Crean, Governor, .	230	0	0	Sylvester Murphy, Turnkey,	35	0	0
Robert Harris, Clerk and Schoolmaster, . . .	70	0	0	Thomas Hines, Turnkey, .	30	0	0
Ellen Riordan, Matron, and Schoolmistress, . .	45	0	0	Patk. Lenihan, do. & *Tailor*,	30	0	0
Anne Murphy, Assist. Matron	20	0	0	Thomas Sheehy, Hatchman,	25	0	0
Garrett Cotter, Turnkey and *Baker*, ...	36	0	0	John Allman, Porter, .	10	0	0
				Ellen Barden, Nursetender,	20	0	0
				Ellen Hayes, Assistant Nursetender, ...	12	0	0

Two vacancies, viz., in the offices of turnkey and porter, having occurred since the last inspection, were about to be filled by fresh appointees. The extern officers are paid at the assizes, and the interns monthly. None of the latter, however, are supplied with food and rations, except the assistant nurse-tender. The turnkeys are furnished with uniforms and fire-arms.

Unwilling as I am in the present condition of the country to suggest any additional expenditure to rate-payers, I cannot refrain from urging upon the Board, and through them upon the Grand Jury, the policy and the justice of increasing the emoluments of the subordinate officers, by the issue of rations, or by an advance of salaries. I have received from the Local Inspector and the Governor the most unqualified approbation of their general conduct, and I can answer myself for their intelligence and respectable bearing. Upon looking at the schedules of the expenditure of other gaols of similar size, daily averages of prisoners, and number of officers, it will be found that the turnkeys, &c., &c., of Tralee Gaol are in a disadvantageous position; and, when it is considered that proper gaol officers are necessarily persons possessed of intelligence, self-control, and of a strong sense of responsibility, and that the discharge of their duties virtually involves perpetual imprisonment, I trust that such a scale of remuneration may be laid down, as to obtain and retain the services of the fittest individuals.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector,	109	37
Surgeon, &c.,	122	58
Protestant Chaplain,	156	55
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	188	60

Hospitals.

The apartments for the sick of both sexes, which are situate in one building, and accessible only by a staircase in common, though limited in point of accommodation, were clean and adequately furnished, and fitted with water-closets and a bath.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and num- of deaths for the last three years :—

	No. in Hospital.	No. of days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
			£ s. d.	
1859,	68	1,372	11 1 3	–
1860,	81	1,355	8 16 2	–
1861,	80	1,412	11 12 4	–

No deaths since 1854.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Wm. D. Godfrey, bt.	Nicholas Donovan, esq.	Richard Chute, esq.
Thomas Gallwey, esq.	Maurice J. O'Connell, esq.	Daniel C. Coltsmann, esq.
Wilson Gun, esq.	Maj.-Gen. J. D. Stokes.	Maurice F. Sandes, esq.
Richard Leahy, esq.	D. D. C. M'Gillycuddy, esq.	Robert C. Hurly, esq.

The Board assembles monthly, and discharges all liabilities, except the salaries of the extern officers and the contracts; the mode of payment being by means of cheques placed in the hands of the Governor, who submits the requisite vouchers and receipts at the next ensuing meeting.

Bridewells.

I have only to repeat under this heading the opinions, which have been already urged by myself and by my late and present colleague, in former reports, that these buildings are all imperfect, and *some*, from their position, and the small number of prisoners committed to them, unnecessary, and that the salaries of the keepers, especially those at Castle-Island, Cahirciveen, Dingle, Milltown, Kenmare, and Tarbert, are utterly inadequate. It appears that the cost of these wretched makeshifts, wanting as they are in almost all the requirements of minor prisons, amounted in the last year to £285, and if they were placed on a proper footing, and sufficient salaries were accorded, the cost would probably be double.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

———	Tarbert.		Listowel.		Castleisland.		Killarney.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	14	7	408	54	29	6	167	45
Of whom were Drunkards,	10	–	311	16	3	2	48	8
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	5	1	72	5	15	4	61	15
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	–	48	2	1	–	8	2
Petty Sessions,	Fortnightly.		Weekly.		Fortnightly.		Weekly.	
Transmittals, .	Direct.		Direct.		Direct.		Generally direct.	
Committals, .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs & Order,	*Roof requires repairs.*		*A leak in the wall of Keeper's kitchen, the chimney of which, as well as of the male day-room, smokes.*		*Some repairs required; a leakage in the Keeper's kitchen.*		Satisfactory.	
Security, .	Sufficient		Sufficient.		Fair.		Adequate.	
Accommodation,	*Very ill-contrived.*		Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient, *except in sheets.*		Adequate, *except sheets.*		A sufficient supply, *except of sheets.*		Sufficient; *except sheets.*	
Water, . .	*None.*		*None.*		*None.*		Good pumps.	
Sewerage, .	*Imperfect.*		*Imperfect.*		Tolerable.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Tolerably clean, *but damp.*		*Untidy,* but fairly dry, and well ventilated.		Tolerably clean, *but very damp in soft weather.*		Clean and airy, *but damp in soft weather.*	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*		Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*		Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*		Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£20		£20		£10		£20.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.		Holds some land.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks, .	–		–		–		Local magistrates occasionally visit; no prisoner in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry.

Bridewells.

——	Caherciveen.		Dingle.		Kenmare.		Milltown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	65	12	38	1	56	16	100	13
Of whom were Drunkards,	23	1	30	1	18	2	22	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	12	9	19	1	20	6	21	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	–	–	12	–	4	–	3	–
Petty Sessions,	Monthly.		Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.		Monthly.	
Transmittals, .	Direct.		Direct.		Direct.		Direct.	
Committals, .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs & Order.	*Repairs required in chimney.*		Fair.		Fair.		*Some painting required.*	
Security, .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Adequate.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient, *except sheets.*		Adequate, *except sheets.*		Adequate, *except sheets.*		*Blankets very thin and worn, and sheets deficient.*	
Water, . .	*None on premises*		*None on premises.*		*None on premises.*		*None on premises;* a small sum allowed for carriage.	
Sewerage, .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Fair.		Cesspools clearable outside.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Satisfactory.		Improved.		Fair.		Tolerably clean and airy, *but damp in moist weather.*	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*		Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*		Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*		Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£10		£10		£10		£10	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Holds some land.		None.		Holds some land.		None.	
Remarks, .	–		–		–		Local magistrates visit.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

COUNTY OF KILDARE GAOL, AT NAAS.—VISITED THE 29TH NOVEMBER, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	7	3	10	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	2	1	3	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	14	5	19	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	–	5	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	5	6	11	1	–	1
Other Misdemeanors,	2	5	7	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	8	–	8	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	52	21	73	1	–	1

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

Summary Convictions—16 years and above 10, . . . 2 Males.

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

1859, . 48 | 1860, . 74 | 1861, . 57 | Day of Inspection, . 73

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	10	1	Committals—Debtors,	13	–
Criminals,	255	213	Criminals,	200	214
Vagrants,	4	27	Vagrants,	14	26
Drunkards,	36	120	Drunkards,	42	140
Lunatics,	8	5	Lunatics,	6	1
Total,	313	366	Total,	275	381

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

Re-committals and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	9	22
Twice,	3	12
Thrice,	–	5
Four times and more,	1	7
Total,	13	46
Average daily number in custody,	$43\frac{326}{365}$	$17\frac{252}{365}$
Average daily number in hospital,	$2\frac{133}{365}$	$\frac{226}{365}$
Highest No. at any one time,	84	
Lowest ditto,	42	
Highest No. of Males at any one time,	55	
Do. of Females,	27	
Lowest No. of Males at any one time,	32	
Do. of Females,	10	

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1862.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	15	23
Twice,	3	10
Thrice,	1	5
Four times and more,	–	21
Total,	19	59
Average daily number in custody,	$40\frac{31}{111}$	$16\frac{274}{333}$
Average daily number in hospital,	$2\frac{134}{333}$	$\frac{143}{333}$
Highest No. at any one time,	72	
Lowest ditto,	39	
Highest No. of Males at any one time,	51	
Do. of Females,	32	
Lowest No. of Males at any one time,	30	
Do. of Females,	7	

Highest number in gaol at any time for the last seven years:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
September 9th, 1860,	61	38	99

Upon comparing the daily averages for the first eleven months of the current year, with those of the whole twelve months of 1861 and 1860, we find a slight diminution in both sexes; and the male committals also exhibit a similar proportionate decline, but those of the females, I regret to state, evidence an increase under all the categories. Indeed the proneness to recur to gaol on the part of the class of the latter sex, which prevails here, is best proved by an analysis of the cases of the twenty-one individuals recorded under the heading of those recommitted "*Four times and more,*" inasmuch as they are found to represent the *extraordinary number of* 160 committals, viz., nine, *five* times; five, *six* times; two, *eleven* times; one, *sixteen* times; one, *seventeen* times, and one, *nineteen* times.

It has frequently been noticed in former Reports, long before the establishment of the Curragh Camp, that, this county lying in the direct route from the South and West to Dublin, the passage through it of idle trampers and pilferers, attracted by the wealth of the capital, has, for a series of years, tended to swell the population of the gaol with inmates not derived from the locality. Thus, upon examining the birthplaces of the prisoners in custody on the day of my inspection, I ascertained that of fifty-two males, twenty-two, and of twenty-one females, but ten were natives of Kildare; but, when we come to examine the nature of the charges, and the characters of the inmates, we find that there were eight soldiers committed for civil offences, three for military offences, and two civilians for offences connected with the camp, while there were no less than eight dangerous lunatics, and four debtors, leaving but twenty-seven criminals, many of them strangers, to represent the whole of the violations of law in the other parts of the county, for, as there are no bridewells here, drunkards, and all prisoners awaiting examination at Petty Sessions, are consigned to the central gaol. On the other hand, of the twenty-one females, four had been transmitted here from the County of Dublin Gaol, pending some alterations in the latter building, and four were in charge for offences committed in the camp, a residue of *thirteen* being thus to be placed to a similar account. There were two juveniles in custody, both males, and in

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

the present year, but one, a female, had been sent to a reformatory. One male had been identified, and two others were suspected, to be returned convicts.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	4	2	Store Rooms,	3	2
Day Rooms,	2	2	Laundries,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	3	2	Drying Rooms,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	79	45	Lavatories,	3	1
			Baths,	5	5
			Water-closets,	8	8
Cells to contain three persons,	2	4	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms (for Debtors),	5	–	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Other Machines for Labour—1 lathe in workshop, 14 tables and 8 pair of trestles for mat-making.		
Chapels,	2	2			
Workshops,	1	–			
Kitchens,	1	1			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Pairs Blankets,	273	–	Shirts,	147	–	Caps,	102	–
Pairs Sheets,	220	59	Jackets,	105	25	Shifts,	69	78
Rugs,	138	3	Trowsers,	123	101	Gowns,	69	–
Hammocks or Cots,	100	–	Caps,	92	–	Petticoats,	75	4
Bed-ticks,	123	2	Socks or Stockings,	227	1	Stockings,	61	–
			Pairs Shoes,	85	45	Pairs Shoes,	52	–

I found the prison in general sound repair, a part of the internal building having been carefully pointed (a process which is required for the external walls also), clean, orderly, and well ventilated. The heating apparatus does not yet work satisfactorily, as it fails to generate either an equable, or a sufficiently high temperature; but experiments and tests have been instituted with a view to arriving at the proper mode of correction. The sewerage is now effective, and the supply of water ample; but, as some doubt has arisen with regard to the legal rights of the gaol authorities, and as, notwithstanding the existence of a filtering chamber, the purity of the water is affected by the nuisances, which are thrown into it from the houses situated along its course, it has been determined to sink a separate well, which will be under the exclusive and independent control of the Board.

I am happy to observe that all traces of the damp in certain quarters, which was noticed in former Reports, are rapidly disappearing, and that the walls are becoming thoroughly seasoned.

The stock of prisoners' clothing, bedding, and sheets was adequate; but most of the blankets, in the sections assigned to probationers and lunatics, were very thin and worn. It is needless to repeat here, what has been so frequently, and so vainly urged before, that the presence of the latter unfortunate rather than guilty class, in an institution designed for the reception of criminals, is subversive of all discipline, and injuriously affects, not only the industrial and educational departments, but, in a purely medical sense, tends to diminish all reasonable probability of mental recovery, no proper appliances, either repressive or curative, being provided, although great care and humanity are evinced towards them.

No alteration has taken place in the accommodation since the last inspection; and, as no gas is yet supplied in Naas, the cells remain in darkness during the long interval in winter between sunset and unlock. The most prominent defect here is the want of a proper marshalsea. The

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

quarters for master debtors are adequate; but there is merely an open railing between their yard and that designated for the paupers, which is also unprovided with a privy. The latter are consequently placed in criminal cells, and are exercised in the same yard with the lunatics (accompanied by their sane attendants), and the criminal probationers. For female debtors it may be said that *no provision* exists. There are a few cells, indeed, allocated for their reception, but there is no day-room nor exercise yard annexed, and they would thus be compelled to resort to those set apart for the criminal probationers. The 6th section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, and the 8th General Rule under the 109th section of the same Act, are *imperative* as to the means of enforcing, strictly, the classification therein prescribed. The system of individual cellular separation is applied to all *criminal* prisoners of both sexes, except to the lunatics, and those appointed to take care of them. At the school, however, the prisoners are associated, though under the close supervision of officers, and I have referred above to the undue intermixture of classes at exercise, which extends further, for I found a master debtor, a prisoner in charge as a dangerous lunatic, though he appeared to be quite restored, and his attendant (also a criminal), congregated together in the Governor's garden. I dwell on these particulars, because the superior officers of the staff having been very recently appointed, it is expedient to prevent, at the outset, any relaxation of the regulations with regard to classification and individual separation laid down severally in the earlier and later statutes, and in the by-laws specially framed for this prison.

The Governor and the Head Warder attend the lock-up, and the turnkeys, in rotation, discharge the duty of night patrol, from 10 o'clock, p.m., to unlock in the morning. This patrol, however, is limited to the central building, and is not maintained externally, so that the hospital, the part of a prison, from which escapes most frequently are effected, is left without any supervision.

There is one tell-tale clock, but two at least, placed in opposite quarters of the building or premises, are indispensable for testing the vigilance and the regularity of the circuits of the night watch.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection*, 1862.	M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . .	43	24	Punishment Cells, . .	26	21
Other Punishments, . .	–	–	Other Punishments, . .	6	5
Total, . . .	43	24	Total, . . .	32	26

Number sentenced during the year 1861 to—Whipping, . . 1 Male.

The punishments, since the appointment of the present Governor, amounted to twenty-eight, all but one having been inflicted by his authority, and the record of them is duly submitted to, and signed by the Chairman of the Board at each meeting.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

All prisoners sentenced to hard labour undergo shot-drill, unless exempted by the Medical Officer.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Pumping,	6	Knitting and Sewing,	13
Shoe-making,	4	Laundry,	3
Tailoring,	2	Ironing,	1
Mop-making,	1	Cleaning Prison,	3
Cooking,	3	Wardswoman in hospital,	1
Mat-making,	3		
Carpenter,	1	Total,	21
Picking Oakum,	11		
Probationers,	2		
Cleaning Prison,	2		
Too old,	1		
A Cripple,	1		
Lunatics,	8		
Minding Lunatics,	4		
Hospital,	1		
Master Debtors,	2		
Total,	52		

The preceding table shows the allocation of the prisoners of various classes, and of both sexes, on the day, which I have selected for recording my inspection. Punitive labour, for the males, is maintained by shot-drill and the crank-pump, under the strict and constant superintendence of turnkeys. A fair amount of industrial work is now executed here, all clothing, &c., for intern use being made up within the walls, and a tolerably remunerative return being obtained from the manufacture of mats, brushes, and sheep-nets by the males; while the females are chiefly employed in washing, mending, and knitting. Three of the turnkeys are capable of instructing in the rudiments of handicrafts, viz., a carpenter, a shoemaker, and a mat-maker. Should a vacancy arise, it would be desirable to appoint a tailor.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of the same for the last two years:—

1860, . £6 19*s.* 5½*d.* | 1861, . £128 10*s.* 7*d.*

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	111	25
Average number attending daily,	12	5

School-hours.—Males—From 4 to 7 30 P.M. Females—From 10 to 11 30 A.M.

Educational instruction is now given daily, at the hours specified, by a qualified master to the two sexes respectively, in the schoolroom, a matron, of course, being in charge of the females during tuition. The school is in connexion with the National Board, whose Inspector, at his last visit reported, on the whole, favourably of the male pupils, but less so of the females, their attendance having been somewhat limited. His suggestions, however, as to certain improvements in the mode of teaching, have been since complied with, and the requirements, the want of which he noticed, have been provided. The several forms of the registries of progress framed by the National Board, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are both observed here, and the Chaplains and the Local Inspector visit and examine the scholars from time to time, and enter their comments.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread and ¾ pint of new milk.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

Males and Females get gruel two days in each week; and all sentenced to one calendar month and under get brown bread and gruel for dinner every day.

Males and Females under 15 years of age get for breakfast, 5 oz. of oatmeal and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—4 oz. of brown bread.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 6½*d.* and 7*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.*; meat, per lb., 6½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 4*d.*; coals, per ton, 16*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.* and 6¾*d.*; soap, per cwt. 30*s.* and 36*s.*

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 2$\frac{3}{5}$*d.* | 1860, . 3$\frac{4}{7}$*d.* | 1861, . 3$\frac{3}{14}$*d.* | Day of Inspection, . 4$\frac{8}{9}$*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 2¾*d.* | 1860, . 3⅛*d.* | 1861, . 3⅞*d.*

No complaints of the diet were preferred to me by any of the prisoners. I tasted all the provisions, and ascertained them to be of good quality. The Chaplains inspect regularly, and record their opinions of each item of consumption in the tabular form suggested by my colleague and myself, which is duly submitted to the Board. I found some few exceptions taken to the milk, but latterly the supply appeared to have been more satisfactory.

Books and Accounts.

The criminal registries, and the several records of statistics, discipline, expenditure, receipt, and consumption, are carefully kept, and the forms originally prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, as well as those framed by the Inspectors-General, are in use. The Head Warder also was about to adopt a useful system of checks as to the issue and application of the several matters under his charge. The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governor, were furnished with journals, which are duly examined and signed by the Board.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1859, . £1,780 11*s.* 8½*d.* | 1860, . £2,606 4*s.* 6*d.* | 1861, . £2,224 14*s.* 3¾*d.*

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1859 (9 months), Athy Gaol, . . .	55	7	9
1859 (9 months), Naas Gaol, . . .	79	6	6
1860, ...	252	18	8
1861, ...	205	9	6
1862 (first half-year), ...	93	9	10

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
P. C. Cannon, esq., Local Inspector, . . .	70	0	0
Rev. M. T. De Burgh, Protestant Chaplain, . .	45	0	0
Rev. James Hughes, R. C. Chaplain, . . .	45	0	0
James Kellett, esq., Surgeon,	37	0	0
R. S. Hayes, esq., Apothecary,	28	0	0
Capt. T. M. Keogh, Governor,	160	0	0
Wm. Armstrong, Head Warder,	60	0	0
George Robinson, Clerk, .	50	0	0
Mrs. M. Twibill, Matron, .	40	0	0
Wm. Brahan, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Wm. Phayer, Gate-warder,	25	0	0
Richard Tutty, Carpenter, Warder, ...	30	0	0
Peter Lowry, Matmaking, Warder, ...	30	0	0
John Lewis, Shoemaker, Warder, ...	30	0	0
John Edwards, Warder, .	25	0	0
Henry Reynolds, do. .	25	0	0
Florence Newton, do. .	25	0	0
Miss A. M. Kinsella, Assistant Matron, . . .	15	0	0
Mrs. Mary Jeffrey, do. .	15	0	0
Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, Hospital Matron, . . .	15	0	0

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

Since the last inspection the offices of Local Inspector and Governor, vacated by the resignation of Messrs. Minchin and Eagar, on their appointment respectively to the Governorships of the gaols of the North Riding of Tipperary at Nenagh, and of the County of Limerick, were filled by the nomination of Mr. Cannon and Captain Keogh; and the Head Warder and the Matron having resigned, and the Schoolmaster having been dismissed, they were replaced by the officers named in the schedule.

The extern officers receive their salaries half-yearly, and the intern, monthly; the latter also are supplied with food rations, &c., and the turnkeys are furnished with uniforms and fire-arms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector,	285	215
Surgeon, &c.,	287	214
Protestant Chaplain,	240	215
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	247	241

Hospitals.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in hospital,	88	43	44
Number of days,	374	875	1,188
Number of deaths,	1	2	4
Cost of medicine,	£20 4*s.* 8*d.*	£7 12*s.* 8*d.*	£11 18*s.* 8*d.*

The hospital accommodation is adequate, the quarters for both sexes being well ventilated, and fitted with baths and water-closets. There was but one inmate at the period of my visit, a boy labouring under itch. The sanitary condition of the prison was, and had been, very satisfactory.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir G. Aylmer, bart., Chairman.	Major Borrowes, J.P.	W. R. Bulwer, esq., J.P.
Right Hon. Lord Naas, M.P.	G. P. L. Mansfield, esq., J.P.	P. Nolan, esq.
Baron De Robeck, J.P.	P. P. O'Kelly, esq., J.P.	P. Sweetman, esq., J.P.
Major Barton, J.P.	Thos. C. Trench, esq., J.P.	John La Touche, esq., J.P.

The Board assembles monthly with regularity in sufficient numbers to form a quorum, for the transaction of general business, but not always for the confirmation of appointments on the expiration of the probationary terms. All liabilities are discharged by means of an aggregate cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, instead of by single cheques payable to each creditor, a practice which appears to have been adopted in consequence of there being no bank established in Naas.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol, at Kilkenny.—Visited the 4th November, 1862, and the 5th January, 1863.

County Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Deptors,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	5	–	5	1	–	1
„ Larceny,	1	1	2	–	–	–
„ Misdemeanors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude,	3	5	8	–	1	1
„ Imprisonment,	5	2	7	2	–	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	11	–	11	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	5	5	–	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	34	15	49	3	2	5

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

Sixteen years and above ten—Summary Convictions, . 1 Male.

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years :—

1859, . 34 | 1860, . 21 | 1861, . 22 | Day of Inspection, . 49

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	11	2	Committals—Debtors,	18	3
Criminals,	148	72	Criminals,	148	61
Vagrants,	5	7	Vagrants,	7	5
Drunkards,	13	3	Drunkards,	25	1
Lunatics,	5	4	Lunatics,	6	2
Total,	182	88	Total,	204	72
Re-committals—Once,	5	4	Re-committals—Once,	7	13
Twice,	–	1	Twice,	–	–
Total,	5	5	Total,	7	13
Average daily number in custody,	17	8	Average daily number in custody,	19	11½
Average daily number in Hospital,	3	0½	Average daily number in Hospital,	2	1¾

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages—continued.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.		*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection*, 1862.	
Highest number at any one time,	40	Highest number at any one time,	55
Lowest ditto,	15	Lowest ditto,	26
Highest number of Males at any one time,	28	Highest number of Males at any one time,	36
Ditto, of Females,	16	Ditto, of Females,	18
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	11	Lowest number of Males at any one time,	13
Ditto, of Females,	2	Ditto, of Females,	10

Highest number in gaol at any time for the last seven years :—
97, on the 27th January, 1855.

CITY GAOL.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Penal Servitude,	3	1	4	–	1	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	4	7	–	1	1
Drunkards,	1	6	7	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	14	15	29	–	2	2

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

Sixteen years and above ten—Summary Convictions, . . 1 Male.
Do. do. —Workhouse Offenders, . . 1 ,,

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date of last year :—

1861, . 22 | Day of Inspection, . 29

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 9th May to 31st December, 1861.*	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection*, 1862.	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	17	2	Committals—Debtors,	12	1
Criminals,	70	45	Criminals,	94	60
Vagrants,	8	4	Vagrants,	4	4
Drunkards,	49	205	Drunkards,	48	111
Lunatics,	1	1	Lunatics,	2	1
Total,	145	257	Total,	160	177

* The prisoners from the City were not received into this gaol till the 9th of May, 1861; the numbers for the year only are accounted for from that date.

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

From 9th May to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	3	8
Twice,	–	3
Thrice,	–	3
Four times and more,	–	10
Total,	3	24
Average daily number in custody,	6⅛	7½
Average daily number in Hospital,	0⅛	0½
Highest number at any one time,	22	
Lowest ditto,	9	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	12	
Ditto, of Females,	15	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	4	
Ditto, of Females,	3	

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	9	10
Twice,	3	5
Thrice,	–	2
Four times and more,	–	11
Total,	12	28
Average daily number in custody,	6¾	5¾
Average daily number in Hospital,	0⅛	0⅛
Highest number at any one time,	26	
Lowest ditto,	5	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	15	
Ditto, of Females,	15	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	3	
Ditto, of Females,	1	

Highest number in gaol at any time :—

29, on the 5th of December, 1861, no prisoner from City being in this gaol previous.

In comparing the above schedules for the expired portion of the current year with those for the whole preceding year, we find, among the prisoners derived from the county, a slight tendency to increase under every heading, but there is nothing, either in the amount or quality of crime, which demands special observation, except that a turbulent and savage spirit appears to be abroad, as evinced by violent and brutal assaults. With regard to the city prisoners, it is not so easy to institute a similar comparison, as those belonging to this jurisdiction were not transferred to the joint gaol in the last year until the 9th of May.

No fluctuation, however, of any moment presents itself, and even the small proportionate advance in some of the re-committals may be accounted for by the greater readiness on the part of the magistrates to send offenders to a gaol established on the principle of "cellular separation." Juvenile delinquents exhibit a decline in *both* localities, none having been sent during the present year to reformatories. There were no returned convicts in custody at the period of my inspection, and there was but one dangerous lunatic, a female, committed from the city.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Wards,	14	8
Yards,	3	2
Day Rooms,	4	–
Solitary Cells,	4	4
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	47	–
Single Cells of larger size,	104	88
Sleeping Rooms,	5	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	14	2
Hospital Rooms,	3	3
Chapel (for Males and Females),	One.	
School Rooms at cell doors.		

	M.	F.
Workshops,	3	–
Worksheds,	14	–
Kitchen,	1	–
Store Rooms,	6	–
Laundry,	–	1
Lavatories,	1	1
Baths,	2	1
Privies (in outer yards),	5	–
Water-closets (in each cell).		
Reception Rooms,	1	1
Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Tread-wheel,	1	–
Crank-mill,	1	–
Other machines for labour,	1	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		*Female Clothing.*	
Pairs Blankets,	130	Shirts,	112	Shifts,	25
Pairs Sheets,	196	Jackets,	87	Gowns,	27
Rugs,	105	Trowsers,	85	Petticoats,	37
Hammocks or Cots,	104	Caps,	19	Shoes,	30
Bed-ticks,	65	Pairs Shoes,	38		

I found the prison throughout clean, orderly, and in sound repair. The ventilation is now adequate, but the heating apparatus, though very costly, works unequally, and fails to maintain an uniform temperature in the cells. The supply of water is ample, and is applied to flushing the sewerage. The quality of it, however, being strongly impregnated with lime, acts injuriously on the cocks connected with the washing-basins and soil-pans, which are placed in every cell, and produces leakage.

Since the last inspection the general security has been improved by blocking up a door, through which one prisoner escaped in 1861, and by building a wall adjoining the Governor's kitchen, so as to cut off the means of egress, of which another prisoner availed himself in the present year. The large window, however, at the end of the main male corridor in the new prison, although the wicket is fastened by a chain, would afford dangerous facilities to a skilled criminal possessed of great bodily strength and activity. No other alteration has taken place, except the erection of fourteen stalls for stone-breaking, and it is necessary, therefore, to enumerate the several matters under the category of "accommodation," which require amendment. *Firstly*—I found a *master* debtor occupying the same building, and having access to the same yard, with *pauper* debtors, although the 6th section of the Prisons Act (the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74), and the 8th General Rule annexed to the 109th section of the same Act, are imperative as to the separation of these two denominations; while, on the other hand, two master debtors, of higher social station, alleged to belong to the "*first* class" (*the law recognising no such classification*), were placed in apartments commanding a view of the yard, in which male criminals were exercised, a very objectionable arrangement, which renders it difficult to prevent communication, it being further unavoidable to conduct the above debtors to their ordinary airing ground, without passing through the criminal quarter. *Secondly*—It is indispensable to provide a drying-room, furnished with the means of artificial heating. *Thirdly*—The leakage of the cocks, and the liability to derangement in the water-closets, render the cells always sloppy and untidy, and occasionally offensive. It would, therefore, appear desirable, on sanitary grounds, to remove them altogether, and to convert some of the supernumerary cells on each tier into closets and lavatories. *Fourthly*—Shower baths, to be placed over the baths in which prisoners are washed, are greatly needed. *Fifthly*—A further adaptation of some of the ordinary cells for carrying out punishments by the addition of shutters, in order to darken them, when tenanted by stubborn and refractory inmates, would be preferable to the use of those now allotted to this purpose; and the introduction of gas into all the cells during the long winter evenings would be found conducive to discipline and reformation. *Sixthly*—For some years past the Inspectors-General, acting in concurrence with the Executive and the Board of Works, have always advocated the disuse of deep box-stalls in prison chapels, a measure, in which they have been earnestly supported by the Chaplains of all religious denominations, experience having proved them to be highly objectionable; for not only does great difficulty exist in keeping alive proper and reverent attention, but when the inmates are seated, they are withdrawn from observation; and it has been found that they too frequently employ themselves in writing or carving obscene words on the wood-work, and in

passing slips of paper, which they have secreted, under the doors, which divide the compartments. By stationing a portion of the discipline officers in front, and by placing others on high seats, which command a plunging view, the strictest supervision can be maintained, and the smallest violation of decorum, or attempt at undue communication, can be detected and punished. *Seventhly*—The establishment of a fumigating-room, or apparatus for purifying the prisoners own clothing, is absolutely essential to the objects of cleanliness and health.

After full consideration of these details, which I laid before the local authorities, a committee was appointed to make a report upon them, which report the Board determined to carry into effect by directing that a drying-room, a fumigating apparatus, and shower-baths should be provided; that by the building of a wall, or by other arrangements, separation between the master and pauper debtors should be established; that the basins should be removed from the cells, and lavatories erected on each corridor; that six new water-cocks, of an improved description, should be procured on trial, the leakage complained of being attributed chiefly to the imperfect construction of the cocks now in use; and that, *ad interim*, the night-pans in the cells should be retained, subject to certain experiments for the prevention of offensiveness.

The stock of bedding, especially of rugs and prisoners' clothing, was rather scanty at the period of my visit, but these deficiencies were about to be corrected.

All the *material* requirements exist here for enforcing the system of "individual separation" in its integrity with the criminals of both sexes (except the lunatics and their sane attendants); the tread-wheel, the crank-pump, the stone-sheds, and the laundry being partitioned. The prisoners also receive educational instruction, and take their meals in their cells, sleeping singly, but occupying (the accommodation being ample) different cells during the day time, in order to obtain a salutary change of atmosphere.

The provision of *mere material* requirements, however, is of little avail, unless discipline be enforced with vigilance, vigour, and stringency, and I fear that these elements are not to be found here in a high degree.

Without dwelling on escapes of a less recent occurrence, or the cases of irregular intercourse between the two sexes, which twice have been brought to light here, I would point to the escape of a male prisoner in August, 1861, through the admitted negligence of the turnkey in charge, Michael Murray, in not maintaining constant supervision; and to the still more gross dereliction of duty, on the part of the same individual, in January, 1862, the particulars of the latter being as follows:—At the lock-up Murray omitted to fasten the cell door of a male prisoner who was under his charge, it being specially his duty to ascertain that every person for whom he is responsible is safely locked up. Nor was this omission confined to a single officer, for the night watchman, Richard Lanigan, whose duty it equally was to test the doors, and prove that they were made fast, neglected to do so, and thus the prisoner in question was enabled to leave his cell, and finally to effect his escape. In dealing with these cases, no defence or explanation, beyond a simple admission of the facts as stated, being put forward, the Board contented themselves with a reprimand and a fine of £1 upon the first, and 10*s.* on the second offender. I am instructed that Murray was informed that, in the event of a further breach of duty, he should be dismissed, but *on the minutes of the Board there is no record of, or reference to,* his former offence, nor caution with regard to any future one, but merely an expression of opinion that the authorities were unwilling to dismiss him on the ground of his good conduct for the last fourteen years, thus ignoring his offence committed only a few months before; both acts, moreover, being rather aggravated

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

than exculpated by his long experience, fully sensible, as he must have been, of the necessity of watchfulness and care, and the consequences of inattention. Again, here the Local Inspector, from advanced age and his infirm state of health, has been for several months unable to discharge his duties, which have been performed by his son, under the permission of the Board, *although there is no legal provision for such delegation in this office* at all, and although no record appears in the minutes sanctioning the substitution of this gentleman in particular, who is thus placed in an irregular and irresponsible position; an office, moreover, the functions of which when fulfilled with energy, strictness, and authority over the whole staff, constitute the most important element of prison administration; and I trust, therefore, that, whenever a successor to the present occupant shall be appointed, full consideration will be given to the possession of these qualities by the person to be selected. Further, I found at my inspection, to my great surprise, that the turnkey on duty in the day time had been discontinued, in distinct contravention of the "Separate System" Act, which requires that there should always be an officer in readiness to communicate with the prisoners. This omission has, however, been since repaired by the appointment of a turnkey. Finally, in many of the prisons of this kingdom the Boards have established a very salutary practice, the adoption of which I would recommend here, viz., that each of the twelve members of the Board is appointed for a particular month, in the course of which, at an indefinite and unexpected period, he makes an inspection, either singly or concurrently with other members, so that thus the whole body is thoroughly acquainted with the structure and the general administration of the gaol; and I would, therefore, venture to submit to the Grand Jury the policy of nominating such members, as would be prepared to lend their valuable services for this desirable object.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and a night patrol is maintained by a watchman, whose circuits are measured by one tell-tale clock only; two at least, placed in opposite quarters of the building, being indispensable for accuracy of checking.

The record of the punishments, which amounted since the first of January to fifteen, and which were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, is duly submitted to the Board and signed by the Chairman.

Punishments.

COUNTY GAOL.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection*, 1862.	M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	7	1	Punishment Cells,	4	1

CITY GAOL.

From 9th May to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection*, 1862.	M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	4	5	Punishment Cells,	6	4

Employment at the time of Inspection.

COUNTY GAOL.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Hard Labour,	13	Washing,	5
Pumping Water,	2	Sick,	2
Sick,	3	In Cells,	3
Prison Duties,	4	Prison Duties,	3
In Cells,	8		

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Shoemaking,	1	Sewing,	2
Weaving,	1		
Making a Carpet,	1		
Tailoring,	1		

City Gaol.

Punitive Labour.

Males.		Females.	
Hard Labour,	3	Locked in Cells,	7
Locked in Cells,	5	Sick,	2
Pumping Water,	1	Lunatics,	1
Prison Duties,	4	Prison Duties,	3

Industrial Labour.

Males.		Females.	
Shoemaking,	1	Sewing,	1
		Knitting,	1

Punitive labour is enforced here by the tread-wheel, the power of which is not applied to any object (water being raised by the crank pump), and by shot-drill, to which it is proposed to add stone-breaking; but this latter partakes of the character of reproductive labour, and, when carried on in the ordinary degree by prisoners accustomed to rural operations, does not amount to such severe work as to fulfil their sentences. Purely industrial labour exists here to a very trifling extent, especially among the males, and no remunerative return from articles disposed of outside the walls has accordingly been obtained. Some employment is, however, maintained in the manufacture of brushes and mats, two of the turnkeys being capable of giving rudimental instruction in these branches of industry. The females are more actively engaged in washing, mending, sewing, and knitting.

Schools.

County Gaol.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	117	27
Average number attending daily,	8	3

City Gaol.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	18	18
Average number attending daily,	3	2

County and City Gaols.

School hours.—From 12 till 2, P.M., for Males and Females.

The two sexes are schooled daily, at the hours specified, by the turnkeys in classes, and by the matron. The approved form of registry is in use, and the Chaplains attend from time to time, making entries in their journals of their visits, but not commenting on the competency of the teachers, or the proficiency of the pupils, which latter appears to be slight. A large majority of the prisoners, however, it is to be observed, are under very short terms of imprisonment, and among the females, the prostitutes who, unhappily, amount to no inconsiderable proportion, are to be deducted.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—4 oz. of oatmeal and 4 oz. of Indian meal, in stirabout, with ½ pint of new milk. Females—3½ oz. oatmeal, same of Indian meal, with ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of brown bread, with 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread, with ¾ pint new milk.

Monthly prisoners receive 1 pint of gruel each day for dinner, instead of new milk.

All prisoners get 1 pint of gruel for dinner, instead of new milk, for two days in each week.

Contracts.—Bread, 5*d.* per 4 lbs.; oatmeal, £14 per ton; Indian meal, £7 18*s.* per ton; meat, 4¾*d.* per lb.; new milk, 7½*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 3*d.* per gallon; salt, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; coals, £1 1*s.* 3*d.* per ton; turf, 1*s.* 9*d.* per box; candles, 6*d.* per lb.; soap, 4*s.* 6*d.* per stone.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

COUNTY GAOL.

1859, . 2¾*d.* | 1860, . 2¾*d.* | 1861, . 2¾*d.* | Day of Inspection, 2¾*d.*

CITY GAOL.

1861, . 2¾*d.* | Day of Inspection, . 2¾*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 8*s.* 4*d.* | 1860, . 6*s.* | 1861, . 5*s.* 10*d.*

No complaints of the diet were preferred to me by the prisoners. The Chaplains inspect the provisions regularly, and record their opinions of each item of consumption in the tabular form recommended by the Inspectors-General, and I found that they very rarely take exceptions.

Books and Accounts.

The registries, and the books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench and by the several statutes, as well as those suggested by the Inspectors-General, are kept with a fullness and accuracy, which are creditable to the Governor and the clerk; the necessity of separating the financial accounts of the two jurisdictions (the county and the city), having largely increased their labours and responsibilities.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

COUNTY GAOL.

1859, . £1,388 2*s.* 11*d.* | 1860, . £1,316 7*s.* 9*d.* | 1861, . £1,054 5*s.* 9*d.*

CITY GAOL.

1861, . . . £463 8*s.* 6*d.*

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners :—

	COUNTY.			CITY.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1859 (nine months), . .	94	3	1	42	17	6
1860, ...	107	14	9	69	0	4
1861, ...	98	16	1	62	15	2
1862 (first half-year), . .	92	15	3	17	15	3

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Col. Thos. Jones, Local Inspect.	80	0	0
E. Hunt Robbins, Governor, .	300	0	0
Rev. Wm. C. Gorman, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	46	3	0
Rev. John Gorman, R.C. Chapl.	46	3	0
John James, M.D., Surgeon,	65	0	0
Michl. Leonard, 1st Turnkey,	37	0	0
Michael Murray, 2nd do., instructs in weaving, .	30	0	0
Thomas M'Cullagh, 3rd do., instructs in mat and brush making, ...	30	0	0
James Leonard, 4th Turnkey Clerk and Storekeeper, .	50	0	0
Richard Lanigan, 5th do., on night duty, . . .	30	0	0
Jeffrey Mara, 6th do., Gate Porter, ...	30	0	0
Thomas Foley, 7th do., .	30	0	0
Jane Hoey, Matron, . .	50	0	0
Margaret Wills, Assistant Matron, ...	18	0	0
Eliza Murray, Nurse, . .	12	0	0

No change has taken place in the staff since the last inspection, but the salary of the clerk has been properly raised. The intern officers are paid their salaries monthly, but are not supplied with food rations, being

thus placed in a very unfavourable position as compared with officers of a similar grade in other prisons, in which the system of "individual separation" is enforced, who either receive an allowance of provisions or a higher rate of salary. The turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector,	331	49
Acting for Local Inspector,	–	120
Surgeon, &c.,	133	117
Protestant Chaplain,	190	164
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	164	143

Hospitals.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years:—

County Gaol.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in hospital,	26	20	24
Number of days,	993	400	991
Number of deaths,	1	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£23 11*s.* 1*d.*	£34 17*s.* 4*d.*	£26 18*s.*

City Gaol.

Number in hospital,	–	–	6
Number of days,	–	–	28
Number of deaths,	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	–	–	£4 11*s.* 8*d.*

I was happy to learn from the Medical Officer, who attended my inspection, that the sanitary condition of the prisoners was, and had been, satisfactory. The hospital buildings are of sufficient capacity, are well ventilated, and are duly fitted with baths and water-closets.

Board of Superintendence.

John Walsh, esq., J.P.	Edward Lewis Warren, esq., J.P.	Frederick R. M. Reade, esq., J.P.
Wm. H. Flood, esq., J.P.	Michael Cahill, esq., J.P.	Thomas Hart, esq., J.P.
Capt. Sir James Langrishe, bart., J.P.	Capt. T. P. T. Bookey, J.P.	John Potter, esq., J.P.
Major H. St. George, J.P.	Alex. Hamilton, esq., J.P.	Daniel Cullen, esq., J.P.

The Board assembles *monthly*, and at each meeting the salaries of the subordinate interns are paid; all small accounts, the conveyance of prisoners, and the expenses of bridewells are dealt with *quarterly*, and at the *Assizes* all other salaries, contracts, and liabilities are discharged.

Bridewells.

The defects of the bridewells in this county have been so frequently and so vainly reported, that it is idle to recapitulate them, there being no probability of improvement, until it shall be enforced by legislative compulsion. Subjoined is a tabular synopsis.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kilkenny.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

—	Thomastown.		Callan.		Urlingford.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in previous year,	78	32	103	28	57	18
Of whom were Drunkards,	35	1	75	14	37	3
No. of Committals in quarter preceding Inspection,	50	11	63	12	22	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	11	1	43	9	14	1
Petty Sessions,	Monthly.		Once in three weeks.		Monthly.	
Transmittals,	Direct.		Direct.		Direct.	
Committals,	*Some illegal committals.*		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	*Bad.*		Fair.		*Bad.*	
Security,	*Imperfect.*		*Imperfect.*		*Imperfect.*	
Accommodation,	Cells sufficient. *No exercising yard.*		*Wretched; only one yard.*		*Very limited.*	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils.	*Scanty and bad.*		Tolerable.		Tolerable.	
Water,	*Pump out of order.*		*None on premises.*		—	
Sewerage,	Fair.		Fair.		*No drain from cess-pools.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	*Untidy;* but dry and airy.		Fair.		*Badly ventilated, and damp.*	
Cost of dietary per head per day.	4*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£25		£15		£15	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment.	Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody at inspection.		—		—	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

King's County Gaol, at Tullamore.—Visited the 13th of May, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	7	–	7	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	7	1	8	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny	2	1	3	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	12	5	17	–	–	–
Criminal Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Total,	35	7	42	–	–	–

Offences, &c., of Juveniles classified at the time of Inspection.

16 years and above 10—Summary Convictions—Trespass—1 female.

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

13th May, 1862.	13th May, 1861.	13th May, 1860.	13th May, 1859.
Males, 35	Males, 22	Males, 27	Males, 36
Females, 7	Females, 17	Females, 17	Females, 8
Total, 42	39	44	44

	M.	F.
Average number of prisoners, from 1st January to 13th May, 1860,	35	15
,, ,, ,,	1861, 24	17
,, ,, ,,	1862, 36	8

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	11	1
Criminals,	140	71
Vagrants,	–	7
Drunkards,	38	25
Lunatics,	13	6
Total,	202	110

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	3	–
Criminals,	90	21
Vagrants,	1	–
Drunkards,	11	6
Lunatics,	2	2
Total,	107	29

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages—continued.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	4	5
Twice,	1	–
Four times and more,	–	1
Total,	5	6
Average daily number in custody,	26	16
Average daily number in Hospital,	–	½
Highest number at any one time,	56	
Lowest ditto,	34	
Highest number of males at any one time,	39	
Ditto of females,	24	
Lowest number of males at any one time,	19	
Ditto of females,	11	

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	–	1
Average daily number in custody,	36	8
Average daily number in Hospital,	½	½
Highest number at any one time,	60	
Lowest ditto,	40	
Highest number of males at any one time,	48	
Ditto of females,	18	
Lowest number of males at any one time,	29	
Ditto of females,	5	

If we examine all the above tables *collectively*, without separating the sexes, we shall be struck by the inconsiderable differences in the *totals;* but we shall find that there is an increase in the males, which is counterbalanced by a diminution of the females. The latter, indeed, consist chiefly of that disorderly class, which is recurrent to prisons, as may be seen by the large proportion of their recommittals, contrasted with those of the males. Juvenile offences have greatly fallen in amount here; and, I am happy to add, that there were no returned convicts, and no *dangerous* lunatics in custody. There was, however, one *criminal* lunatic, apparently almost idiotic, and incapable of violence, awaiting his removal to Dundrum Asylum.

Highest number in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years:—

1855. 22nd Feb.		1856. 2nd Feb.		1857. 21st May.		1858. 17th Feb.		1859. 28th Oct.		1860. 23rd Feb.		1861. 26th Dec.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
68	40	64	26	44	19	49	24	64	13	52	17	32	24
Totals, 108		90		63		73		77		69		56	

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	6	2	Bakery,	1	–
Day Rooms,	8	2	Store Rooms,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Laundries,	1	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	80	32	Lavatory,	–	1
			Baths,	1	1
			Privies,	8	4
Single Cells of larger size,	–	8	Water-closet,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	5	5	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
School Room,	1	–	Crank-mill,	1	–
Workshops,	4	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		*Female Clothing.*	
Pairs Blankets,	293	Shirts,	95	Caps,	21
Pairs Sheets,	151	Jackets,	76	Shifts,	24
Rugs,	16	Trowsers,	72	Gowns,	17
Hammocks or Cots,	10	Caps,	47	Petticoats,	21
Bed-ticks,	172	Vests,	51	Pairs Shoes,	10
		Pairs Shoes,	44		

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

The building was throughout in sound repair, secure, in a high condition of cleanliness and order, well ventilated, and free from damp, except that caused by the weeping, in moist weather, of the stone of which it is constructed. The supply of water is generally abundant, and is applicable to flushing the sewers. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and clothing, both in use and in store, was adequate; and a shoemaker, undergoing confinement, was kept employed at his trade.

No alteration has taken place in the accommodation since the last inspection, and thus the defects, so frequently commented on in former Reports, remain unremedied. I, therefore, briefly recapitulate them. There is but one building and one yard common to both classes of debtors, viz., masters and paupers, in distinct contravention to the eighth general rule annexed to the 109th section of the Prisons Act. There are no reception rooms, no drying-rooms attached to the laundries allocated to each sex, and no covered lavatories, except in the female wing adapted to "separation." The males are imperfectly classified as follows—*one* for the untried *of all denominations*, and *three* for tried prisoners, under different headings. There is also a sort of subdivision of prisoners of this sex, regulated by the nature of their several employments. The females, on the other hand, are in *three* sections, one of which (consisting of those who are recommitted) occupies the "separate" quarter above referred to, and the other two are disposed according to their known, or presumed antecedents. The laundries are partitioned, and both sexes, as far as possible, take their meals and sleep in single cells. It is unnecessary that I should dwell on the acknowledged benefits of the system of "individual separation;" acknowledged, because in almost every country in Europe they have been tested by experience, and I dismiss this portion of my Report by calling the attention of the local authorities to two facts—firstly, that the pressure on the rates is considerably lightened by the reimbursement from the Consolidated Fund of a large annual sum for the maintenance, &c., of certain prisoners; and secondly, that the ratepayers of Ireland are placed on a more advantageous footing than those of Great Britain, inasmuch as they can obtain from the Treasury a loan of money, for the building or improvement of gaols, to be repaid, *without interest, in twenty half-yearly instalments.*

The Governor duly attends the lock-up, and a nightly patrol is maintained on two nights in the week by a watchman, and on the remaining five by turnkeys in rotation. *One* tell-tale clock is provided to measure the accuracy of their circuits; but *two* at least, placed in opposite directions, are indispensable for this object.

The punishments, the record of which is submitted to the Board and signed, amounted to but three since the 1st of January, two of which were inflicted by the authority of the Governor, and one by that of a magistrate.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection*, 1862.	M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . .	–	2	Punishment Cells, . . .	3	–

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Grinding at the Mill, . . .	8	Washing in the Laundry, . .	2
Washing in the Laundry, . .	2	Cleaning the Prison, ...	1

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Stone-breaking,	8	Sewing,	1
Painting,	1	Spinning thread for tailors,	1
Weaving,	1	Spinning flax,	2
Winding,	1		
Warping,	1		
Tailoring,	1		
Shoemaking,	3		
Coopering,	1		
Cooks,	2		
Wardsmen,	4		
Lunatic,	1		

Very laudable activity is evinced here in the employment of prisoners, three of the turnkeys being trained handicraftsmen, and the Deputy possessing remarkable skill in laying out and superintending the various forms of labour. Frieze, blankets, sheeting, ticken, shirting, and shoes, are all worked up here from the raw material; and when a tradesman is committed, such as a tailor, or a tinman, or a carpenter, his knowledge is turned to advantageous account. The crank-mill is used for grinding corn, from which the bread, &c., is manufactured.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years :—

1861, . £7 2*s.* 8*d.* | 1860, . £10 2*s.* 6*d.* | 1859, . £10 4*s.* 4*d.*

Schools.

School-hours—Males, from 10 o'clock, A.M., to 12 o'clock, noon. Females, from 11 o'clock, A.M., to 12 o'clock, noon.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	18	8
Average number attending daily, 1861,	6	3

The prisoners of both sexes are instructed daily at the hours specified; the males by an efficient master, who also acts as clerk, and the females by the matron. The school for the former had been of late disadvantageously affected by the necessity of employing the clerk as a turnkey, in consequence of the disabled state of the staff. The approved form of registry is observed, and the Chaplains, who examine the pupils from time to time, enter their observations. Juveniles are compelled to attend; and all who are desirous of learning, or show an aptitude for it, are admitted. The female school is almost a nullity, and the old and imperfect form of registry is still in use.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, with ½ pint of sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. wholemeal bread and 1 pint of sweet milk.
Females.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, with ½ pint of sweet milk. Dinner—12 oz. wholemeal bread and 3 naggins of sweet milk.

N.B.—All prisoners, male and female, confined for one month and under, get gruel instead of milk for dinner every day, and gruel is substituted for milk two days in the week for dinner for the whole prison.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1⅝*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 8*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; salt, per stone, 2⅝*d.*; coals, per ton, 20*s.*; turf, per 100 boxes, £3; straw, per ton, £1 10*s.*; candles, per lb., 6¼*d.*; soap, per lb., 3½*d.*

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1862, . 2¾*d.* | 1861, . 2¾*d.* | 1860, . 2⅝*d.* | 1859, . 2⅝*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

Net average daily cost of dietary of each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 2¾*d.* | 1860, . 2·55*d.* | 1859, . 2·5*d.*

No complaints were preferred by the prisoners in reference to the provisions, which are regularly inspected and commented upon by the Chaplains in the form recommended by the Inspectors-General. I found some, but not many, exceptions taken by them to the bread and stirabout; having, however, examined and tasted both, I considered them to be of very good quality.

Books and Accounts.

The Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governor, are provided with journals, and those of the former are duly signed by the Chairman of the Board. The registries, and the various books embracing matters of discipline, consumption, expenditure, and receipt, are kept with great accuracy. Some of the forms, however, which have been adopted elsewhere at our suggestion, are still wanting, viz., a "Daily Employment of Prisoners Book" (except for those engaged in stone-breaking), a "Work Ledger," and a *general* "Intern Officers' Gate Book;" the Governor and his Deputy at present alone signing their names in the record allocated to this purpose.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1861, . £1,422 19*s.* 11*d.* | 1860, . £1,522 0*s.* 10*d.* | 1859, . £1,445 12*s.* 8*d.*

Maintenance.

Sums repaid by the Government to the County Treasurer for the maintenance of prisoners :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
1859 (9 months), .	79	11	7	1861, . . .	160	6	10
1860, ...	187	6	11	1862 (1st quarter), .	34	9	1

Officers and Salaries.

Fras. Berry, esq., Local Inspector,	£130	William Smith, 1st Turnkey, .	£40
Rev. J. S. Joly, Chaplain, . .	40	Jones Commins, 2nd do., . .	30
Rev. M. M'Alroy, R. C. Chaplain,	40	George Taylor, 3rd do., Shoemaker, ...	30
Robert Harding, Governor, .	200	Edward Kelly, 4th do., . .	25
John Ridley, Medical Officer,	—	Patrick Cooke, 5th do., Weaver,	30
Do. Apothecary, . .	20	Thomas Johnston, 6th do., Weaver,	25
Henry Burke, Deputy Governor, .	60	Patrick Hanlon, Watchman,	£7 16*s.*
Eliza Fitzgibbon, Matron, . .	40	Do., Messenger,	£6 10*s.*
Catherine Toovey, Female Turnkey, ...	25	Wm. J. Adams, Clerk and Schoolmaster, ...	£35
Margaret Thompson, Nurse, . .	20		

Several vacancies, which have taken place since the last inspection, have been filled by fresh appointments, and of five turnkeys no less than three were still probationers at the time of my visit, having very recently entered upon their duties.

I am happy to add that the zeal and efficiency of the Governor and Deputy Governor have been justly recognised by an advance in their salaries. Those of some of the interns are very low, no food-rations being granted here. The externs and the Governor are paid half-yearly, and the interns monthly.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector, ...	148	50
Surgeon, &c., ...	125	49
Protestant Chaplain, ...	158	67
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	224	78

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

Hospitals.

Separate buildings, which are airy and commodious, are assigned to the sick of each sex. There are, however, no water-closets attached to them, night-chairs being provided, and one movable slipper-bath, common to both. The sanitary condition was, and had been, satisfactory.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years:—

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
1861,	10	151	£7 3*s.* 0*d.*	–
1860,	16	547	£6 4*s.* 5*d.*	–
1859,	40	873	£7 16*s.* 1*d.*	1

Board of Superintendence.

Earl of Rosse.	Major Fox.	John H. Walsh, esq.
Hon. A. Bury.	Dawson French, esq.	Thos. A. Pierce, esq.
John W. Tarleton, esq.	Marcus Goodbody, esq.	Alexander M'Mullen, esq.
John O'Brien, esq.	Henry Manly, esq.	Jonathan Goodbody, esq.

The Board assembles monthly for general business, and for the discharge of all liabilities; payments being made through the hands of the Local Inspector, who produces the requisite receipts and vouchers at the next ensuing meeting.

Bridewell.

BRIDEWELL.

	Parsonstown.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	145	80
Of whom were Drunkards,	48	27
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	56	19
Of whom were Drunkards,	18	7
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Weekly.	
Committals,	Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.	
Security,	Adequate.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.	
Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, and Furniture,	Ample.	
Water,	Pump effective.	
Sewerage,	Good.	
Dryness and Ventilation,	Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	3½*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment	Petty Sessions Clerk.	
Remarks,	Local Magistrates visit.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK GAOL, AT LIMERICK.—VISITED THE 10TH OF MAY, 1862.

County of Limerick Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	1	2	3	–	1	1
,, Misdemeanors,	1	2	3	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	8	5	13	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	19	–	19	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	10	12	–	2	2
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	–	2	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	7	2	9	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Gross Total,	50	23	73	–	3	3

Offences, &c., of Juveniles classified at the time of Inspection.

Summary Convictions—16 Years and above 10—males, 3.

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 51 | 1860, . 47 | 1861, . 46 | 1862, . 73

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st. Jan. to day of Inspection*, 1862.	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	13	1	Committals—Debtors,	7	–
Criminals,	254	133	Criminals,	134	70
Vagrants	8	3	Vagrants,	8	1
Drunkards,	31	3	Drunkards,	24	1
Lunatics,	7	2	Lunatics,	6	4
Total,	313	142	Total,	179	76

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages—continued.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	8	10
Twice,	2	4
Thrice,	–	2
Total,	10	16
Average daily number in custody,	29	13
Average daily number in Hospital,	⅔	⅓
Highest number at any one time,	56	
Lowest ditto,	30	
Highest number of males at any one time,	41	
Ditto of females,	28	
Lowest number of males at any one time,	22	
Ditto of females,	7	

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1862.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	8	3
Twice,	–	1
Total,	8	4
Average daily number in custody,	51	24
Average daily number in Hospital,	⅕	2
Highest number at any one time,	98	
Lowest ditto,	54	
Highest number of males at any one time,	67	
Ditto of females,	32	
Lowest number of males at any one time,	39	
Ditto of females,	14	

I deeply lament that the foregoing tables show a very considerable increase of both sexes during the expired portion of the current year as contrasted with 1861, the daily average for the former period amounting to nearly double that of the latter.

Upon an analysis of the committals since the first of January, we look in vain for some ground to justify the hope that the general distress, which has prevailed would account for so large and sudden an advance; for we find that out of 172 criminal committals of males, no less than 75 represent *assaults*, 25 *drunkenness*, and 9 *violations of discipline* in workhouses; thus evincing a savage, lawless, and disorderly spirit, which, while this report is passing through type, has already led to crimes of deeper dye, and has rendered Limerick again, after a long interval of years, the scene of a Special Commission.

Nor do the females exhibit a less discouraging aspect, for of 76 criminal committals, 33 (an enormous proportion among prisoners of this sex), are for *assaults*, and 12 *for poorhouse offences*. The ratio of re-committals among the males for the past year is singularly small; thus proving that a tendency to violate the law is not confined to a few individuals, but is spread over a wide area. But on the other hand, the female totals are swelled by the more constant recurrence of the same delinquents to prison.

The juveniles happily present a favourable comparison with adults, for their aggregates are smaller than of late years.

There were three lunatics in charge, two of whom were transferred to the asylum immediately after my visit, and three returned convicts, ascertained to be such, viz., two males and one female.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Wards,	9	5
Yards,	12	5
Day Rooms,	8	5
Solitary Cells,	4	–
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, containing 432 cubic ft.	–	–
Single Cells of larger size,	118	50
Cells to contain three persons,	7	4
Hospital Rooms,	2	2
Chapels,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	–
Workshops,	22	1

	M.	F.
Worksheds,	2	–
Kitchens,	1	–
Bakery,	1	–
Store Rooms,	3	1
Laundries,	–	1
Drying Rooms,	–	1
Lavatories,	12	5
Baths,	2	–
Privies,	20	6
Waterclosets,	7	–
Pumps and Wells,	3	–
Tread-wheels,	1	–
Other Machines for Labour (looms),	–	

Stock at the time of Inspection.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

		Male Clothing.		*Female Clothing.*	
Pairs Blankets,	88	Shirts,	73	Shifts,	40
Pairs Sheets,	113	Jackets,	60	Gowns,	24
Rugs,	46	Trowsers,	75	Petticoats,	30
Hammocks or Cots,	114	Caps,	50	Stockings,	50
Bed-ticks,	96	Pairs Clogs,	182		

I found the prison at both my visits in a creditable condition of cleanliness, and adequately supplied with bedding, blankets, sheets, and clothing, trowsers of woollen cloth, in lieu of coarse flax, having been latterly issued to the males, and socks and stockings to both sexes respectively. A presentment had been obtained for general repairs, which it is not necessary to specify, as they do not involve any alteration in the accommodation. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the supply of water abundant; but the means of conveying it to the different sections are defective. The sewerage is imperfect, as I am informed that the central cess-pool is below the level of the main sewer. The other chief defects are as follow:—There is but one building and but one yard for master and pauper debtors, in contravention of the 8th Rule annexed to the 109th section of the 8 Geo. IV., cap. 74; there are no reception-rooms for prisoners of either sex, who thus are passed at once into their respective classes, in violation of the 20th Rule annexed to the same section of the same Act; and there are no baths virtually in use in the gaol. The inconvenience and inadequacy of the hospital are detailed under the proper heading; and the same objections exist to the laundry, which is unpartitioned; while the *drying*-room scarcely deserves the designation. The building, which is nominally adapted for carrying out approximative separation, is very badly designed for its object; and the heating apparatus, which is on an erroneous principle, is expensive and almost useless.

This quarter is assigned to male juveniles, and to those who have been frequently re-committed; and there are seven other classes, including subdivisions of felons and misdemeanants (tried and untried), and revenue and bail cases. The males are kept apart at punitive labour, the tread-wheel being stalled; and at stone-breaking, the sheds being partitioned; but at school, and occasionally at industrial employment, they are associated. The females occupy three sections; and there is besides a day-room, in which prostitutes, when there are any in charge, are placed separately; but all are congregated while at work in their respective classes, and at meals, which are taken by them in their day-rooms, as is also the case with males. All of both sexes, however, sleep singly.

Extensive plans and proposals for heating the prison on an improved principle having been, according to their direction, laid before the Board by Messrs. Ross and Murray, who have had considerable experience in similar operations, I felt it to be my duty to pay a second visit to Limerick, for the purpose of conferring with the Board, and of requesting their careful consideration of the whole condition of the prison. They accordingly directed their attention to the several matters requiring remedy, and finally determined to offer, by public advertisement, addressed to architects, a prize of £50 for the best plan, embracing the following alterations and additions:—

1. To add to and alter the existing buildings, so as to enable the introduction of the separate system of confinement for sixty male and thirty female prisoners.
2. To improve the accommodation afforded for sick and convalescent prisoners, so as to carry out the provisions of 6 and 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, sec. 6.
3. To improve the accommodation for debtors, so as to comply with 6 and 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, sec. 6.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

4. To build, or adapt one of the existing buildings on the ground floor for use as a chapel, in lieu of the present one.
5. To build, or adapt dwelling rooms for the reception of six turnkeys, besides those already accommodated on the premises.
6. To improve the laundry and drying-room, with special regard to the requirements of the separate system of confinement.
7. To provide reception-rooms for the medical examination of prisoners on their committal, as required by 6 and 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, sec. 109.
8. To provide a room for the Clerk in the vicinity of the Board-room instead of, as at present, in a distant part of the building.
9. To improve the sewerage of the whole building.
10. To provide adequate baths.

As money can be obtained in advance upon the faith of presentments from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at the instance of the Lord Lieutenant, to be repaid by *twenty half-yearly instalments, without interest;* and as a large sum is contributed annually out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners, I earnestly hope that these advantages may be turned to further account, and that measures may be taken for enforcing in its integrity this invaluable form of discipline, which is peculiarly effective, by the silence and isolation which are its characteristic features, in scaring away the idle and gregarious females, for whom an *associative* prison has no terrors, and in breaking down the savage and brutal temperament which is now too rife among the males.

The Governor attends the lock-up; a nightly patrol is maintained by two turnkeys, and there is *one* tell-tale in use; but *two* at least, placed apart in distant quarters of the prison, are indispensable for testing vigilance and the accuracy of the circuits. The record of the punishments is *now* submitted to the Board, and signed by the chairman.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection*, 1862.	M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . .	2	1	Punishment Cells, . . .	2	–

Employment on the day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Cooks, ...	2	Hospital, ...	3
Sweepers, ...	9	Washing, ...	3
Tailors, ...	3	Nursing, ...	3
Clog-makers, ...	2	Infirm, ...	4
Weavers, ...	2	Prison duty, ...	2
Picking oakum, ...	2	Carding, ...	3
Debtors, ...	3	Spinning, ...	2
Lunatics, ...	3	Sewing, ...	3
Carpenters, ...	2		
Stone-breakers, ...	22	Total, ...	23
Total, . . .	50		

It will be remarked on examining the above schedule, that no "hard" or "punitive" labour was in operation on the day of inspection; for the breaking of stones by prisoners taken almost exclusively from an agricultural population, cannot be fairly considered, as ordinarily carried on, to fall within this category. Under the head of industrial employment, on the other hand, laudable activity is displayed, both in manufacturing and in making up various articles of wear and consumption; no less than seven of the turnkeys being handicraftsmen.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last two years :—

1860, . . £8 2*s.* 4*d.* | 1861, . . £2 7*s.*

Schools.

School hours.—Males, 10 to 12 o'clock; Females, none.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year, .	87	17
Average number attending daily, ...	16	3

The male prisoners are taught in two of the day-rooms by a trained schoolmaster, lately appointed ; all who are willing to receive it being admitted, except those under short rules, who are also wholly illiterate. At my first inspection the females were without any educational instruction, but are now schooled on five evenings in each week by the master, a matron of course being present. It would be desirable to stall the apartments allocated to both sexes. The Local Inspector and the Chaplains visit occasionally, the latter entering their comments. Some instances of satisfactory proficiency are noted, and the approved Form of Registry is in use.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. Indian meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz, white bread and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. white bread and ¾ pint new milk.

For sentences not exceeding one calendar month, oatmeal gruel, 1 pint males, ¾ pint females, is substituted for dinner milk daily ; the other prisoners get this gruel twice each week.

Contracts.—Bread, 6½*d.* per 4lb. loaf; oatmeal, 14*s.* per cwt. ; Indian meal, £8 15*s.* per ton ; new-milk, 7⅝*d.* per gallon.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 2½*d.* | 1860, . 3*d.* | 1861, . 3⅛*d.* | 1862, . 3½*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years :

1859, . 2½*d.* | 1860, . 3*d.* | 1861, . 3⅛*d.*

No complaints of the diet were preferred to me by the prisoners. The provisions are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, who follow the tabular form of record recommended by the Inspectors-General, in which I found not infrequent exceptions taken to the bread and to the gruel, the latter being generally reported to be "middling." I examined the bread and the stirabout, which were both of good quality.

Books and Accounts.

The books and forms directed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and suggested by the Inspectors-General, are kept here, except a few, which are about to be supplied.

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officers, and the Governor, are provided with journals ; and those of the Chaplains are now signed by the Chairman of the Board, a practice which hitherto had not been regularly observed.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1859, . £1,706 7*s.* 5*d.* | 1860, . £1,801 18*s.* 10*d.* | 1861, . £1,731 9*s.* 10*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Sums repaid from the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer, for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1859 (9 months), .	70	15	2	1861, ...	158	14	2
1860, . . .	203	11	8	1862 (1st quarter), .	70	2	11

There are eight turnkeys in this gaol, two of whom, viz., the head turnkey, who is virtually Deputy Governor, and the gate-porter, who is confined to his special charge, are withdrawn from the supervision of the several classes ; and out of the remaining six *two* are on patrol every night, and are therefore only partially available for day duty.

Since the last inspection Mr. Woodburne, the Governor, died ; Mr. Eyre Powell, who acted as Mr. Woodburne's deputy, by permission of the Board, during the long illness of the former, remaining temporarily in charge. The Board accordingly, by advertisement, threw the vacant office open to public competition, and finally, out of no less than forty candidates, who presented themselves, selected Mr. Eagar, an officer of considerable experience, who had served for some years with credit in the Convict Department, and who subsequently filled the post of Governor of the County Gaol of Kildare to the satisfaction of the local authorities. I trust, therefore, that the Board will reap the fruits of their disinterestedness and public spirit ; for I am bound to state, and I fulfil the obligation with sincere pleasure, that this exercise of their power of appointment was influenced solely by the highest and purest sense of duty.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.		£	s.
John Russell, esq., M.B., Local Inspector, ...	120	0	Joseph Gabbett, Turnkey, *Shoemaker*, ...	35	0
Francis M'G. Eagar, Governor,	250	0	Matt. Lyons, Turnkey, *Weaver*,	35	0
Rev. James Fitzgerald Gregg, Chaplain, ...	50	0	Thomas Fitzgerald, Turnkey, *Shoemaker*, ...	35	0
Rev. Michael Fitzgerald, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	50	0	Michael Burke, Turnkey, . .	35	0
Robert R. Gelston, esq., Physician	44	0	Bernard O'Loughlin, Turnkey, *Cabinetmaker* (*acts as Carpenter*), ...	35	0
Samuel Hunt, esq., M.D., Apothecary, ...	30	0	George Baker, Turnkey, . .	35	0
Thomas Morrow, Clerk, . .	60	0	Anthony O'Donovan, Turnkey, *Tailor*, ...	35	0
James Casey, Head Turnkey, *Baker*, ...	45	0	David Fitzgerald, Turnkey, .	18	5
James Hogan, Schoolmaster-Turnkey, ...	40	0	Mary Roche, Matron, . .	40	0
Daniel Hallinan, Turnkey, *Blacksmith*, ...	35	0	Margaret Gabbett, Assistant-Matron, ...	31	4
			Johanna Casey, Hospital Nurse,	25	0

The extern officers are paid half-yearly, and the interns monthly. None of the latter receive food-rations ; but the turnkeys are supplied with fire-arms and uniforms.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector, ...	241	74
Surgeon, &c., ...	248	88
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	212	63
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	165	54

Hospitals.

The hospitals consist of only one room for each sex, with water-closets attached (which in consequence of very imperfect machinery are frequently offensive), but not with baths. The inconvenient position of these apartments, on the summit of the central building, has frequently been made the subject of animadversion in former reports, and of remonstrance on the

part of the Medical Officers. The sanitary condition of the prison fortunately was, and had been satisfactory.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years :—

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
			£ s. d.	
1859, . . .	22	338	8 10 8	–
1860, . . .	31	489	3 9 0	1
1861, . . .	19	383	2 16 0	–

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P.	Colonel John Vandeleur.	Sir William Barrington.
Henry Maunsell, esq.	George Fosbery, esq.	Hon. John Massy.
Lord Clarina.	Edward Croker, esq.	Joseph Gubbins, esq.
Eyre Lloyd, esq.	Hon. S. E. Spring Rice.	John White, esq.

The Board assembles monthly, when all liabilities are discharged ; the larger amounts by means of cheques payable to the parties entitled, and the smaller through the hands of the Governor, who accounts at the next ensuing meeting.

Bridewells.

The bridewells in this county are so defective in point of construction, and fall so far below the ordinary requirements of a minor prison, that *not one of them* could be certified as fit for a place of detention, if there should be, as is imperatively called for, mandatory legislation on this head.

It will then become a question with the local authorities, if they do not entertain it at once, as to whether it would not be advisable to procure the discontinuance of them through the proper channel; for the towns in which these wretched buildings stand are situated either on or near to railways, so that, in point of expense and discipline, considerable advantages would accrue from their abolition.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

—	Glin.		Newcastle.		Rathkeale.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	26	1	75	41	127	50
Of whom were Drunkards,	7	–	20	6	29	6
No. of Committals in the two quarters preceding Inspection,	6	1	17	16	29	20
Of whom were Drunkards,	2	–	6	–	9	2
Petty Sessions,	Weekly.		Weekly.		Weekly.	
Transmittals,	Direct.		*Not regular.*		Not regular.	
Committals,	Correct.		*Several illegal sentences to imprisonment here for other offences than drunkenness.*		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Fair.		In fair repair; *but the chimney of Keeper's room smokes.*		Fair; *but no grate in females' day-room.*	
Security,	Sufficient.		*Imperfect.*		*Imperfect.*	
Accommodation,	Adequate.		*Wretched.*		*Very inconvenient; yards and day-room wretched.*	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Adequate.		Sufficient.		Sufficient, *except sheets.*	
Water,	*None on premises.*		*None.*		*None on premises.*	
Sewerage,	*None; cess-pools cleared through the building.*		*None; cess-pools cleared through the building.*		Improved.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean, &c.		Tolerably clean.		Clean; *but the floors very damp.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4½*d.* for both sexes.		4½*d.* for both sexes.		4½*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15		£25		£25	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks,	—		—		—	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick.

Bridewells.

——	Croom.		Bruff.		Kilfinane.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	29	9	90	25	69	12
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	15	1	32	5	24	1
No. of Committals in the two quarters preceding Inspection, . . .	11	3	27	8	13	8
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	10	1	12	1	1	–
Petty Sessions, . .	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals, . .	Direct.		Direct.		Direct.	
Committals, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, .	No grate in day-room, but one ordered.		*Roof wholly out of repair, and keeper's chimney smoky.*		Fair.	
Security, . . .	Tolerable.		Sufficient.		*Imperfect.*	
Accommodation, .	*Miserable.*		*Imperfect; cells unglazed.*		*Inadequate.*	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		Adequate.		Sufficient.	
Water, . . .	*None on premises.*		*None on premises.*		*None on premises.*	
Sewerage, . .	Tolerable.		*None; cess-pools cleared through the building.*		*Cess-pools emptied through the house.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean; *but damp in soft weather.*		Tolerably clean; *but keeper's house wretchedly damp, as are also the day-rooms and cells in soft weather.*		*Very damp.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½*d.* for both sexes.		4½*d.* for both sexes.		4½*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£15		£15		£15	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Petty Sessions Clerk.		None.	
Remarks, . .	*This Bridewell ought to be discontinued.*		—		—	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

CITY OF LIMERICK GAOL.—VISITED 5TH MAY, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	2	1	3	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	6	4	10	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	1	1	–	1	1
,, Imprisonment,	9	1	10	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	3	9	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	12	12	24	–	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	5	8	13	1	–	1
Vagrants,	–	3	3	–	–	–
Gross Total,	48	33	81	1	2	3

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

16 years and above 10—Summary Convictions—Other offences—1 male.

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1862, . 81 | 1861, . 81 | 1860, . 76 | 1859, . 74

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and the number on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1862, . 3 | 1861, . 3 | 1860, . 4 | 1859, . 1

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.

	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	58	3
Criminals,	1,042	614
Vagrants,	17	40
Drunkards,	206	70
Lunatics,	1	–
Total,	1,324	727

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.

	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	16	2
Criminals,	352	179
Vagrants,	7	18
Drunkards,	32	17
Total,	407	216

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	65	41	Re-committals—Once,	19	11
Twice,	45	28	Twice,	9	6
Thrice,	13	18	Thrice,	–	4
Total,	123	87	Total,	28	21
Average daily number in custody,	41	35½	Average daily number in custody,	42	32½
Average daily number in Hospital,	1/6	1/3	Average daily number in Hospital,	3/8	7/8
Highest number at any one time,	114		Highest number at any one time,	91	
Lowest ditto,	60		Lowest ditto,	56	
Highest number of males at any one time,	58		Highest number of males at any one time,	53	
Ditto of females,	63		Ditto of females,	41	
Lowest number of males at any one time,	32		Lowest number of males at any one time,	35	
Ditto of females,	24		Ditto of females,	24	

On examining the above records, we shall find so slight a fluctuation in any of the figures, that no special observation is necessary; the re-committals, which amount here to a considerable number, being derived, as stated in former Reports, from the constantly recurrent classes of prostitutes and of disorderly youths beyond the maximum of the age, at which they can be consigned to Reformatories.

Since the establishment of these institutions, twenty-nine juveniles (viz., twenty males and nine females) have been transmitted to them, and the capital of offenders, falling within this category, has been proportionally diminished; but one juvenile being in custody on the above day. There were, happily, no dangerous lunatics in charge; there were, however, two returned convicts, ascertained to be such, and one under sentence of penal servitude—a female, too ill to be removed.

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years:—

25th August, 1856—males, 96; females, 60; total, 156.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	4	School Rooms,	1	1
Yards,	7	4	Worksheds,	33	–
Day Rooms,	6	4	Kitchens,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	6	3	Store Rooms,	7	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	33	21	Laundries,	–	1
			Lavatories,	1	1
			Baths,	2	1
Cells to contain three persons,	17	–	Privies,	9	3
Sleeping Rooms,	20	6	Water-closets,	3	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	32	16	Pumps and Wells,	3	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Tread-wheels,	1	–
Chapels,	1	1			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		*Female Clothing.*	
Pairs Blankets,	158	Shirts,	60	Shifts,	38
Pairs Sheets,	238	Jackets,	77	Gowns,	41
Rugs,	165	Trowsers,	69	Petticoats,	36
Hammocks or Cots,	36	Pairs Shoes,	36	Shoes,	22
Bed-ticks,	143				

The building was throughout in fair repair, and free from damp, except that caused by the weeping, in soft weather, of the stone, of which it is

South District.

City of Limerick Gaol.

constructed, and tolerably secure—an angle of the wall of one of the yards, from which an escape formerly took place, having been guarded by rotatory *chevaux-de-frize*. The supply of water is abundant, and is conducted to the several sections of the prison, and applied to flushing the sewers. The stock of bedding, blankets, and sheets, and of clothing, was adequate, but that of shoes was deficient. The prisoners' own clothes are fumigated, labelled, and properly stowed away in the store.

No alteration in the general accommodation has taken place since the last inspection, nor is any in contemplation; so that it is *again* my painful duty to report that, except in two particulars, viz., the stalling of the tread-wheel, and the partitioning of the stone-sheds, which prevents undue intercourse, this prison is wanting in almost every one of the *primary* requirements defined in the old Prisons Act. There is but one yard, common to debtors of both denominations; the laundry and schoolroom are unpartitioned; and there are no reception-rooms, no laundry, and no covered lavatories.

The whole structure and design of the building are such, as to render *beneficial* modification impossible, and as to interfere with the observance even of the very imperfect and unsatisfactory system of classification laid down in the Act above recited. The males are divided into five classes:—1, *The untried of all denominations;* 2, Vagrants and drunkards; 3, Tried felons; 4, Tried misdemeanants; 5, Petty larcenists. When the numbers permit, prisoners of this sex take their meals and sleep in single cells, except in class 5. The females occupy three sections:—1, The untried; 2, The tried; 3, Those convicted of a first offence, and those whose conduct during confinement has been orderly. An attempt is further made to separate females known to be of a thoroughly abandoned character from the less impure; but the moral fermentation, which necessarily prevails, where so little restriction over the hardened offender, and so little protection for the comparative novice in guilt exist, invariably renders a prison, constituted as this is, a school rather of corruption than amendment. I therefore repeat the opinion, which I felt myself bound to convey in a former Report, that there appears to be little or no probability of a remedy being obtained for these evils, as no disposition exists on the part of the authorities on either side to avail themselves of the facilities for amalgamating the County and City Gaols, which the "Amended Prisons Act" affords; and it, consequently, only remains for the Inspectors-General to express the hope that the Prisons Bill, submitted in two successive Sessions to Parliament, may ultimately pass into law, and that thus the Executive may be armed with plenary powers to compel a fulfilment of the very moderate requirements therein prescribed.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and a night patrol is maintained by a watchman and turnkey. There is, however, but one tell-tale clock, which is an imperfect mode of measuring their vigilance in the regularity of their circuits. Two such clocks, at least, placed far apart in opposite quarters of the building, are indispensable for this object.

The record of the punishments, which, since the 1st of January, amounted to seven, all being inflicted by the Governor, is submitted to the Board at each meeting, and initialed.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1861.

	M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	20	6
Other Punishments,	–	–
Total,	20	6

From 1*st January to day of Inspection*, 1862.

	M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	4	3
Other Punishments,	–	–
Total,	4	3

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Breaking Stones,	25	Knitting,	11
Shoemaking,	1	Sewing,	5
Tailoring,	1	Washing,	4
In Cook-house,	1	Picking Oakum,	3
Prison Duties,	4	Sick,	2
Sick,	1	Prison Duties,	3
Unemployed,	15	Unemployed,	5
Total,	48	Total,	33

Of the above number, 12 were at school for 2 hours, and 12 on Tread-wheel for 2 hours,

Of the above number 7 were at school for 2 hours.

Industrial labour here is greatly impeded by the shortness of the sentences of the great majority of the prisoners, and by the want of officers trained to handicrafts, or capable of teaching the rudiments of available employments.

Schools.

School-hours.—Males, from 1 to 3 o'clock; females, from 12 to 2 o'clock, daily.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	48	30
Average number attending daily,	14	9

The Clerk and Assistant Matron, who are both competent, instruct daily, at the hours specified, all prisoners of their respective sexes, who are not more than twenty-five years of age, and are sentenced to a longer period than one month. The approved form of registry is in use, but the Chaplains rarely visit the schools, and never enter comments on the proficiency of the pupils in the column headed "Remarks," which is designed for this purpose.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Class 1—6 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. of rice (made into stirabout), and ½ pint of new milk. Class 2—5 oz. of Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice, and ½ pint of new milk. Class 3—4 oz. of Indian meal, 1 oz. of rice, and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Class 1—14 oz. of bread made of 2nd quality flour, and 1 pint of new milk. Class 2—12 oz. of bread and ¾ pint of new milk. Class 3—8 oz. of bread, and 4 oz. for supper, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel. Prisoners, whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month, get gruel for dinner in lieu of milk. All prisoners get gruel for dinner on two evenings of the week instead of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lb., 6¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per cwt., 15*s.* 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 19*s.* 3*d.*; candles, per lb., 4¾*d.*; soap, per cwt., 25*s.*

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1862, . 3·33*d.* | 1861, . 3·50*d.* | 1860, . 3*d.* | 1859, . 2·50*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary in the three preceding years :—

1861, . 3·51*d.* | 1860, . 3·10*d.* | 1859, . 2·42*d.*

There were no complaints of the diet on the part of the prisoners. The provisions are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, and their opinion of each item of consumption is recorded in the tabular form. I found but one slight exception taken to the bread, which, as well as the stirabout issued on the day of my visit, I ascertained, by tasting, to be of good quality.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

The Local Inspector, the Medical Officer, and the Governor are furnished with journals; but the Chaplains limit themselves to keeping the "Provisions Book" under this category, which can scarcely be considered as a compliance with the Act. I feel bound, therefore, to call the attention of the Board to the 11th section of the "Amended Prisons Act," the 19th and 20th Vict., cap. 68, which defines the mode of appointing substitutes for Chaplains, limiting such delegation solely to the cases of "sickness" and "unavoidable absence." This section also directs that the Chaplains shall keep journals. Books, therefore, specially and exclusively assigned for this purpose should be provided, and duly submitted to the Board at each meeting.

The books and accounts evince creditable accuracy, and most of the forms, either prescribed or recommended, are observed here, except the "Daily Employment Book" and the "General Visitors' Book." There are no by-laws here; and as the want of them might lead to inconvenience and difficulty, my colleague and I have thought it our duty to transmit to the Board the requisition defined in the 4th section of the "Amended Prisons Act," the 19th and 20th Vict., cap. 68.*

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years :—

1861, . £38 1*s.* 8*d.* | 1860, . £22 13*s.* 1*d.* | 1859, . £18 19*s.* 1*d.*

Sums repaid by the Government to the City Treasurer for the maintenance of prisoners :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
1859 (9 months),	168	4	0	1861, . . .	318	10	4
1860, . .	264	8	0	1862 (1st quarter),	82	19	10

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years, separately :—

1861, £1,667 7*s.* 3*d.* | 1860, £1,658 4*s.* 1*d.* | 1859, £1,499 2*s.* 4*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Capt. Griffin, Local Inspector,	100	0	0	Thomas Gloster, Turnkey and Shoemaker, . .	32	10	0
Very Rev. Dean Kirwan, Protestant Chaplain, .	40	0	0	John Ryan, Turnkey, .	32	10	0
Rt. Rev. Bishop Butler, R. C. Chaplain, . . .	40	0	0	James Walsh, do. .	32	10	0
R. R. Gelston, M.D., Surgeon,	40	0	0	Patrick Walsh, do. .	32	10	0
J. B. Bouchier, Apothecary,	16	0	0	John Madden, do. .	32	10	0
John O'Farrell, Governor, .	120	0	0	Margt. FitzGerald, Matron,	40	0	0
Jn. Hurley, Clerk and Schoolmaster, ...	76	0	0	Anne Gaynor, Assist. Matron and Schoolmistress, . .	35	0	0
Edward Ryan, Turnkey, .	36	0	0	Julia Sullivan, Hospital Nurse, ...	26	0	0
Robert R. Drought, do., .	32	10	0				

No changes in the staff have taken place since the last inspection. The Governor, the Matron, and her assistants, are supplied with light and fuel, but no other allowances are granted to any of the officers. The Turnkeys are provided with uniforms and fire-arms. The externs and the Clerk are paid half-yearly, the Governor monthly, and the interns weekly.

* Since the above was in type, the Board duly prepared by-laws, which were subsequently approved by the Town Council, and sanctioned by the Executive.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector,	186	36
Surgeon, &c.,	131	66
Protestant Chaplain,	201	76
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	204	109
Apothecary,	121	40

Hospitals.

There are commodious and airy apartments for the sick of each sex, to which water-closets are attached, and one bath; the staircase being common to both quarters. The sanitary condition was, and had been very satisfactory, and no death had occurred here for four years.

Number in hospital, total number of days, cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years:—

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	No. of Deaths.
1861,	22	79	£30	–
1860,	44	133	30	–
1859,	58	181	30	–

Board of Superintendence.

Wm. Lane Joynt, esq., Mayor.	John Thos. M'Sheehy, esq., J.P., T.C.	John M'Donnell, esq., J.P., T.C.
Alderman Thadeus M'Donnell, J.P.	William Phayer, esq., J.P., T.C.	Francis Ward, esq., T.C.
Alderman Laurence Quinlivan, J.P.	Eugene O'Callaghan, esq., J.P., T.C.	Maurice Linehan, esq., T.C.
Aldmn. Jno. R. Tinsley, J.P.		John Barry, esq., T.C.
		Zachary Myles, esq., T.C.

The Board assembles fortnightly. The smaller bills are discharged out of a sum of £50, placed in the hands of the Local Inspector to meet contingencies; those of a larger amount by cheques, payable to the several creditors; and those of a lesser, by an aggregate cheque in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces the requisite receipts, vouchers, &c., at the next ensuing meeting.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

QUEEN'S COUNTY GAOL, AT MARYBOROUGH.—VISITED THE 12TH OF MAY, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
„ Larceny,	2	2	4	–	–	–
„ Misdemeanors,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	18	7	25	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	3	4	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	5	8	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Total,	34	20	54	–	–	–

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons Convicted,	–	–	4	1
Other Offences,	–	–	1	1
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	–	–	1	–
Twice Imprisoned,	–	–	2	–

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1862, . 54 | 1861, . 40 | 1860, . 30 | 1859, . 23

Highest number in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years:—

1856. 17 May.	1857. 28 May.	1858. 19 January.	1859. 25 October.	1860. 26 January.	1861. 20 December.	1862. 1 April.
76	64	68	50	42	52	72

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	11	1	Committals—Debtors,	7	1
Criminals,	203	119	Criminals,	132	63
Vagrants,	1	2	Drunkards,	27	2
Drunkards,	71	17	Lunatics,	1	2
Lunatics,	6	4	Total,	167	68
Total,	292	143			
Re-committals—Once,	10	15	Re-committals—Once,	7	3
Twice,	1	6	Twice,	1	3
Thrice,	1	3	Total,	8	6
Four times and more,	–	1			
Total,	12	25			
Average daily number in custody,	24	12	Average daily number in custody,	39·5	15·15
Average daily number in Hospital,	1	1	Average daily number in Hospital,	0·91	0·25
Highest number at any one time,	52		Highest number at any one time,	72	
Lowest ditto,	23		Lowest ditto,	42	
Highest number of males at any one time,	40		Highest number of males at any one time,	53	
Ditto of females,	14		Ditto, of females,	21	
Lowest number of males at any one time,	19		Lowest number of males at any one time,	29	
Ditto of females,	3		Ditto, of females,	8	

The unusual and painful duty devolves upon me of calling attention to the great increase in the inmates of this prison, as shown by the above schedules. The general distress, which has prevailed and pressed upon the class, from which criminals are ordinarily recruited, has, doubtless, largely contributed to this result; but the prevalence of assaults among the males cannot be traced to this cause. There has been an advance in petty larcenists among the females; while constantly recurrent prostitutes and insubordinate paupers, committed from the workhouse, have further tended to swell the totals of this sex. The *re-committals*, however, of *both* sexes, are comparatively few; and I trust, therefore, that this rise in the prison population may prove to be of an abnormal and temporary character, and that an amelioration in the physical and moral condition may be found to be identical, and cotemporaneous. Juvenile offences do not reach a large amount, nor is there any increase under the category of drunkenness.

There were two males in custody, suspected of being returned convicts, and one ascertained to be such; and there was also one male criminal lunatic, acquitted of an assault on the ground of insanity, who was awaiting a vacancy in Dundrum Asylum. One male was executed after the Spring Assizes, having been convicted of murder. This, however, was an instance of individual depravity, and was wholly unconnected with the agrarian conspiracy, which has given rise to such fearful atrocities in other localities.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Single Cells not less in size than 9 feet long by 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	67	50
Yards,	13	5			
Day Rooms,	8	4			
Solitary Cells,	4	4			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

Accommodation—continued.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cells to contain three persons,	16	4	Laundry,	–	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Drying Room,	–	1
Chapel,	1	–	Lavatories,	6	12
School Rooms—Day Rooms used as such.			Baths,	2	1
			Privies,	4	4
Workshops,	10	4	Water-closets,	2	2
Worksheds,	12	–	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Kitchens,	2	–	Reception Rooms,	2	2
Bakery,	1	–	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Store Rooms,	2	1	Tread-wheels,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		*Female Clothing.*	
Pairs Blankets,	184	Shirts,	110	Caps,	150
Pairs Sheets,	96½	Jackets,	98	Shifts,	71
Rugs,	153	Trowsers,	87	Gowns,	119
Hammocks or Cots,	118	Caps,	100	Petticoats,	100
Bed-ticks,	161	Socks or Stockings,	60	Stockings,	35
		Pairs Shoes,	72	Pairs Shoes,	68

I found the prison throughout in sound repair, clean, secure, and in a creditable condition of order and discipline. The supply of water, which is raised by the tread-wheel and a force-pump, is abundant, and the sewers, which have been sunk lower, are effective. There was a sufficient supply, for the season of the year, at which I have recorded my inspection, of bedding, blankets, sheets, and clothing; and an order has been issued for providing additional rugs and blankets, some of them having undergone long wear and tear.

The general accommodation is sufficient, and almost all the requirements of a well-administered prison are provided here. The tread-wheel and laundry have been already partitioned, and the lavatories are about to be stalled. The force-pump, however, and the day-rooms, in which industrial works are carried on, have not been similarly divided. The marshalsea is inadequate, there being but one building and one yard allocated to both denominations of debtors, viz., masters and paupers, in contravention of the eighth clause annexed to the 109th section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74.

The alterations referred to in former reports, for converting a portion of the male quarter into a "separate" prison for females, and for transferring that hitherto occupied by the latter to the former, are rapidly approaching completion; and, as soon as the cells shall be fit for reception, I shall be ready to certify them, care being taken to obtain the approbation of the next Grand Jury for by-laws, extending this form of discipline to the males; and thus, when the final sanction of the Executive shall have been given, every inmate will be subjected to it in its integrity.* There are thirty cells allocated to males, and orders have been issued for adapting sixteen more of similar capacity. To these could be further added *five* others of lesser size, which would be sufficient for the occupation of drunkards, and of all prisoners under very short sentences. There is, besides, a block for each sex, which could be used in the event of any sudden and unusual pressure. For the females there are *nineteen* cells prepared, which I trust will exceed, rather than fall short of, any future requirements; but if any extension of accommodation should become necessary, I have no doubt that the necessity will be promptly dealt with by the local authorities, who have always evinced an active spirit of improvement.

* Since the above was in type, this has been carried into effect.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and there is a nightly patrol maintained by two watchmen, whose duties are severe, and whose salaries are low. Their vigilance, and the accuracy of their circuits, are tested by two tell-tale clocks, placed apart in opposite extremities of the prison. The punishments, the record of which is submitted to the Board and signed, amounted, since the 1st of January, to two only, both being inflicted by the authority of the Governor.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . .	7	1	Punishment Cells, . . .	2	–

Employment.—Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.
Tread-wheel, ...	4	Nil.
Prison duties, ...	3	

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Baker, ...	1	Spinning, ...	3
Shoemakers, ...	4	Knitting, ...	6
Tailors, ...	5	Plain-work, ...	8
Brushmakers, ...	5	Prison duties, ...	3
Weavers, ...	3		
Matmakers, ...	6	Total, . . .	20
Mason, ...	1		
Total, . .	25		

The manufacturing operations here have been partially suspended, in consequence of the important alterations in the quarter designed for the reception of females, which absorbed all the available labour of the able-bodied males. Laudable attention, however, is paid to this useful department of discipline, although it is to be regretted that a knowledge of handicrafts is not taken into consideration in the selection of turnkeys.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years:—

1859, . £10 6*s.* 1*d.* | 1860, . . £10 18*s.* | 1861, . £7 14*s.* 6*d.*

Schools.

School-hours.—Males—From 4 to 5, P.M., in winter, and from 5 to 6, P.M., in summer. Females—From 4 to 5, P.M., in winter, and from 5 to 6, P.M., in summer.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	279	121
Average number attending daily, ...	16	7

The prisoners of both sexes are instructed daily, at the periods specified, by the turnkeys and matrons in charge of the several classes. The approved Form of Registry is observed, but there is no record of any examination of the pupils in secular acquirements, from time to time, on the part of the Chaplains. I have only to repeat the opinion expressed by myself in former Reports, as well as by my late and present colleagues, that it would be very desirable to appoint a trained schoolmaster to teach both males and females; a matron of course being present at the tuition of the latter.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint new milk.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

Juveniles.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of soup or gruel. Supper—4 oz. bread.

N.B.—Male and female adults whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one month, receive gruel instead of milk for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, baked in the prison; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per ton, £8 10*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 1*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 3*d.*; coals, per ton, 22*s.*; turf, per hundred, £5 10*s.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per doz. lbs., 5*s.* 9*d.*; soap, per cwt., 27*s.*

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 3*d.* | 1860, . 3*d.* | 1861, . 2¾*d.* | 1862, . 2¾*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 2½·06*d.* | 1860, . 2½·09*d.* | 1861, . 3*d.*

Complaints were preferred by two only of the prisoners with regard to the stirabout, which, on examination, I considered to be quite groundless. I tasted also the bread and the milk, which I found to be of good quality. The Chaplains inspect the provisions regularly, but not in the tabulated form, specifying the several items of daily consumption, which is recommended by the Inspectors-General. This form is, however, about to be procured.

Books and Accounts.

The Registries, the books relating to matters of discipline, and the accounts, are kept with praiseworthy correctness. The Chaplains and the Governor are provided with journals, but those of the former are not signed, as required by the 11th section of 19 & 20 Vic. cap. 68. The Medical Officer does not keep a formal journal, nor is the "Extra Diet Book," suggested by us, as yet in use, though it is intended hereafter to adopt it. A "Visitors to Prisoners Book" is also wanting.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1859, . £1,264 0*s.* 7*d.* | 1860, . £1,346 10*s.* 2*d.* | 1861, . £1,475 18*s.* 9*d.*

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer, for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
1859 (9 months), .	79	10	4	1861, . . .	140	12	1
1860, ...	145	9	6	1862 (1st quarter), .	61	1	10

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
EXTERN.			
Rev. Thomas Harpur, Local Inspector, ...	60	0	0
Rev. Wm. Goodwin, Protestant Chaplain, ...	40	0	0
Rev. J. T. Taylor, R.C. ditto,	40	0	0
John Jacob, M.D. . . .		—	
Thos. Pilsworth, Apothecary,	20	0	0
INTERN.			
James Young, Governor, .	200	0	0
David Weir, Clerk and 1st Assistant, ...	60	0	0
Thomas Cobbe, Gate Porter,	30	0	0
Wm. Whitfield, 1st Turnkey,	30	0	0
Henry Dawson, 2nd Turnkey,	30	0	0
Abraham Case, 3rd Turnkey,	30	0	0
Robert Bryan, *Weaver*, .	27	10	0
William Sythes, *Mat-maker*,	27	10	0
Richard Tennant, *Mason* and Watchman, . . .	25	0	0
James Heenan, *Mason* and Watchman, . . .	25	0	0
Mary Anne Sythes, 1st Matron, ...	21	0	0
Mary Anne Nicholls, 2nd Matron, ...	17	10	0
Anne Dawson, Hospital Nurse,	21	0	0

No changes have taken place in the staff since the last inspection. The extern officers receive their salaries at the assizes, and the intern monthly. No food-rations are issued to the latter, but the turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector, . . .	125	38
Surgeon, &c., . . .	159	57
Protestant Chaplain, . .	170	66
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	116	64

I have to call attention to the visits of the Roman Catholic Chaplain as falling considerably below the *minimum* number prescribed by the 69th section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, which enacts that every Chaplain shall visit "*twice at least in every week, exclusive of his attendance of Sundays.*"

Hospitals.

There is adequate and separate accommodation for the sick of both sexes, their respective quarters being fitted with baths, and water-closets. There were no patients at the period of my visit, and the sanitary condition of the inmates of the prison was, and had been satisfactory.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths, for the last three years, each year separately :—

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1859, . .	18	261	0 10 0	1
1860, . .	20	522	—	1
1861, . .	21	424	0 18 4	–

Board of Superintendence.

Viscount De Vesci.	M. S. Cassan, esq..	Thomas Kemmis, esq.
George Adair, esq.	A. J. Walsh, esq.	Henry White, esq.
Wm. W. Despard, esq.	Major Carden.	John H. Moore, esq.
R. S. Hawkesworth, esq.	Lewis Moore, esq.	Robert G. Cosby, esq.

The Board assembles monthly, when all liabilities (except the salaries of the extern officers) are discharged. The larger amounts are sometimes paid by cheques in favour of the creditors, but the ordinary disbursements are made by means of an aggregate cheque placed in the hands of the Governor, who accounts at the next ensuing meeting.

Bridewells.

The defects of the bridewells of this county have been so frequently animadverted upon by successive Inspectors-General, that I consider it needless to recapitulate them; and I confine myself to an expression of the hope that, if the Privy Council should not think fit to revise the decision at which they arrived, adverse to the discontinuance of them—a measure which was unanimously recommended by the Grand Jury and other authorities—the Legislature may intervene, and relieve the ratepayers of the expense of maintaining those unnecessary and unfit buildings. I subjoin a table detailing their present condition.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

—	Abbeyleix.		Stradbally.		Borris-in-Ossory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	72	26	28	7	33	9
Of whom were Drunkards,	16	–	2	–	2	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	31	4	1	–	9	1
Of whom were Drunkards,	11	–	–	–	–	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Fair.		Fair.		*Keeper's chimney out of order.*	
Security,	*Yard utterly insecure.*		*Yard insecure.*		*Very indifferent.*	
Accommodation,	*Very deficient—there being but one yard, one privy, and one day-room.*		*Very defective; no female day-room, and but one yard.*		*Very defective; but one yard and one privy for both sexes.*	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils.	*Sheets deficient, and some blankets thin.*		*Blankets thin and sheets deficient.*		*Bed-ticks, blankets, and sheets deficient.*	
Water,	Pump effective.		Pump effective.		Pump in order.	
Sewerage,	*None; the cess-pool offensive.*		*Cess-pool rather offensive.*		*A cess-pool only.*	
Dryness and Ventilation,	Clean, and fairly ventilated, *except the day-room.*		Satisfactory.		Fair.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5½*d.* for males; 5*d.* for females.		6*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for males; 4½*d.* for females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£25.		£25.		£25.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.		None.		None.	
Remarks,	No prisoners in custody.		No prisoners in custody.		One male in custody.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING) GAOL, AT NENAGH.—VISITED ON THE 1ST OCTOBER, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
For Contempt of Court,	3	1	4	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
„ Misdemeanors,	6	–	6	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	13	2	15	2	–	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	–	6	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	9	5	14	–	1	1
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	3	3	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	5	4	9	–	2	2
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	15	10	25	7	4	11
Gross Total,	61	27	88	9	7	16

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

Summary Convictions—Other offences, . 3 males.

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1st October, 1859,	66	1st October, 1861,	64
1st October, 1860,	45	Day of Inspection,	88

Committals and Re-committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	18	–	Committals—Debtors,	22	1
Criminals,	252	116	Criminals,	217	91
Vagrants,	7	8	Vagrants,	13	10
Drunkards,	166	15	Drunkards,	104	9
Lunatics,	8	10	Lunatics,	4	9
Total,	451	149	Total,	360	120
Re-committals—Once,	10	14	Re-committals—Once,	10	8
Twice,	2	4	Twice,	1	2
Thrice,	–	–	Thrice,	2	–
Four times and more,	2	–	Four times and more,	–	1
Total,	14	18	Total,	13	11

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	$48\frac{330}{365}$	$18\frac{295}{365}$
Average daily number in Hospital,	$6\frac{301}{365}$	$4\frac{304}{365}$
Highest No. at any one time,	92	
Lowest ditto,	50	
Highest No. of Males at any one time,	66	
Do. of Females,	33	
Lowest No. of Males at any one time,	34	
Do. of Females,	8	

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1862.	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	$55\frac{138}{273}$	$23\frac{149}{273}$
Average daily number in Hospital,	$6\frac{188}{273}$	$6\frac{173}{273}$
Highest No. at any one time,	130	
Lowest ditto,	74	
Highest No. of Males at any one time,	97	
Ditto, of Females,	44	
Lowest No. of Males at any one time,	52	
Ditto of Females,	19	

Highest number in gaol at any one time for the last seven years:—
208, on the 2nd August, 1856.

I regret to note an increase in the aggregate of prisoners in this gaol, the average, the highest and lowest number in custody at any one time, the committals, and the re-committals for the first nine months of the current year, being proportionately in excess of those for the whole of the past year. The females especially, whose average in 1860 stood so low as 9 (fractions being omitted), rose to 18 in 1861, and have advanced to 23 in the present year. On the other hand, when we examine the cases of those, who compose these numbers, we find that of 61 males, 5 were debtors, or under rule for contempt of court, and 15 dangerous lunatics; while of the 27 females, there were no less than 10 lunatics, thus forming a total of 31 persons belonging to two classes, for whose detention a place of criminal confinement is wholly unfit. With regard to the lunatics, I learn with pleasure that there is a prospect of immediate relief from their presence, as the auxiliary asylum at Clonmel has been prepared for their reception. There were three juveniles (all males) in charge, but offenders of this category are neither rife, nor recurrent in this Riding. There were also two returned convicts (both males), ascertained to be such.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Wards,	8	4
Yards,	10	7
Day Rooms,	11	4
Solitary Cells,	4	4
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	–	–
Single Cells of larger size,	37	15
Single Cells of smaller size,	114	18
Cell to contain three persons,	–	1
Sleeping Rooms,	13	2
Number of Beds in such rooms,	14	1
Hospital Rooms,	4	4
Chapels,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1
Workshops,	2	–
Worksheds,	2	1

	M.	F.
Kitchen,	1	–
Bakery,	1	–
Store Rooms,	12	2
Laundries,	–	2
Drying Room,	–	1
Lavatories,	3	–
Baths,	9	4
Privies,	19	9
Water-closets,	3	–
Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Reception Room,	1	–
Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Tread-wheel,	1	–
Crank Mill,	1	–
Warders' Kitchens,	3	1
Execution Room,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	369
Pairs Sheets,	191
Rugs,	274
Hammocks or Cots,	28
Bed-ticks,	242

Male Clothing.	
Shirts,	204
Jackets,	88
Trowsers,	90
Caps,	77
Socks or Stockings,	28
Pairs Shoes,	104

Female Clothing.	
Caps,	54
Shifts,	44
Gowns,	75
Petticoats,	49
Stockings,	19
Shoes,	56

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

I found the gaol clean, orderly, well ventilated, in sound repair, dry (except from the weeping of the limestone in moist weather, and a slight leakage arising from ill-fitted window-sashes), and secure, new padlocks and stock-locks having been procured for the male prison, and for the major part of the female side, and some important alterations having been made, as detailed elsewhere, in the hospital quarter. There is a copious supply of water, which is raised by the tread-wheel and a force-pump, and conducted to the sections respectively, new metal pipes and cocks having been added: the sewers are too level to admit of a complete clearance by means of flushing, but they are opened and cleansed once in each year.

The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing was ample; and it is proposed to henceforth make up the latter within the walls. *Below** will be found a summary of the several repairs and alterations which have been carried out here during the last few months. To these I have to add a few points, on which I would touch, as requiring attention, viz.:—The establishment of baths and water-closets in the hospitals; the disconnecting the wall enclosing the court-house ground, which joins the outer wall of the prison, and affords facilities of escape and communication; an objection, which could be obviated by erecting an iron railing for a short distance, with rotatory "chevaux-de-frise" on the top, so as to render it impossible to place a ladder, &c., upon it; and lastly, the tread-wheel requires alteration, as stated under the head of "Employment;" but I would venture to look further, and to express a hope that the very competent and energetic Board, who appear to be actuated by a sincere desire for amelioration, and for the adoption of all the best requirements of modern discipline, would take into consideration the whole system of altering the prison, so as to carry out, with all classes, the system of individual separation in its integrity—an advantage attainable at a very moderate outlay, the pressure of which will not be felt, as the Treasury will advance, *without interest*, whatever sum might be determined on, *repayable in ten years by half-yearly instalments*. This boon is confined to Ireland, and is not extended to England or Scotland. The sum, therefore, leviable at each Assizes for the repayment, would be so small, as not to affect the ratepayers, who, I trust, will not fail to vote the funds necessary for effecting this vital improvement.

If, however, *immediate* sanction should be withheld from this more com-

* Alterations and improvements made in this prison since the month of April, 1862, viz.:—Wicket in entrance gate enlarged; two boxes fitted up with tell-tale clocks; male lunatic quarter fitted to accommodate twenty persons; new bath erected, and pipes laid down to convey water; wooden door closed up leading to hospital, where an escape was lately effected, and entrance formed through lunatic yard, and iron door affixed thereto; house enlarged for gas meter, and cemented; water cisterns newly cemented and repaired, and baths in sections plastered and cemented; brass water-cocks applied to all the water-pipes in prison; two store-rooms fitted up in No. 7 section for prisoners' private clothing, also two boxes erected (one for males and one for females) for fumigating prisoners' clothing; new boiler set in section 8 for cooking; a new coil pipe placed for heating oven; bakehouse ceiled; flags raised off wall over bread store, and reset projecting to prevent leakage; prison painted, and in many places pointed; tables made for mat-making; yards picked up and raised; wooden door removed from entrance to female prison by rere, and replaced by iron one; head warder's apartments fitted up in rere of prison attached to hospital, where the recent escape was effected; Matron's house thoroughly repaired and painted; the sewerage in many places opened and cleaned; chapel partly ceiled, and divisions put up to prevent the view of females; new force-pump erected to carry off water from subterraneous passage leading to court-house; cupola over Governor's house newly leaded; store for prisoners' private clothing fitted up in female prison; roofing and gutters also repaired there; new top placed on metal chimney flue leading from kitchen, No. 8 section; new trays made to convey the food to the different sections; straw store roofing and walls repaired, cemented, and pointed; pipes conveyed through many parts of the prison, and new boiler erected in laundry.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

prehensive design, it is necessary that I should direct notice to the absence of provision for accommodating female debtors of both classes, in contravention of the 6th section, and of the 8th General Rule annexed to the 109th section of the Prisons Act, the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, to the want of covered lavatories (except in one wing), of partitions in the day-rooms, which are assigned to schooling, as also in the laundry, and to the inefficiency of the drying-room in cold and damp weather, and to the condition of the refractory cells.

At present the classification of the males approximates that laid down in the Prisons Act, but among the females, in consequence of the preponderance of lunatics, even this meagre subdivision is unattainable. Both sexes sleep and take their meals in single cells, excepting, of course, the lunatics, and those engaged in their supervision. A certain portion of the gaol having been completely prepared for carrying on "cellular separation," it will be requisite for the Board to prepare a short supplemental code of by-laws, defining the class or classes of prisoners, who shall be subjected to this form of discipline. The Governor attends the lock-up, and a patrol is maintained at night by a watchman, whose vigilance is tested by one tell-tale clock only.

The punishments, the record of which is duly submitted and signed by the Chairman of the Board, and which, with one exception, were inflicted by the Governor, amounted, since his appointment, to a number, which would appear to be somewhat in excess, if it were not taken into consideration that the very lax state of discipline, into which the administration of the prison had been suffered to fall antecedently, had not rendered stringent measures indispensable.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . .	46	5	Punishment Cells, . . .	41	35
Other Punishments, . .	1	–	Other Punishments, . .	–	–
Total, . .	47	5	Total, . .	41	35

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

8 Males at Tread-wheel.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Grinding Mill, ...	20	Washing, ...	8
Matmaking, ...	4	Sewing, ...	3
Shoemaking, ...	2	Wardswomen, ...	2
Tailoring, ...	1	Lunatics, ...	10
Teasing Cocoa Fibre, . . .	2	Minding do., ...	4
Wardsmen, ...	6		
Cooks, ...	2		
Lunatics, ...	9		
Minding do., ...	2		
Debtors, ...	5		

The above schedule accounts for the allocation of all the prisoners of both sexes, and their several employments.

The tread-wheel requires a regulator or counterbalance, as, at present, not more than four prisoners can work it simultaneously, without an undue and dangerous rapidity of motion. Industrial operations are maintained here with praiseworthy energy, most of the turnkeys being trained handicraftsmen, but the deduction of the lunatics, and of their sane attendants, from the number of available hands, and the alteration of the prison, which

absorbed a large portion of the males, have necessarily affected unfavourably this useful branch of gaol administration.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years :—

1859, . £25 3*s.* 8*d.* | 1860, . £13 14*s.* 4*d.* | 1861, . None.

Schools.

School hours—Males, from 4 till 5 o'clock, p.m.—Females, from 10 till 11 o'clock, a.m.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	205	91
Average number attending daily, ...	30	10

Educational instruction is given daily at the hour specified, to the males by a Schoolmaster-turnkey, and to the females by the Matron and her assistant. The form of Registry recommended by the Inspectors-General is observed here, and the Chaplains hitherto have voluntarily visited the schools from time to time, but are now bound by the new code of by-laws, which has been lately sanctioned by the Executive, to do so frequently. It would be convenient, if they would enter their comments in the column of the Registry headed "Remarks," and thus give a useful stimulus to both teachers and pupils.

Dietary and Contracts.

1st Class.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, 1 pint of new milk.

2nd Class.—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, ¾ pint new milk.

3rd Class.—Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread, 1 pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Prisoners sentenced to less than one calendar month get 1 pint of gruel for dinner in lieu of milk.

Contracts.—Flour, per ton, £18; oatmeal, per ton, £13 7*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 5½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3½*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 3*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 5¾*d.*; soap, white, per cwt., 34*s.*, brown, 28*s.*

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1859, . $3\frac{5}{12}\frac{8}{7}\frac{2}{3}d.$ | 1860, . $4\frac{1}{1}\frac{9}{9}\frac{5}{0}\frac{1}{6}d.$ | 1861, . $4\frac{5}{1}\frac{11}{10}\frac{1}{7}$ | 1862, . $3\frac{6}{2}\frac{8}{8}\frac{13}{6}\frac{1}{2}d.$

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1859, . $3\frac{5}{12}\frac{8}{7}\frac{2}{3}d.$ | 1860, . $4\frac{1}{1}\frac{9}{9}\frac{5}{0}\frac{1}{6}d.$ | 1861, . $4\frac{5}{1}\frac{11}{10}\frac{1}{7}d.$

No complaints of the diet were preferred by the prisoners. The Chaplains examine the provisions in the form suggested by the Inspectors-General, in which I found some exceptions taken to the milk as being poor in quality.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are kept with fulness and accuracy, and some useful improvements have been made in the means of checking articles of consumption and stock. The several forms prescribed by the Queen's Bench, and framed by the Inspectors-General, are in use here. A General Visitors' Book, however, recording the names of all persons who enter the prison, is wanting.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1859, . £2,193 0*s.* 11*d.* | 1860, . £2,170 11*s.* 6*d.* | 1861, . £2,213 14*s.* 2*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1859 (nine months), .	221	8	9	1861, . . .	254	0	2
1860, . . .	193	19	8	1862 (first half-year),	160	17	8

Officers and Salaries.

T. T. Abbott, Local Inspector, .	£100	James Lytle, Warder, (*baker*), .	£36
Rev. W. B. Chester, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	50	Thomas Pyke, do. (*shoemaker*),	36
Rev. M. Cleary, R. C. Chaplain, .	50	William Roberts, do. (*painter*), .	36
George Frith, Surgeon, . .	60	Edward Greene, do. (*miller*), .	36
Thomas Spain, Apothecary, .	26	John Duffy, do. (*tailor*), .	36
W. S. Minchin, Governor, . .	200	John Cunningham, do. (*mat-maker*),	36
William Wills, Head Warder, .	80	John Ryan, Night Watch, . .	36
George Holmes, Clerk, . .	40	Eva Duggan, Matron, . .	48
James Howe, Gate Warder, .	40	Honora Purtell, Assistant, . .	24
Robt. Hawksley, Warder (*smith*),	40	Mary Purtell, Laundress, . .	24
Philip Heney, do. (*carpenter*),	40	Mary Galbraith, Nurse, . .	24
		Ellen Alcock, do. . .	24

Since the last inspection and investigation, the Governor, Mr. Rock, and the Nurse, resigned, and the Head Warder, three Sub-Warders, and the Matron, were dismissed. Mr. W. S. Minchin, who had for some years efficiently filled the office of Local Inspector of the County Gaol of Kildare, has been selected as Governor, and a Head Warder, a Clerk, four Sub-Warders, viz.:—A baker, a tailor, a mat-maker, and Gate-Warder, as well as a Matron and Nurse, have been respectively appointed.

All the intern officers, except the Governor, receive food and rations, and the turnkeys are provided with neat uniforms, and with fire-arms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector, ...	257	173
Surgeon, &c., ...	230	150
Protestant Chaplain, ...	142	104
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	178	116

The visits of the Protestant Chaplain during the past year, and the first nine months of the current year, fell below the minimum prescribed by the 69th section of the Prisons Act, the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74.

Hospital.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in hospital, . . .	69	49	41
Number of days . . .	4,581	3,148	3,026
Number of deaths, . . .	9	2	5
Cost of medicine, . . .	£8 4*s.* 3*d.*	£8 8*s.* 9*d.*	£6 12*s.* 11*d.*

The quarters for the sick of both sexes are sufficient, and well ventilated and ordered, but not furnished with fixed baths and water-closets. The chief occupants of this department were lunatics; but the general sanitary condition of the prisoners was, and had been, satisfactory.

Board of Superintendence.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

J. R. Minnitt, esq.	Sir Wm. T. Osborne, bart.	R. E. Philips, esq.
Major Dundas.	Captain Bayly.	H. O. Saunders, esq.
Captain Holmes.	Caleb Going, esq.	Thomas Sadlier, esq.
Captain Carroll.	John Going, esq.	John Bennett, esq.

The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting all liabilities are discharged by cheques, under the signature of three members.

Bridewells.

In calling attention to the subjoined tabular synopsis of the bridewells of this Riding, I would again urge the policy of discontinuing those of Templemore and Borrisokane, from their vicinity respectively to Thurles, where criminal sessions are held, and to the parent gaol at Nenagh. The building at Borrisokane is further totally unfit, in point of accommodation, and the numbers committed there in the past year were a mere handful. A new bridewell is in process of construction at Newport, which I trust will be properly built, and adapted to its purposes.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS. *Bridewells.*

—	Templemore.		Thurles.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	166	54	235	68
Of whom were Drunkards, .	62	6	123	23
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	28	8	66	20
Of whom were Drunkards, .	9	–	34	4
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, .	Weekly.		Weekly.	
Committals, . . .	Correct.		*Some illegal committals.*	
Registry, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . .	*Some paint required.*		*Eave shoots required.*	
Security, ...	Tolerable		Adequate.	
Accommodation, . . .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Utensils, and Bedding,	*Sheets below the prescribed number.*		*Sheets required.*	
Water, ...	Supplied by pump.		Pumps in good order.	
Sewerage, ...	Effective,		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, & Ventilation,	Fair.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of dietary, per head, per day,	4*d.* for both sexes.		Males, 4¼*d.*; Females, 3⅝*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£30		£30	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None.	
Remarks, ...	Local Board formed.		Local Board formed.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

County of Tipperary (North Riding).

Bridewells.

	Roscrea.		Borrisokane.		Newport.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	138	69	25	16	61	11
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	65	38	11	1	27	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	66	40	10	5	16	2
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	27	16	1	–	10	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Weekly.		Fortnightly.		Weekly.	
Committals, . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, .	Tolerable.		Some repairs to boundary wall in male prison being executed.		*In bad repair.*	
Security, . . .	*Inadequate.*		*Imperfect.*		Sufficient.	
Accommodation, . .	Sufficient.		*Utterly defective.*		*Wretched.*	
Furniture, Utensils, and Bedding.	Some blankets *thin.*		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water. . . .	*None on premises.*		*Pump useless.*		*None on premises.*	
Sewerage, . . .	*None; an open cess-pool in the yard.*		*Very bad. Cess-pools cleared through the building.*		Adequate.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	—		Fair.		*Very damp.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	Males, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; Females, $3\frac{1}{16}d.$		Males, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; Females, $3\frac{1}{8}d.$		Males, $4d.$; Females, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$	
Salary of Keeper, .	£30		£30		£30	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None.		None.	
Remarks, . . .	Local Board formed.		Local Board formed No prisoner in custody.		A contract entered into for the erection of a new Bridewell.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

County of Tipperary Gaol (South Riding), at Clonmel.—Visited the 8th of September, 1862.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,*	5	1	6	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,*	3	–	3	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	3	1	4	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Tried.						
*Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.**						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	26	8	34	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	8	1	9	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	8	3	11	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	5	2	7	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	9	11	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	4	–	4	–		–
Dangerous Lunatics,	21	3	24	2	–	2
Gross Total,	91	29	120	3	–	3

Offences, &c., of Juveniles classified at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.			
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons Convicted,	–	–	1	–
Summary Convictions,	–	–	1	–
Workhouse Offenders,	–	–	1	–

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 91 | 1860, . 88 | 1861, . 153 | Day of Inspection, . 120

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	23	1	Committals—Debtors,	13	3
Criminals,	451	359	Criminals,	351	216
Vagrants,	15	27	Vagrants,	25	23
Drunkards,	240	54	Drunkards,	137	36
Lunatics,	15	4	Lunatics,	10	3
Total,	744	455	Total,	536	281

* Four master debtors, one pauper debtor, and seven male convictions, from Waterford, included in above.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Committals, Re committals, and Averages—continued.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	40	37
Twice,	9	10
Thrice,	6	5
Four times and more,	4	7
Total,	59	59
Average daily number in custody,	79·24	41·34
Average daily number in hospital,	2·47	0·88
Highest number at any one time,	144	
Lowest ditto,	94	
Highest number of males at any one time,	103	
Ditto of females,	58	
Lowest number of males at any one time,	61	
Ditto of females,	25	

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1862.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	27	20
Twice,	4	5
Thrice,	—	5
Four times and more,	1	5
Total,	32	35
Average daily number in custody,	93·33	35·35
Average daily number in hospital,	1·62	1·12
Highest number at any one time,	159	
Lowest ditto,	95	
Highest number of males at any one time,	106	
Ditto of females,	54	
Lowest number of males at any one time,	73	
Ditto of females,	18	

It is not within the limit, and perhaps not within the province, of a report on the Gaol of the South Riding of Tipperary, to enter fully into a discussion of the criminal status of a district, in which murders of such atrocity and daring, as to have evoked a Special Commission, remain unpunished; and I shall confine myself to a brief analysis of the foregoing schedules. It is proper to observe, that of those in custody on the above day, twelve—viz., five debtors and seven criminals—were prisoners transferred from the amalgamated jurisdiction of the county and city of Waterford, pending the completion of the joint gaol now in course of erection there.

If we turn to the males, we shall find by the daily averages, in which those thus transferred are *not* included, that there has been for some considerable period a tendency to a marked increase. In 1860, the average of this sex stood at 61 (fractions being omitted); in 1861, at 79; and in the first eight months of the *current year*, at 93. The fluctuations in the females have been less noticeable; *their* averages having been, in 1860, 40; in 1861, 41; and during the expired portion of 1862, 35.

In the criminal committals of this sex some improvement is also observable in the latter period. Vagrancy exhibits an advance, fairly attributable to the severe distress, which has pressed on the humbler classes; but the number of juvenile offenders falling within the statutable age has declined; and since the 1st of January, four only (all males) have been sentenced to be detained in reformatories. On the other hand, there exists here an unusually large proportion of delinquents belonging to the next category of age (viz., from 16 to 21 years), there being in charge no less than twenty males and seven females of this class. In the re-committals of either sex nothing presents itself, which demands a special comment. There were no inmates under sentence of penal servitude, and none known or suspected to be returned convicts; *but there were no less than twenty-four lunatics, twenty-one males, and three females,* pressing on the accommodation and the discipline of the prison. It is, however, unnecessary that I should recapitulate the evils so often enumerated in former reports, which the presence of those unhappy beings within the walls of a gaol causes to themselves and to their fellow-prisoners, inasmuch as an auxiliary asylum will, I trust, before these sheets are in type, be ready for their reception; and I look forward with confidence to the interposition of the Legislature in repealing the statute, which affords facilities, too often abused, for consigning to places originally intended solely for the deten-

tion of these convicted *of*, or charged *with* crime, the morally irresponsible; a statute, moreover, which does not extend to the other portions of the United Kingdom, but is confined in its operation to Ireland.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	34	4	Workshops,	10	4
Yards,	18	4	Worksheds,	27	–
Day Rooms,	10	4	Kitchens,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	8	2	Store Rooms,	5	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	100	40	Laundries,	1	1
			Drying Rooms,	1	2
Single Cells of larger size,	39	–	Lavatories,	8	2
Cells to contain three persons,	57	–	Baths,	8	4
Sleeping Rooms,	6	4	Privies,	19	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	25	20	Water-closets,	–	–
Hospital Rooms,	10	4	Reception Room,	1	–
Chapels,	2	1	Pumps and Wells,	10	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Tread-wheels,	2	

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		*Female Clothing.*	
Pairs Blankets,	272	Shirts,	185	Caps,	58
Pairs Sheets,	315	Jackets,	105	Shifts,	71
Rugs,	213	Trowsers,	110	Gowns,	34
Hammocks or Cots,	428	Caps,	115	Petticoats,	48
Bed-ticks,	251	Socks or Stockings,	31	Stockings,	9
		Pairs Shoes,	188	Shoes,	83

I found the buildings throughout secure, clean, orderly, and in sound repair, except the flagging, which, especially in the old gaol, is much worn and uneven. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the supply of water, which is raised by the tread-wheel, is ample, and directed to flushing the sewers. The stock of bedding and clothing was sufficient for the season; and, before the commencement of winter, an examination of the blankets, &c., takes place, with the view of casting those which are too thin, and an issue of warmer clothing is also made. There are adequate reception rooms for both sexes, with baths attached; and there are lavatories in the new house of correction, but not elsewhere. Day-rooms are allocated to weaving, shoemaking, tin-work, &c.; the female laundry is partitioned, but not that assigned to the males. The marshalsea for the latter sex is commodious, two yards being annexed to it. The pauper debtors, however, are locked up at night in the same building with the masters.

There is no provision here for female debtors, and consequently no separate yard for their daily exercise, a very serious defect.

The male criminals are placed in four sections, viz., 1, those for examination; 2, the untried (committed); 3, the *tried of all denominations;* 4, lunatics. Boys, moreover, during their short preliminary detention, previously to their being transmitted to reformatories, are locked up, except during exercise.

The females are divided into two classes only, according to their known or presumed character, but an attempt is made to keep the prostitutes apart. All, of both sexes, take their meals in their cells, and sleep singly, when the accommodation permits, except the lunatics, and their sane attendants. The males employed on the tread-wheel, which is stalled, in the partitioned stone sheds, and at weaving, are debarred from intercourse; but, at other industrial labours, and at school, they are associated, as are also the females.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and a night patrol is maintained by

South District.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

two watchmen in succession; their vigilance and regularity being ascertained by three tell-tale clocks, placed in different quarters of the building. The record of the punishments, which, since the 1st of January, amounted to thirty-three, and were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, is duly submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection*, 1861.	M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . .	35	15	Punishment Cells, . .	23	10

Having, at the instance of a former Board, discussed at length the principles of the system of "individual separation," it is needless that I should reiterate doctrines, which have been so generally accepted, and the success of which has been tested by long experience elsewhere; the more so as the present Board, I am bound to state, and I discharge the obligation with great pleasure, is actuated by a spirit of improvement, and an earnest desire to place the prison of their Riding on a footing worthy of the extensive jurisdiction which it embraces; plans have already been considered by them for beginning the work of amelioration, by pulling down the existing female prison, as it is wholly unfit for the higher objects of discipline, and by erecting on its site cells, &c., furnished with all the requisite appliances of "separation," which has always been found peculiarly adapted in its deterrent and reformatory effects for dealing with prisoners of this sex. I have no doubt, therefore, that at the next assizes the necessary sanction will be granted for this important step in the right direction; and I would point out to the ratepayers that their financial position is far better now than formerly, as a large annual reimbursement is received from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners. Moreover, in this kingdom, advances of money from the same source can be obtained *without interest, and repayable by twenty half-yearly instalments*, a boon which is not conferred on England and Scotland; so that the outlay, spread over this long period, will scarcely be felt, and will lead to a permanent saving; the inevitable result of this system being to reduce the re-committals of that disorderly class, which otherwise is constantly recurrent to gaols. Care will, of course, however, be taken to provide sufficient accommodation to cover the probable aggregate of inmates, measured not only by the average, but by the highest number in custody at any one time.

I have stated above, that the proposed erection of an *improved* female prison is "a step in the right direction;" but I look forward to the extension of this invaluable form of discipline to the males also at no distant period, in the conviction that the expenditure incurred would be amply repaid by the consequent advantages to be derived from it in this locality; for, although I believe that no organized conspiracy, such as the Ribbon Society, has taken root here, it cannot be denied that a secret understanding or combination to violate the law and to shield the perpetrators of crime exists among the lower classes, and that great difficulty is experienced in bringing offenders to justice, even when made amenable. Much of this difficulty would doubtless be obviated by the establishment of "separation:" for the almost inevitable effect of *isolation* is to break asunder the "bonds of guilt;" as the novices in crime are frequently softened by its depressing influences into confession, while the more hardened, when cut off from all communication with their accomplices, begin to entertain doubt and suspicion of them, and are inclined to secure for themselves the benefit of priority of information.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

23 Males at Tread-wheel.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Scouring,	6	Washing,	6
Shoemaking,	1	Needlework,	5
Cutting firewood,	6	Knitting,	2
Weaving and Winding,	6		13
Tailoring,	1	Lunatics,	3
	20	Woman Nursing a Child,	1
Lunatics,	21	Untried,	2
Sick,	3	Engaged in Prison Duties,	4
Untried,	7	Attending Lunatics,	2
Engaged in Prison Duties,	8	Not employed,	4
Not employed,	9	Total,	29
Total,	68		

The above schedule accounts for the disposal of all the prisoners of both sexes on the day of inspection, and may be accepted as a fair exposition of their ordinary allocation. The tread-wheel, which is partitioned, is applied to raising water for distribution throughout the several sections. Very creditable activity is displayed here in maintaining industrial employment, and four of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., a slater, a weaver, and two shoemakers. It would be desirable, in the event of a vacancy occurring, to appoint an officer capable of teaching the rudiments of tailoring, a trade very useful within the walls, and available to prisoners when discharged. The washing for the general public in the town and its neighbourhood, which is executed by the females, has latterly declined, but an important remunerative return is still obtained from male labour engaged in scouring for the barracks.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years separately :—

1859, . £115 12*s.* 2½*d.* | 1860, . £92 10*s.* 4½*d.* | 1861, . £59 18*s.* 10½*d.*

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during year 1861,	86	324
Average number attending daily, 1861,	7	18

School-hours.—Males, 10 to 12, a.m. Females, 10 to 12, a.m.

The instruction of the males had been discontinued for some time; the reason assigned being very unsatisfactory, viz., that the yard in which the school-room stands had been occupied by a capital convict, who was lately executed here ; inasmuch as, without disturbing this arrangement, he might have been locked up daily in his cell during the two hours assigned to tuition. The female school was also in abeyance, on the alleged ground that there were few or none of a suitable age for attendance, twenty being the limit for both sexes ; but on obtaining a return, I found that there were in custody *seven* females between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one. The males had been hitherto taught by a schoolmaster-turnkey, who, two days before my visit, had been transferred to the office of gate porter and clerk, and the females by the assistant-matron. The approved form of Registry is in use, and the Chaplains are stated to superintend the teachers and pupils.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. of meal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. of meal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Third Class—5 oz. of meal and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of bread and ¾ pint of new milk. Third Class—8 oz. of bread and ¾ pint of new milk. Gruel in lieu of milk twice a week.

Supper.—Third Class—4 oz. of bread.

Extras to Lunatics.—Males—7 oz. of bread and 1 pint of milk. Females—6 oz. of bread and a pint of milk. Meat three times a week to males and females.

Contracts.—Bread, 5*d.* per 4 lbs.; oatmeal, 16*s.* per cwt.; meat, 5½*d.* per lb.; new milk, 8½*d.* per gallon; salt, 3½*d.* per stone; coals, 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton; candles, 7*d.* per lb.; soap, 26*s.* per cwt.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 3·12*d.* | 1860, . 3·5*d.* | 1861, . 3·54*d.* | Day of inspection, 3·58*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 2·50*d.* | 1860, . 3·25*d.* | 1861, . 3·35*d.*

There were no complaints preferred by any of the prisoners with regard to the dietary. The provisions are duly inspected by the Chaplains, who observe the tabular form framed by the Inspectors-General. I found in this record some few exceptions taken to the bread; and on tasting that which is made of "seconds" flour, I considered it to be not well-flavoured.

Books and Accounts.

The several registries and the prescribed books are kept with laudable neatness and accuracy, and the accounts are very carefully audited The extern officers and the Governor are provided with journals, which are regularly submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman, as an evidence of cognizance.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years, separately :—

1859, . £2,572 6*s.* 3½*d.* | 1860, . £2,680 6*s.* 8½*d.* | 1861, . £3,029 8*s.* 5*d.*

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
1859 (nine months),	253	3	9	1861, . . .	394	19	2
1860, . . .	301	19	5	1862 (first quarter),	99	8	4

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. James Morton, Local Inspector, . .	150	0	0
Rev. Francis Brady, Chaplain, . . .	50	0	0
Rev. Michael Burke, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	50	0	0
Wm. James Sheil, Surgeon,	74	0	0
Robert Grubb, Governor, .	250	0	0
Richard Legge, Clerk to Board,	40	0	0
J. M'Caffery, Head Warder,	90	0	0
Jas. Quinn, Senior Turnkey,	60	0	0
E. Power, Turnkey and Clerk,	60	0	0
Philip Shea, Turnkey, .	40	0	0
Richard Walsh, do., . .	40	0	0
Henry Bushell, do, *Weaver*,	40	0	0
Nathaniel Russell, Turnkey, *Shoemaker*, . . .	40	0	0
John Whitston, Turnkey, .	40	0	0
Joseph Kingsley, do., *Shoemaker*, ...	40	0	0
James Walsh, do., *Slater*,	30	0	0
Matt. Meehan, do., Lunatic Attendant, . . .	40	0	0
Thos. Summers, do., Hospital Attendant, . .	40	0	0
FEMALE PRISON.			
Susan Woods, Matron, . .	45	0	0
Anne Donnelly, Assistant do.,	25	0	0
Ellen Casey, Lunatic Nurse,	26	0	0
Catherine Bergin, Hospital Nurse, ...	22	0	0
Alice English, Laundress, .	30	0	0

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

The subjoined changes have taken place in the staff since the last inspection :—

Mr. R. Grubb to be Governor, vice Mr. Strahan, superannuated. Joseph M'Caffery, to be head warder ; Edmond Power, to be clerk and gate turnkey ; James Quinn, to be superintendent of works and gate turnkey in the House of Correction. James Walsh to be turnkey, vice H. Jessop, appointed bridewell-keeper at Clogheen. Alice English, vice Susan Wright dismissed, to be laundress.

The subordinate intern officers, none of whom are on the gaol allowance of food rations, receive their salaries monthly, and the turnkeys are furnished with uniforms and fire-arms. The extern officers and the Governor are paid at the Assizes.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector,	296	203
Surgeon, &c.,	293	208
Protestant Chaplain,	148	104
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	242	207

Hospitals.

The quarters for each sex are airy, commodious, and well administered, under the supervision of the Medical Officer. They are provided with baths, but not with water-closets, a want much to be regretted. The sanitary condition of the inmates of the gaol was, and had been, satisfactory.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years, each year separately :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in Hospital,	138	153	111
No. of days in do.,	1,801	1,701	1,314
No. of Deaths,	2	7	2
Cost of Medicine,	£19 7*s.* 8*d.*	£10 8*s.*	£12 17*s.* 4*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

Earl of Donoughmore.	William H. Riall, esq., J.P.	S. H. G. Adams, esq., J.P.
John Bagwell, M.P.	Samuel Riall, esq., J.P.	R. U. Baily, esq., J.P.
S. C. Moore, esq., J.P.	Joseph Grubb, esq.	Joseph Kenny, esq., J.P.
William Quinn, esq., J.P.	Percy Gough, esq. J.P.	Edward Phelan, esq., J.P.

The Board assembles monthly for the transaction of general business, and for the discharge of all liabilities, except, as stated above, the salaries of the superior officers, the payments being made by means of cheques.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The annexed tabular synopsis is compiled from the observations of the Inspector-General and the Local Inspector at their several visits. A male prisoner succeeded in effecting his escape from the bridewell of Carrick-on-Suir ; but the resident magistrate and two local justices, who investigated the case, came to the conclusion that the keeper, who was overpowered by two prisoners, was free from blame.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

County of Tipperary (South Riding).

Bridewells.

	Cashel.		Tipperary.		Caher.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	266	66	437	138	166	102
Of whom were Drunkards,	145	10	206	66	130	33
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	61	10	151	37	64	22
Of whom were Drunkards,	25	–	94	18	26	4
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Weekly.		Weekly.		Fortnightly.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		*Some illegal sentences to imprisonment here.*	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Satisfactory, except a leak in the Keeper's kitchen.		Very satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Security,	Adequate.		Adequate.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation,	Ample.		Ample.		Sufficient, *except that a fitting drunkards' cell is required.*	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	—		Adequate.		Sufficient, except sheets.	
Water,	*None on premises.*		Pump.		*None on premises,* but carried in by contract.	
Sewerage,	Good.		Good.		Fair.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		Good, *but damp in moist weather.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4½*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.		4½*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40		£40		£35	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.		None.	
Remarks,	—		Local Board active.		Local Board formed.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding).

Bridewells.

	Clogheen.		Carrick-on-Suir.		Newbirmingham.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	56	22	162	48	68	24
Of whom were Drunkards,	21	2	74	18	25	–
No. of Committals in the three quarters preceding Inspection,	5	–	34	13	11	–
Of whom were Drunkards,	2	–	13	2	–	–

Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly.	Fortnightly.	Fortnightly.
Committals,	Correct.	Correct.	Correct.
Registry,	Correct.	Correct.	Correct.
Repairs and Order,	Satisfactory.	Good.	Good.
Security,	*Indifferent.*	Adequate.	Satisfactory.
Accommodation,	*Limited.*	Ample.	Ample.
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Adequate.
Water,	*None on premises,* but carried in by contract.	Pump.	*None on premises.*
Sewerage,	*Cesspools cleared through the building.*	Fair.	Fair.
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean, but *damp in soft weather.*	Good.	Good.
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	3½*d.* for both sexes.	Males, 4*d.*; females, 3¾*d.*	Males, 6*d.*; females, 5*d.*
Salary of Keeper,	£35	£35	£35
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.	None.	None.
Remarks,	Local Board formed.	—	—

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

South District.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

County and City of Waterford Gaol at Waterford.—Visited the 10th of September, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
Untried.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For Felony,	3	3	6	1	1	2
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	6	6	12	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	–	2	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	3	4	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	5	1	6	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Total,	20	15	35	1	1	2

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 20 | 1860, . 41 | 1861, . 53 | Day of Inspection, . 35

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	14	1	Committals—Debtors,	14	1
Criminals,	249	189	Criminals,	199	136
Vagrants,	9	3	Vagrants,	6	6
Drunkards,	78	82	Drunkards,	83	99
Lunatics,	7	3	Lunatics,	2	3
Total,	357	278	Total,	304	245
Re-committals—Once,	23	15	Re-committals—Once,	20	18
Twice,	14	8	Twice,	6	5
Thrice,	3	14	Thrice,	2	11
Four times and more,	1	4	Four times and more,	2	5
Total,	41	41	Total,	30	39
Average daily number in custody,	28	17	Average daily number in custody,	$30\frac{196}{283}$	$9\frac{76}{283}$
Average daily number in hospital,	$\frac{22}{365}$	$\frac{13}{365}$	Average daily number in hospital,	$\frac{70}{283}$	$\frac{142}{283}$
Highest number at any one time,	91		Highest number at any one time,	64	
Lowest do.	22		Lowest do.	29	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	66		Highest number of Males at any one time,	44	
Do. of Females,	30		Do. of Females,	29	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	11		Lowest number of Males at any one time,	17	
Do. of Females,	10		Do. of Females,	11	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

It is right to observe that to the numbers recorded on the day of inspection, are to be added twelve males, viz., five debtors and seven criminals, transferred hence to the gaol of Clonmel, pending the completion of the new amalgamated prison, in order to relieve the pressure on the limited accommodation now at the disposal of the authorities. There is nothing either in the amount, or the quality of offences, to call for special comment. On examining the schedules we find that there has been a considerable diminution during the expired portion of the current year in the "*highest number of males in custody at any one time*," but that there is a slight proportionate advance in the *re-committals* of both sexes, as compared with those for the *whole* of the year 1861; those of the females being derived chiefly from the constant recurrences of prostitutes belonging to the city; a result to be expected in a large seaport town of considerable resort. There were, I am happy to state, no juveniles in custody (four males and one female having been transmitted to Reformatories since the 1st of January), which is matter for congratulation, as otherwise, the building at present occupied, being little better than an ordinary bridewell, they would have been exposed to all the evils of association with hardened veterans of crime, and to comparative idleness, in the absence of proper means of employment. Indeed, taking into consideration the insecurity of the cells and yards, and the almost unrestricted intercourse, which unavoidably prevails, the Governor and staff deserve high praise for the manner in which discipline has been maintained; no riots, mutinies, or attempts to escape having taken place, and the total of punishments being remarkably small. The record of the latter is duly submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman; and but one case occurred, in which it was found necessary to resort to magisterial intervention. I found the building throughout clean, orderly, and well supplied with bedding, blankets, sheets, and clothing; but wanting, as described in former Reports, in all the other requirements of a prison. These evils, however, are but temporary, and I trust that before the expiration of many months the authorities will be in possession of the new joint prison, the accommodation of which (as it is needless to enumerate the short-comings of the House of Correction, so shortly to be abandoned) is set forth below.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	6	4	Store Rooms,	2	2
Day Rooms,	2	2	Laundries,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Drying Rooms,	1	1
Single Cells, not less in size than nine feet long by six feet wide, and eight feet high,	73	33	Lavatories,	3	3
			Baths,	3	2
			Privies,	5	5
Sleeping Rooms,	7	7	Water-closets,	10	9
Number of Beds in such rooms,	1	1	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Reception Room,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps and Wells,	3	–
Workshops,	8	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Kitchen,	1	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		*Female Clothing.*	
Pairs Blankets,	71	Shirts,	75	Caps,	30
Pairs Sheets,	134	Jackets,	84	Shifts,	50
Rugs,	133	Trowsers,	117	Gowns,	50
Bed-ticks,	111	Caps,	72	Petticoats,	40
		Pairs Shoes,	60	Pairs Shoes,	30

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection*, 1862.	M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	9	5	Punishment Cells,	4	7

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The schedule referred to embraces the most important accessories to the observance of advanced modern discipline, but a few additions and alterations, easy of accomplishment and inexpensive, if we measure them by their advantageous results, are yet required to complete an institution, which will remain as a testimonial to the public spirit, and provident liberality of the large jurisdiction, which it represents. I would observe that in dealing with the removal of an old building, and the erection of a new one, on a somewhat confined site, it is very difficult to lay down, and adhere to, a definite pre-arranged plan without subsequent modifications; while, on the other hand, during the progress of the work, improvements naturally suggest themselves, and with this observation, I now proceed to specify them, having considered them carefully by personal inspection, in the company of the Secretary to the Commissioners, a very energetic and able officer (who is also Local Inspector of the gaol), as well as of the Architect, and by communication with the Commissioners, who, I am bound to state, appear to have been actuated throughout by an earnest readiness to originate, and to adopt whatever they conceived to be conducive to the end which they had in view. *Firstly*, the removal of the arches, which connect the internal with the boundary walls, and which lend facilities for escape. *Secondly*, the abridgment of the large space over the cell doors, which furnish opportunities for oral communication, and violation of discipline. *Thirdly*, an alteration in the hospital quarter by pulling down the walls, which unite the boundary wall on both sides with the angles of the infirmary, and by running a wall from the front of the latter to the treadwheel-sheds; thus affording a greater area, a better circulation of air, and a change of aspect, which would be very beneficial to convalescent patients. *Fourthly*, the re-arrangement of the accommodation in the marshalsea, so as to prevent the intermixture of the two classes of the same sex, viz., masters and paupers, (which is in contravention of the 8th General Rule annexed to the 109th section of the 7th George IV. chapter 74); and to cut off the means of mutual observation and communication, which now exist between the debtors of *both sexes*. This primary requirement can be obtained with little difficulty, or expense, by following the plan submitted to the Commissioners by the Secretary, and Architect, after conference with the Inspector-General. *Fifthly*, the erection of washing basins, and suitable fittings in all the rooms of the marshalsea, and the affixing of iron bars to the lower windows. *Sixthly*, the conversion of a portion of the laundry into a mangling and ironing room. *Seventhly*, the opening of a door of communication between the treadwheel-shed and the adjoining room, in which those awaiting their turn of labour are placed, so as to enable one turnkey to supervise and control simultaneously both sections of the class. *Eighthly*, the erection of a porch within the gateway, of sufficient dimensions to admit a horse and cart *between* the outer and inner gates, in order that one of the latter may be always locked. *Ninthly*, the erection of an iron palisade or gate to protect the front of the building against obstruction and nuisances. *Tenthly*, the building a boundary wall at St. Patrick's church-yard, and the raising the existing boundary wall near the hospital.*

In conclusion, I venture to impress upon the rate-payers, to whom these matters will be submitted, that they are requirements essential and indispensable to the several objects of cleanliness, decency, health, discipline, and security; and I trust, therefore, that the good work will not be left unfinished, but that funds for their completion will be readily provided, for it is to be borne in mind that, in consequence of the large annual

* Since the above was in type, the greater part of these requirements have been completed, or are in process of execution.

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reimbursement for the maintenance, &c., of a certain class of prisoners, from the Consolidated Fund, the fiscal body is *now* placed in a much more advantageous position than formerly, and that in this country we possess an advantage, *not enjoyed in any other part of the United Kingdom*, of obtaining money from the Treasury *without interest, to be repaid by twenty half-yearly instalments*, so that the levy thus spread over so long an interval does not cause an undue pressure.

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.	FEMALES.
14 Tread-mill, from 10 to 12, and from 4 to 5.	None.
1 Hospital.	
1 Cooking.	
2 Cleaning.	
2 Untried.	

Industrial Labour.

MALES.	FEMALES.
3 Tailoring.	6 Washing.
1 Shoemaking.	2 Ironing.
	2 Knitting.
	3 Sewing.
	1 Cleaning.
	1 Hospital.

The above schedule exhibits the allocation of every prisoner in charge on the day of inspection. The low numbers of those confined, the short terms, to which most of them are subjected, and the very imperfect appliances available in the present place of detention, have of course affected unfavourably industrial employment.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years :—

COUNTY.

1859, . £104 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1860, . £4 13*s.* 9*d.*

CITY.

1859, . £5 0*s.* 0*d.* | 1860, . £5 0*s.* 0*d.*

COUNTY AND CITY.

1861, . . £3 10*s.* 6*d.*

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	94	28
Average number attending daily, ...	$19\frac{14}{73}$	$8\frac{232}{365}$

School-hours.—Males, 12 to 2, p.m.—Females, 4 to 5, p.m.

The condition of the gaol has also interfered with the usual conduct of the school, to which all are admissible, who evince a desire, or an aptitude to learn. The old registry is still in use, but, when the removal takes place to the new prison, the more approved form recommended by the Inspectors-General will be adopted.

The Chaplains visit and record their opinions from time to time, and the Inspector of the National Board of Education, under whose supervision the school is placed, reports favourably of the mode of administering it.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Females—5 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Third class—4 oz. Indian meal, 1 oz. rice, in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint new milk. Monthly prisoners get 1 pint of gruel for dinner. Third class—8 oz. bread, 1 pint of gruel.

Supper.—4 oz. bread.

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Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 5½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per cwt., 16*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 15*s.* 10*d.*; candles, per lb., 6½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 8*s.*

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 3*d.* | 1860, . 3*d.* | 1861, . 3¼*d.* | Day of Inspection, 3*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 3 1/16*d.* | 1860, . 3 1/16*d.* | 1861, . 3 1/16*d.* | Day of Inspection, . 3*d.*

There were no complaints preferred by the prisoners as to the diet. The provisions are inspected regularly by the Chaplains, who enter their comments upon each item of consumption, in the tabular form suggested by the Inspectors-General ; and I found, upon examining this record, that no exceptions had been taken.

Books and Accounts.

The financial accounts, the registries, and the several prison books are kept with very laudable accuracy, except the gate-porter's book, an important check, in which I noticed a few irregularities; but this exception is solely attributable to the inexperience of the officer *temporarily* employed in this duty, the gate-porter having been selected for his steadiness to take charge of the prisoners belonging to this jurisdiction, who have been transferred to the gaol of Clonmel.

Maintenance.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

COUNTY.

1859, . £1,139 0*s.* 5*d.* | 1860, . £1,237 15*s.* 7*d.*

CITY.

1859, . £893 8*s.* 0*d.* | 1860, . £849 3*s.* 0*d.*

COUNTY AND CITY.

1861, . . . £1,528 7*s.* 2*d.*

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

	COUNTY. £ *s.* *d.*	CITY. £ *s.* *d.*
1859 (nine months), . .	70 12 0	58 9 10
1860, ...	96 1 1	61 13 4
1861, ...	72 11 0	70 16 3
1862 (first quarter), . .	28 2 3	19 9 6

Officers and Salaries.

	£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*
Very Rev. Dean Hoare, Protestant Chaplain, . .	50 0 0	Michael Murphy, *Tailor*, Turnkey, . . .	30 0 0
Rev. Martin Flynn, R.C.C.,	50 0 0	John Parslow, *Shoemaker*, do.,	30 0 0
Lieut-Col. Roberts, Local Inspector, . . .	100 0 0	Walter Foley, *Weaver*, do. .	30 0 0
William Carroll, esq., M.D.,	80 0 0	John Troy, Schoolmaster, do.,	30 0 0
W. C. Triphook, esq., R.N., Governor, . . .	250 0 0	Thomas Sinnott, Turnkey, .	30 0 0
Thomas Sinnott, Accountant,	40 0 0	Robert Howard, Turnkey, .	27 10 0
Patrick Walsh, Gate Turnkey, . . .	30 0 0	Margaret O'Neil, Matron, .	40 0 0
		Bridget O'Neil, Laundress, .	25 0 0
		Ellen Grant, Nursetender, .	20 0 0
		John Connors, Watchman, .	18 5 0

No alteration has taken place in the staff since the last inspection.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector,	173	107
Surgeon, &c.,	157	118
Protestant Chaplain,	111	68
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	190	128

The visits of the Protestant Chaplain during the past year, and the expired portion of the current year, fall far below the *minimum* prescribed by the 69th section of the 7th Geo. IV. chap. 74—viz., "*twice at least in every week, exclusive of attendance on Sunday,*" and this omission has been noticed by the Board.

Hospitals.

Cells for the respective sexes have been *ad interim* adapted to the reception of the sick, but are necessarily miserable makeshifts. Happily, however, the sanitary condition of the inmates of the prison has been so satisfactory, that no injurious result of the imperfect accommodation has been experienced.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths, for the last three years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	Day of Inspection.
Number in hospital,	30	27	34	2
Number of days in hospital,	493	435	511	–
Deaths,	–	–	1	–
Cost of medicine,	£11 3*s.* 11*d.*	£9 16*s.* 4*d.*	£14 6*s.* 4*d.*	–

Board of Superintendence.

Sir R. Paul, bart., J.P.	Edmond Power, esq., J.P.	James Keating, esq., J.P.
M. D. Hassard, esq., J.P. and M.P.	Fitzmaurice Bloomfield, esq., J.P.	John Power, esq., J.P.
Wm. Christmas, esq., J.P.	R. Wall Morris, esq., J.P.	J. S. Richardson, esq.
E. Roberts, esq.	R. T. Carew, esq. J.P.	Mathew Slaney, esq.

The Board assembles monthly, when all liabilities, except such as reserved for the assizes, are discharged by means of cheques placed in the hands of the Local Inspector, who produces the requisite vouchers and receipts at the next ensuing meeting.

Bridewells.

I would again urge—my present and late colleagues having concurred in the opinion—that the bridewell of Lismore might be advantageously discontinued.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

——	Lismore.		Dungarvan.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	46	23	180	56
Of whom were Drunkards, .	17	–	39	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	20	15	36	20
Of whom were Drunkards, .	7	–	3	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, .	Fortnightly and direct.		Weekly and direct.	
Committals, . . .	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . .	Fair.		Good.	
Security, ...	Good.		Adequate.	
Accommodation, . . .	*Very badly laid out.*		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Utensils, and Bedding,	Sufficient.		Complete.	
Water, ...	Supplied by pipes.		*No water on premises*, but supplied by a cart.	
Sewerage, ...	Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	3¾*d.* for males; 3½*d.* for females.		3¾*d.* for males; 3½*d.* for females.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£20; £5 for matron, with rations.		£40; and £15 for matron, with rations.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Sessions Clerk, Town Clerk, Weigh-master, Court-house keeper, MasterExtraordinary.		Court-house keeper.	
Remarks, ...	—		A certified Bridewell.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

County of Wexford Gaol, at Wexford.—Visited the 28th of May, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	2	4	6	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	2	1	3	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors, &c.,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Penal Servitude,	8	2	10	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	10	3	13	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	1	5	–	–	–
By Courts Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily						
For Larceny,	–	7	7	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	3	2	5	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	5	5	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	1	1	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Vagrants,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	21	4	25	1	1	2
Criminal Lunatics,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Gross Total,	63	34	97	1	2	3

Offences, &c., of Juveniles classified at the time of Inspection.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions :—Felons,	–	–	–	1
Summary Convictions,	–	1	1	1
Workhouse Offenders,	–	–	2	1
Twice Imprisoned,	–	–	–	2

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1859 . 72 | 1860 . 103 | 1861 . 88 | 1862 . 97

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	18	1
Criminals,	179	117
Vagrants,	15	10
Drunkards,	80	21
Lunatics,	17	4
Total,	309	153
Re-committals—Once,	14	17
Twice,	3	4
Thrice,	2	–
Four times and more,	–	1
Total,	19	22
Average daily number in custody,	$61\frac{322}{365}$	$22\frac{81}{365}$
Average daily number in hospital,	$3\frac{86}{365}$	$0\frac{353}{365}$
Highest No. at any one time,	107	
Lowest ditto,	70	
Highest number of males at any one time,	74	
Ditto of females,	35	
Lowest number of males at any one time,	53	
Ditto of females,	16	

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	12	–
Criminals,	63	73
Vagrants,	9	4
Drunkards,	40	8
Lunatics,	2	6
Total,	126	91
Re-committals—Once,	5	4
Twice,	2	2
Thrice,	–	–
Four times and more,	–	–
Total,	7	6
Average daily number in custody,	$62\frac{246}{317}$	$29\frac{11}{74}$
Average daily number in hospital,	$2\frac{81}{148}$	$2\frac{11}{74}$
Highest No. at any one time,	106	
Lowest ditto,	73	
Highest number of males at any one time,	71	
Ditto of females,	43	
Lowest number of males at any one time,	53	
Ditto of females,	20	

If we compare the daily averages of both sexes for the first five months of 1862 with those of 1861, we find the males almost stationary, but the females in excess. The fluctuations in the three preceding years are as follows:—1860, males, 68, females, 24; 1859, males, 57, females, 27; 1858, males, 48, females, 32; so that, taking the whole group of years into view, the tendency has been to increase on the part of the males in a greater ratio. When, however, we deduct 25 lunatics and 3 debtors from the aggregate of this sex, we shall have but 35 to represent the whole current crime of this extensive county. There is nothing, moreover, in the nature of *their* offences to call for special comment. The females are derived chiefly from the disorderly class, who are sent in from towns, under the Towns Improvement Act, and from the larger Poor Law Unions; and their more constant recurrence may be gathered from the schedule of re-committals. The poorhouses also supply a considerable number of the juveniles, of whom there were more in custody at the day of my visit than in the usual proportion to adults. Since the establishment of reformatory schools, nine males and one female have been consigned to these institutions.

It is needless that I should recapitulate the fearful evils arising from the presence of twenty-nine lunatics, on which successive Inspectors-General have animadverted so long and so vainly. From the class of "dangerous lunatics," of whom there were twenty-five, twenty-one males and four females, relief, however distant, will be afforded when the local County Asylum shall be completed; but there are confined here four "criminal lunatics," who were tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity, and are detained until the pleasure of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant be known, *i.e.* until there be sufficient room in the asylum for this class of insane at Dundrum, which, it is to be observed, is maintained entirely by the Consolidated Fund. I submit therefore that it is a great hardship upon the ratepayers of this county to be compelled to support,

without reimbursement, those who belong to the State and not to the locality. The rules of Court referred to in these four cases are dated respectively April and October, 1861, October, 1860, and October, 1857. The person in charge under the latter, therefore, has already been for nearly five years a burden, and there appears to be no prospect of his removal. Vagrancy is rare, and drunkenness shows a slight decline. There were three males known to be returned convicts, besides others who were strongly suspected to be such.

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1855, April 10th,	102	102	1859, January 12th,	60	40
1856, November 6th,	83	62	1860, November 6th,	74	32
1857, May 5th,	90	53	1861, June 27th,	77	35
1858, October 18th,	52	48			

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	16	10	Worksheds,	2	–
Day Rooms,	5	4	Kitchen,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	6	2	Store Rooms,	4	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	–	–	Laundry,	–	1
			Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	7	4
Single Cells of larger size,	91	58	Baths,	1	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	3	Privies,	17	8
Sleeping Rooms,	8	3	Water-closets,	8	4
No. of Beds in such rooms,	16	8	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	3	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps and Wells,	10	5
School Rooms,	1	1	Crank-mill,	1	–
Workshops,	2	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		*Female Clothing.*	
Pairs Blankets,	202	Shirts,	252	Caps,	26
Pairs Sheets,	624	Jackets,	156	Shifts,	152
Rugs,	20	Trowsers,	182	Gowns,	118
Hammocks or Cots,	43	Caps,	239	Petticoats,	118
Bed-ticks,	235	Socks or Stockings,	180	Stockings,	84
		Pairs Shoes & Clogs,	184	Shoes,	106

I found the building in sound repair, clean, and in a very creditable condition of order and discipline. The supply of water is abundant, and the ventilation and sewerage are effective. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and clothing, &c., was adequate. Some articles of wear, however, chiefly for the females, were advertised for, to complete the necessary amount. Since the last inspection, besides the improvement in the hospitals detailed under their heading, the Protestant church has been altered, a cell has been converted into a store for prisoners' clothes; two sculleries for washing food utensils, and an office for the matron have been adapted; and the yard, hitherto incumbered with disused workshops, has been cleared and prepared for the purpose of drying, in connexion with the laundry. It is further intended to erect stalls in the female school-room, and to affix partitions to desks and benches for the use of the males, which will complete the several requirements for carrying out with all the criminal classes the system of "individual separation" in its integrity, the sole and necessary exceptions being in the cases of the lunatics and their sane attendants, who are placed in the old prison; those who are exempted by the order of the Medical Officer, on the ground of disease or infirmity, and those employed in cooking. In connexion, however, with this form of discipline, which necessarily consigns the inmates of the cells in winter to a long period of darkness and inaction, I would

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

urge that the example set in many prisons, which are far inferior to that of Wexford in other particulars, should be followed, and that gas should be supplied, so that the hours now passed in utter idleness should be turned to useful account. No other change has taken place in the accommodation, which is now satisfactory in all respects, and I have much pleasure in giving expression to the very high opinion which I entertain of the general administration of this well-ordered institution.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and the turnkeys in rotation maintain the night patrol, without, however, the indispensable check of tell-tale clocks placed at opposite extremities of the building. The punishments since the 1st of January amounted to thirteen, and were inflicted by the Governor, except two, which were awarded by a magistrate. The record of them is duly submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	7	–	Punishment Cells,	1	–
Other Punishments,	11	19	Other Punishments,	7	5
Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement,				1	1
,, ,, to whipping,				2	–

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Stone-breaking,	13	Washing,	5
Cooks,	3	Sick,	1
Wardsmen,	6	Wardswomen,	5
Pumping water,	1	Lunatics,	4
Unemployed or sick,	4	Nursing,	3
Lunatics not fit for work,	14		
Lunatics breaking stones,	10		

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Mat-making,	4	Sewing,	8
Tailoring,	2	Knitting,	3
Carpentering,	1	Mending,	4
Brush-making,	1	Sprigging muslin,	1
Shoe-making,	2		
Smithwork,	1		
Weaving,	1		

It will be remarked that "hard," or punitive labour, scarcely exists here, for stone-breaking does not properly come within this category; industrial employment, on the other hand, is carried on with praiseworthy activity, and some remunerative return is derived from the sale of broken stones and mats, not to speak of the great saving ensuing from the making up of clothing, and other articles of consumption, by prison labour. This department of discipline is, however, unfavourably affected by the necessary withdrawal of the attendants upon the lunatics. Six of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., three shoemakers, a tailor, and two painters.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years :—

1859, . £19 3*s.* 1*d.* | 1860, . £7 19*s.* 5½*d.* | 1861, . £31 11*s.* 8*d.*

Schools.

School-hours—Males, 1½; Females, 1¼.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	29	26
Average number attending daily,	7	5

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Educational instruction is given by a competent master, trained under the National Board, at the hours stated, to the juveniles of both sexes, a matron attending during the tuition of the females. Adults, if they exhibit a serious desire and an aptitude to learn, are also admitted, but the school is almost entirely supported by the younger prisoners. The approved form of registry, as well as one which has been for some years in use here, is kept, and also a journal of attendance, in which the Chaplains and the higher officers enter their comments upon the proficiency of the pupils.

Sums repaid by the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1859 (9 months), .	138	2	6	1861, ...	198	11	5
1860, ...	263	15	7	1862 (1st quarter), .	61	11	3

Books and Accounts.

The Registries, and the several books of discipline, consumption, expenditure, and receipt, and the journals of the extern officers and Governor, are kept with fulness and accuracy, and are examined by the Board, and signed when required by the Chairman.

Dietary and Contracts.

Class 1—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

Class 2—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, ¾ pint new milk.

Class 3—Males under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Class 4—Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint of vegetable gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one calendar month.

Class 1—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—16 oz. barley and rye bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel.

Class 2—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint sour milk. Dinner—14 oz. barley and rye bread, ¾ pint oatmeal gruel.

Class 3—Males under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. barley and rye bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. barley and rye bread.

Class 4—Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout and 1 pint sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. barley and rye bread, and ¾ pint of oatmeal gruel. Supper 4 oz. barley and rye bread.

On Tuesdays and Fridays gruel and barley and rye bread are given to full diet prisoners in place of brown bread and milk.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lbs., 8½*d.*; brown, per 4 lbs., 7*d.*; barley and rye, per 4 lbs., 6*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.*; Indian meal, per ton, £9 5*s.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gal., 7½*d.*; buttermilk, per gal., 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coals, per ton, 17*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per ton, £2; candles, per lb., 7½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 3*s.*

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1859, . $3\frac{33}{280}d.$ | 1860, . $3\frac{87}{475}d.$ | 1861, . $2\frac{19}{38}d.$ | 1862, . $3\frac{3}{4}d.$

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1859, . $3\frac{3355}{6304}d.$ | 1860, . $3\frac{6312299}{1858971}d.$ | 1861, . $3\frac{3023561}{5158712}d.$

Total cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1859, . £1,851 11*s.* 5*d.* | 1860, . £2,015 2*s.* 11*d.* | 1861, £2,065 14*s.* 4*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

There were no complaints as to the quality of the diet, but one prisoner stated that the full allowance of bread was not served. I proceeded at once to the bread store, and weighed singly a considerable number of the rations, which were prepared for issue, and found that they were all of the proper weight. The Chaplains are regular in their inspection of the provisions. I tasted the bread, milk, and stirabout, and considered them to be all of unexceptionable quality.

Officers and Salaries.

Rev. R. W. Elgee, Local Inspector,	£100	Edward Cox, Turnkey, *Tailor*,	£30
Same, Protestant Chaplain,	50	Henry Sheffield, do., *Painter*,	30
Rev. J. Roche, R. C. Chaplain,	50	Thomas Chandler, do.,	30
H. H. Boxwell, esq., M.D.,	—	George Sutton, do.,	30
Mr. J. Hadden, Apothecary,	30	Wm. Waters, do., Clerk,	30
Mr. J. Gladwin, Governor,	200	P. Burgess, Schoolmaster,	30
Mr. Wm. Craig, Deputy-Governor,	80	Sarah Gladwin, Matron,	45
Luke Walsh, Turnkey, *Shoemaker*,	35	Lydia Roberts, Assistant do.,	15
N. Crampton, Turnkey,	30	Mary Doyle, 2nd do. do.,	15
J. Turner, do.	30	Mary A. Whitty, Hospital Nurse,	12

Some vacancies which have taken place since the last inspection have been filled by appointment or transfer, and Mrs. Gladwin has been nominated matron in the place of Mrs. Needham, who retired on a superannuation allowance. The extern officers are paid at the assizes, and the interns (who also receive food rations) monthly. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms, but the female subordinates, whose salaries are inadequately small, are compelled to clothe themselves out of their scanty pittance.

I cannot dismiss this branch of my Report without stating how deeply I lament that the Rev. R. W. Elgee, who filled the office of Local Inspector here during many years with eminent efficiency, zeal, and conscientiousness, has been compelled by ill-health to withdraw from that important position; and I venture to add, that he carries with him into his retirement the respect of all those, who enjoyed an opportunity of knowing and appreciating the manner in which he discharged his duties, and their regret at the loss of his services.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector,	158	60
Surgeon, &c.,	143	87
Protestant Chaplain,	156	43
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	177	93

The quarters for the sick of both sexes, which are placed under one roof, and approached by a common staircase, are sufficiently roomy, clean, and well ventilated. Water-closets and lavatories have been lately added; and it is contemplated to provide a bath.

The sanitary condition of the prisoners was, and had been, satisfactory.

Hospitals.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years:—

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1859,	31	1,243	10 14 9	2
1860,	43	1,601	11 1 4	2
1861,	40	1,033	7 9 5	5

Board of Superintendence.

C. A. Walker, esq., J.P., D.L.	Rt. Hon. Sir T. Esmonde, bt., J.P.	F. J. Connell, esq., J.P.
George Le Hunte, esq., J.P.		J. W. C. Redmond, esq., J.P.
W. A. Armstrong, esq., J.P.	Isaac Cornock, esq., J.P.	Charles Huson, esq.
Major J. Doran.	John G. Hatton, esq.	Lt.-Col. V. L. Hatton, J.P
Major J. Harvey, J.P.		

The Board assembles with regularity monthly, when the salaries of the subordinates and the constabulary accounts are paid. All other disbursements are made quarterly by means of cheques, under the hands of three members of the Board, in favour of the Local Inspector, who distributes the amounts and produces the requisite vouchers at the next ensuing meeting.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

——	Gorey.		Enniscorthy.		New Ross.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	26	10	79	79	81	31
Of whom were Drunkards, .	5	–	3	–	2	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	7	3	15	21	23	10
Of whom were Drunkards, .	3	–	–	2	–	–
Petty Sessions, .	Fortnightly.		Weekly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals, . .	Direct.		Direct.		Direct.	
Committals, . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . .	Regular.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, .	Satisfactory; eave-gutters provided for.		Satisfactory.		Fair.	
Security, . . .	*Yards insecure.*		Fair.		*Very imperfect.*	
Accommodation, .	*Yards too confined.*		*Female yard very small.*		*Scanty for females.*	
Bedding, furniture, and utensils,	Sufficient.		Adequate.		Sufficient; but *sheets below the proper number.*	
Water, . . .	A pump on premises.		A pump on premises.		A pump on premises.	
Sewerage, . .	Effective.		*Defective.*		*No sewers,* but about to be constructed.	
Cleanliness, dryness, and ventilation,	Clean, but *ill-ventilated.*		Satisfactory.		Clean; *but female cell untenantable* from damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.		5½*d.* for males; 5*d.* for females.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£30		£30		£30	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.		None.		None.	
Remarks, . . .	—		Local Board formed.		Local Board about to be completed.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW GAOL, AT WICKLOW.—VISITED THE 8TH OF NOVEMBER, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	10	4	14	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Vagrants,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	6	4	10	–	–	–
Gross Total,	30	10	40	–	–	–

Offences, &c., of Juveniles classified at the time of Inspection.

10 years and under—1 Male Felon.

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 28 | 1860, . 36 | 1861, . 44 | Day of Inspection, . 40

Committals and Re-committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	7	1	Committals—Debtors,	4	–
Criminals,	172	71	Criminals,	147	53
Vagrants,	6	2	Vagrants,	3	2
Drunkards,	77	–	Drunkards,	63	1
Lunatics,	7	9	Lunatics,	6	6
Total,	269	83	Total,	223	62
Re-committals—Once,	20	5	Re-committals—Once,	9	6
Twice,	1	–	Twice,	1	–
Total,	21	5	Total,	10	6

Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	18 247/365	11 243/365	Average daily number in custody,	27 300/312	13 297/312
Average daily number in hospital,	–	–	Average daily number in hospital,	–	–
Highest number at any one time,	53		Highest number at any one time,	51	
Lowest ditto,	21		Lowest ditto,	31	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	34		Highest number of Males at any one time,	41	
Do. of Females,	21		Do. of Females,	21	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	10		Lowest number of Males at any one time,	20	
Do. of Females,	8		Do. of Females,	8	

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years:—
53—27th October, 1861.

I regret to observe that the above schedules contain unfavourable evidence of the social condition of this county, for, although the "criminal" committals during the expired portion of the current year do not present any marked contrast with those for the whole twelve-months of 1861, the daily average, the most reliable test of prison population, exhibits a serious advance, the males especially, having *increased by one-third;* thus proving that offences of a graver character, which have incurred heavier sentences, are prevalent here. This increase is, to a certain extent, attributed to sheep-stealing and to assault cases; the presence of a large number of labourers engaged on the railway works now in progress probably accounting for the latter.

Vagrants appear to be on the decline, and juvenile delinquents have become rarer, being deterred by sentences to whipping, which are generally awarded *here*. Only two falling within this category, both males, have been sent to Reformatories, since the Act establishing these institutions came into operation.

There were no prisoners in custody under rule of penal servitude, but, I lament to state, there were no less than ten lunatics—six males committed as "dangerous," three females under the same denomination, and one as "criminal." It is needless to reiterate the exposure of the evils resulting from the detention of these unfit inmates in prisons, to the subversion of discipline among the sane, and to the permanent injury of the unhappy beings themselves, many of whom are wholly irresponsible. It is sufficient to state that, in consequence of the violent nature of some of the cases, requiring constant attendance and supervision, the female side of this gaol was converted into an inefficient lunatic asylum.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	2	Workshops,	1	–
Yards,	5	3	Kitchens,	1	–
Day Rooms,	5	2	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	1	–	Laundries,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	56	23	Drying Rooms,	–	1
			Lavatories,	2	3
			Baths,	2	1
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Privies,	8	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	2	1	Water-closets,	2	3
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Fumigating Rooms,	1	–
Chapels,	1	1	Pumps and Wells,	2	2
School Rooms,	1	2	Tread-wheel,	1	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Pairs Blankets,	86	9	Shirts, . .	60	86	Caps, . .	20	44
Pairs Sheets, .	86	8	Jackets, . .	28	90	Shifts, . .	20	54
Rugs, . .	86	7	Trowsers, .	28	60	Gowns, . .	10	27
Bed-ticks, .	86	12	Caps, . .	28	30	Petticoats, .	20	54
			Socks or stockings, . .	12	–	Stockings, .	20	10
			Pairs Shoes, .	28	30	Shoes, . .	10	20

No alteration or addition has taken place in the accommodation since the last inspection, nor is there any in contemplation. The defects of the hospital are detailed under a special heading below, and there is but one yard allotted to male debtors of both classes, masters and paupers, while there is no provision at all for the females, who happily are seldom committed here, it being necessary in such cases to conduct them to the Governor's garden for the purpose of exercise. The law is imperative with regard to these requirements, as laid down in the 6th section of the Prisons Act, the 7th Geo. IV., chap. 74, and the 8th General Rule annexed to the 109th section of the same Act. There being no punishment cells properly prepared for males, it would be desirable to fit some of the ordinary cells with shutters, in order to darken them, as the easiest mode of dealing with the highly refractory.

I found the prison clean and in good order, dry, well ventilated, and supplied with water, which is brought to bear upon the sewers. The boiler in connexion with the heating apparatus on the male side was out of repair at the time of my visit, though the contractor had undertaken to put it into action by the first of November, and thus, at this late season of the year the cells and ranges were not artificially warmed.

The laundry, drying-room, and stores are sufficient for their requirements.

The stock of clothing was adequate, but that of blankets, &c., was rather scanty, and in the event of a slight increase of numbers would be deficient.

The system of individual separation is nominally applied to all the *criminal* females, but the intermixture of lunatics, as stated above, reduces it to an absolute nullity. All tried males are also subjected to this form of discipline, but I found some of this class engaged in pumping water in a yard, in which an *untried* prisoner was placed, there being, moreover, no stalls for keeping them apart. They were, however, under the supervision of an officer. The untried on the other hand, although undergoing modified "separation," sleeping and taking their meals in single cells, &c., are to a certain extent associated, a distinction for which there appears to be no sufficient ground; the recorded opinion of Committees of both Houses of Parliment, and the reports of all who are engaged and interested in the enforcement of sound discipline, both at home and abroad, being in favour of the extension of the system to prisoners *before trial*.

The Governor or his deputy attends the lock-up, and the turnkeys by rotation maintain a night patrol. There is only one tell-tale clock, but two at *least*, placed in opposite quarters of the building, are indispensable for testing vigilance and the accuracy of the circuits.

The punishments, the record of which is duly submitted to the Board, and signed, amounted to ten, and were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection*, 1862.	M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . .	9	–	Punishment Cells, .	8	2

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Sentenced to Hard Labour—		Sentenced to Hard Labour—	
Shot-drill, washing, and cleaning the prison,	9	Prison duty,	1
Incapable of work (one nearly blind and the other sick,	2		
Shot-drill and attending lunatics,	1		
Total,	12	Total,	1

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Sentenced to Hard Labour—		Prison duties,	1
Shot-drill and shoemaking,	1	Nursing,	2
Shot-drill and tailoring,	1	Caring lunatics,	2
Cooking,	1	Lunatics,	4
	3		
Not for Hard Labour—			
Prison duties,	3		
Caring lunatics,	1		
Pumping water and cleaning prison,	4		
Lunatics,	6		
Debtor,	1		
Total,	18	Total,	9
	12		1
Gross Total, Males,	30	Gross Total, Females,	10

Hard labour for the males is enforced by shot-drill and by the tread-wheel, the power of which is not applied to any useful object. Industrial labour for the same sex can be hardly said to exist, and consequently no remunerative return from the sale of articles without the walls has been produced. One of the turnkeys is capable of giving rudimental instruction in tailoring, one is a painter, and two are shoemakers; I found, accordingly, one prisoner who had partially learned the latter trade. The females are engaged in washing, mending, and sewing, but this department of gaol discipline is necessarily affected unfavourably by the absorption of prisoners of both sexes in attendance upon the lunatics.

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	125	68
Average number attending daily, 1861,	12	6

School-hours.—Males, from 1 to 3 o'clock daily; Females, from 12 to 2 o'clock daily.

The school was not in action on the day of my visit, as the chapel, in which it is conducted, was being washed out. The prisoners of the two sexes are taught respectively, at the hours specified, by the turnkeys and matrons. The form recommended by the Inspectors-General is observed here, and the Protestant Chaplain, who visits and examines from time to time, expressed himself satisfied with the assiduity of the instructors and the proficiency of the pupils. The numbers attending, however, are diminished, especially among the females, by the large proportion of lunatics.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

Class 1—Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. of bread, or 4 lbs. of potatoes, and 1 pint of new milk.

Class 2—Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. of bread, or 3½ lbs. of potatoes, and ¾ pint of new milk.

Class 3—Males and Females.—Breakfast, 5 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 8 oz. of bread, or 3 lbs. of potatoes, and 1 pint of new milk. Supper, 4 oz. of bread, or 1 lb. of potatoes.

One pint of oatmeal gruel substituted for milk at dinner only, on two days, with intervals, in each week.

All prisoners whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month are supplied with a pint of oatmeal gruel each daily for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, white, ½*d.* per 4 lbs. under Dublin price; brown, ¾*d.* less than white; oatmeal, 16*s.* per cwt.; Indian meal, 10*s.* per cwt.; new milk, 7*d.* per gallon; coals, 13*s.* per ton; candles, 7½*d.* per lb.; soap, £1 16*s.* per cwt.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 2¾*d.* | 1860, . 2¾*d.* | 1861, . 2½*d.* | Day of Inspection, . 3¾*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 3⅛*d.* | 1860, . 3⅜*d.* | 1861, . 4*d.*

No complaint of the diet was preferred by any of the prisoners. The Chaplains inspect regularly, entering their comments on each item of consumption in the approved tabular form, and they very rarely take any exception.

Books and Accounts.

The registries, the books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and and those suggested by the Inspectors-General, and the accounts are kept with accuracy. The Chaplains are provided with journals (which are duly submitted to the Board and signed by the Chairman), as are also the Medical Officer and the Governor.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1859, . £1,262 19*s.* 4*d.* | 1860, . £1,392 19*s.* 11*d.* | 1861, . £1,299 16*s.* 5*d.*

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
1859 (nine months), .	55	7	4	1861, . . .	62	10	11
1860, . . .	111	3	4	1862 (first half-year),	66	18	10

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
William Nolan, esq., Local Inspector, . . .	96	18	0	Robt. Graham, 4th Turnkey, *Shoemaker* and School Teacher, . . .	30	0	0
Andw. Nolan, esq., Surgeon,	65	0	0	John Manley, 5th Turnkey, *painter*, ...	30	0	0
Rev. Henry Rooke, Protestant Chaplain, . .	46	3	1	Mrs. Mary Storey, Matron,	40	0	0
Rev. John Grant, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	46	3	1	Miss Elizabeth M'Phail, Deputy Matron, . .	25	0	0
Robert Barry, Governor, .	150	0	0	William Quin, jun., Acting Turnkey, employed at the rate of £23 a year, teaches in School. . . .	23	0	0
William Quin, 1st Turnkey, *capable of tailoring*, .	40	0	0	Margaret Tyrrell, Hospital Nurse, at 10*s.* per week, when employed.			
John Carolin, 2nd Turnkey, capable of teaching in school,	35	0	0				
Edw. Storey, 3rd Turnkey, *Shoemaker*, Storekeeper, and Acting Clerk, . .	35	0	0				

No change in the staff has taken place since the last inspection. None

of the intern officers receive food rations, but coals and candles are supplied during the year to the Governor and the matron, and coals during six months to the turnkeys. The latter are also furnished with uniforms and firearms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., in the year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector,	126	105
Surgeon, &c.,	177	142
Protestant Chaplain,	196	155
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	257	211

Hospitals.

The accommodation for the sick is circumscribed in extent, and is wanting in many primary requirements; the exercising yard which, as well as the staircase, is common to both sexes, being utterly inadequate.

There are no water-closets, night chairs being in use, and the single bath is of the rudest description.

The sanitary condition, fortunately, under these circumstances was, and had been satisfactory.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in hospital,	–	–	–
Number of days in hospital,	–	243	58
Number of deaths,	2	–	–
Cost of medicine,	–	£13 14*s.* 2*d.*	£12 13*s.* 6*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

Sir George Hodson, bart., D.L., J.P.	Thomas S. Dennis, esq., J.P.	Rev. John Drought.
Charles Tottenham, esq., M.P., J.P.	Henry Carroll, esq., D.L., J.P.	Francis Wright, esq., J.P.
Jas. W. De Butts, esq., J.P.	Robert D. Barry, esq.	Robert Truell, esq.
Rev. Thomas Green.	Major Gun Cuninghame, D.L., J.P.	William Magee, esq.

The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting the salaries of the subordinate interns are paid. All small accounts are discharged on presentation, but the larger contracts, and other liabilities are dealt with at the Assizes, when a financial audit takes place.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Baltinglass.		Tinahely.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	47	18	28	24
Of whom were Drunkards,	4	2	2	–
No. of Committals in the three quarters preceding inspection,	10	4	6	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	–	–	–
Petty Sessions,	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals,	Direct.		Direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	In fair order, *but some dashing required.*		Fair.	
Security,	Adequate.		*Quite inadequate.*	
Accommodation,	Adequate.		Improved in keeper's quarters.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water,	Supplied by a force-pump.		Pump.	
Sewerage,	*Imperfect.*		Fair.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Tolerably clean, *but very damp and dark* in some portions of the building.		Fair.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	3½*d.* for both sexes.		Males, 5½*d.*; females, 4½*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£50; £20 (Turnkey).		£25.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		—	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN GAOL, AT KILMAINHAM.—VISITED THE 2ND JULY AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	9	–	9	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	–	3	–	–	–
„ Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
„ Misdemeanors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Deserters,	3	–	3	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	4	–	4	–	–	–
„ Imprisonment,	12	4	16	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	2	5	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	4	2	6	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	3	3	6	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	5	5	10	1	1	2
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	9	4	13	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	7	9	–	1	1
Vagrants,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	7	3	10	7	3	10
Total,	72	31	103	9	5	14

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

		M.	F.
Sixteen years and above ten.	Felons Convicted,	1	–
	Summary Convictions—Other Offences,	–	3
	Twice Imprisoned,	–	2
	Thrice Imprisoned,	–	1

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years :—

1859, . 84 | 1860, . 88 | 1861, . 105 | Day of Inspection, . 103

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Number of Committals to Kilmainham Gaol during the years 1860 *and* 1861, *and from* 1*st January to day of Inspection, viz.,* 2*nd July,* 1862.

Offences.	1860.		1861.		1862.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth,	–	3	–	2	–	1
Child Desertion,	–	4	–	–	–	2
Assault with intent to commit Rape,	–	–	7	–	1	–
Arson,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Cattle and Sheep Stealing,	4	–	5	–	8	–
Housebreaking,	12	5	7	1	4	–
Stabbing, Shooting at, &c.,	2	–	1	1	–	–
Larceny from Person,	9	6	14	3	5	3
Larceny,	75	41	88	51	45	22
Receiving Stolen Goods,	2	6	3	–	3	2
Obtaining Goods and Money under False Pretences,	2	1	1	1	3	2
Embezzlement,	1	–	3	–	1	–
Assaults (Common),	92	39	108	38	63	21
Misdemeanors,	128	180	138	221	59	87
Desertion,	21	–	28	–	12	–
Breaches of Excise and Fishery Laws,	1	–	–	1	1	–
Refractory Conduct in Reformatories, and Absconding from same,	–	4	–	6	–	5
Unnatural Offences,	2	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering Base Coin,	3	–	1	–	1	1
Begging,	25	46	79	56	66	39
Lunatics,	12	14	19	14	10	3
Riot,	2	–	–	–	–	–
Drunk in the Streets,	59	135	51	90	26	41
Debtors,	48	5	50	3	32	2
Total,	502	490	605	488	341	231

Re-committals and Averages.

From 1*st January to* 31*st December,* 1861.

	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	17	26
Twice,	3	16
Thrice,	1	5
Four times and more,	1	10
Total,	22	57
Average daily number in custody,	$55\frac{318}{365}$	$32\frac{270}{365}$
Average daily number in hospital,	$7\frac{311}{365}$	$5\frac{79}{365}$
Highest number at any one time,	110	
Lowest ditto,	70	
Highest number of males at any one time,	75	
Ditto, of females,	50	
Lowest number of males at any one time,	38	
Ditto, of females,	21	

From 1*st Jan. to day of Inspection,* 1862.

	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	19	11
Twice,	2	3
Thrice,	1	2
Four times and more,	–	4
Total,	22	20
Average daily number in custody,	$54\frac{8}{183}$	$26\frac{117}{183}$
Average daily number in hospital,	$9\frac{131}{183}$	$5\frac{116}{183}$
Highest number at any one time,	100	
Lowest ditto,	61	
Highest number of males at any one time,	65	
Ditto, of females,	40	
Lowest number of males at any one time,	40	
Ditto, of females,	19	

Highest number in gaol at any time for the last seven years:—

	M.	F.	Total.
23rd July, 1856,	80	76	156
1st September, 1857,	109	49	158
20th „ 1858,	64	60	124
23rd „ 1859,	48	51	99
28th June, 1860,	62	43	105
18th „ 1861,	82	37	119
8th February, 1862,	75	35	110

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Notwithstanding that the number of prisoners committed to Kilmainham gaol during 1861, was greater than in the previous year, we are not to imagine that crime is on the increase in the county of Dublin: on the contrary, the magistrates of the rural districts of the county can testify to the general order and regard for the laws which prevail in their respective districts. There has, however, grown up an immense population in the various suburbs, and the townships of Kingstown, Rathmines, &c., where a certain amount of crime must be expected to arise, as in the city itself.

The daily average number of prisoners in custody in the gaol were—forty males and thirty-one females in 1860; fifty-five males and thirty-two females in 1861; and fifty-four males and twenty-six females in 1862. Although there has been for some years a progressive diminution in the average number of females in custody in the gaol, the reduction is not so great as would appear from the averages during the present year, many female prisoners having been transferred to Naas gaol during the alterations now in progress in the female prison.

Fifty male and five female debtors were lodged in this prison during the year, and thirty-two males and two females during the first six months of 1862. Nine master and two pauper debtors were inmates of the prison Marshalsea on the day I selected for my inspection. The circumstances under which the two pauper debtors were arrested, illustrates a defect in the present law of imprisonment for debt, which is worthy of notice. These men—a builder and a painter by trade—were employed by a gentleman to build and fit up a house near Dublin, for which they were not paid, and in consequence are now in gaol, being unable to meet their engagements, their business ruined, and their families pauperized. The gentleman was arrested at their suit, but was discharged, having at once given bail, and filed his schedule, showing them to be his creditors for a larger amount than they owe. Every person acquainted with the gaols of Ireland knows that this is no uncommon occurrence.

Lunatics.

I found ten insane persons (seven males and three females) committed as dangerous. They were located in the hospital, as the most suitable place for persons in that state, and every care is taken of them by Dr. Thornhill, the Medical Officer of the gaol; but no medical treatment can counteract the depressing influences of their position, on such as are capable of appreciating it. The deaths last year were of a lunatic and an epileptic, committed criminally, and this year another lunatic died in the gaol.

Juveniles.

I found one male and three female juveniles in custody. The females were girls belonging to a most troublesome class, who had been guilty of insubordination in a reformatory, and sentenced to six months imprisonment; but as separation had not then been established in the gaol, I had them included in a draft of prisoners sent to the cellular prison at Naas, where they were kept in strict separation to the end of their sentences, and with the best results. Some have now been sent back to the reformatory from which they were convicted; and the ringleader transferred to Sparks Lake Reformatory, Monaghan, which receives every female juvenile considered incorrigible elsewhere. Separation from her evil companions was considered necessary.

Fifty-eight boys and ten girls were committed to this gaol during 1861; forty-seven of these belonged to the county, and twenty-one were strangers from the city, or vagrants from other parts of Ireland; thirty-

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

four could read and write, and fourteen were wholly illiterate; twenty-four had both parents living, and forty-three had lost one or both. One was committed twice. Fourteen boys and two girls were sentenced to a reformatory during the year.

I found in custody a female under sentence for the tenth time in this gaol for fowl stealing. She had already undergone three sentences of twelve months, two of six months, one of four months, and one of three months imprisonment, and had always, at the expiration of her sentence, returned to her old trade. Her present sentence is but twelve months imprisonment, and there is every reason to fear that she will again return to crime on her liberation. I believe that for such offenders long sentences of penal servitude are the only remedies, as it is cheaper for the ratepayers to support them in gaol than by plunder. I wish, however, to add, that under proper treatment comparatively few females, not drunkards, are irreclaimable. I have known so many professional thieves amongst women who have changed to a life of honest industry, that I believe female natures to be more impressible for good than those of men.

At the suggestion of my colleague, the dinner hour for prisoners has been altered from two to three o'clock, p.m. This is a great improvement; gaol diet is low, and as there are but two meals given in the day, it was too long to keep prisoners fasting from two o'clock in the afternoon until breakfast next morning.

Since last inspection the staff of the male prison has been rendered more effective in consequence of the resignation of two old officers, who have been replaced by active and intelligent men; and the Board of Superintendence has appointed an additional warder, as the staff in a separate prison to be effective must necessarily be large, especially in one where the inspection hall is so wide as here (40 feet). A large inspection hall has many advantages, but it requires an increased staff, and in this cold damp climate is difficult to keep to the proper temperature.

The unlock and lock-up of the prison are attended by the Governor and his Deputy, who also both make a final round of the prison at ten o'clock, previous to setting the night watch.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	5	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	5	5	Store Rooms,	9	1
Day Rooms,	1	4	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	4	3	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	92	61	Lavatories,	3	1
			Baths,	5	2
			Privies,	–	2
Sleeping Rooms,	6	2	Water-closets,	16	7
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	3	–	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	8	2	Reception Rooms,	2	–
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
School-room,	–	1	Crank Pumps,	6	–
Workshop,	1	–	Looms,	4	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		*Female Clothing.*	
Pairs Blankets,	244	Shirts,	183	Caps,	77
Pairs Sheets,	319½	Jackets,	111	Shifts,	94
Rugs,	206	Trowsers,	142	Gowns,	87
Hammocks or Cots,	96	Caps,	124	Petticoats,	92
Bed-ticks,	171	Pairs Shoes,	122	Stockings,	12
				Pairs Shoes,	44

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

I found this prison on my various visits during the year 1862, always in an excellent state of order and discipline. The buildings clean and well kept, secure, and properly ventilated. The stock of bedding, sheets, rugs, blankets, and prison clothing, good and sufficient, and the supply of water abundant. Water is now raised by means of a crank pump, partitioned so as to prevent communication; and the stalls in which prisoners remain while waiting for their turn for work are closed by louvered doors, so that they are perfectly isolated. This labour has been latterly substituted for shot drill: it is more severe, less dangerous to both officers and prisoners, and many of the latter condemned to hard labour, who were physically exempted by the medical officer from shot drill, can be regularly worked at it. The crank pump is after a design of Mr. Price, the Governor. It is on a new principle, and free from the danger inseparable from the old crank pump, when worked by men in separate compartments. The shaft runs at the back, the handles are independent of each other, and a tell-tale rack is applied to each handle. It has a continuous movement, and a bell is attached which gives notice when the men are to cease work.

Since last inspection most of the arrangements suggested by my colleague in his report, have been carried into effect by the Board of Superintendence of the prison, who are ever ready to act on any useful suggestion proposed.

Suitable places in the basement story have been fitted up as stores for the prison clothing, bedding, provisions, and the private clothes of the prisoners, as also for reception and dressing rooms. A convenient bath-room, with hot and cold baths, is likewise placed in it.

Twelve cells have been allocated in the hall for reception cells—four in Class A for prisoners tried and sentenced; four in Class B for prisoners on remand and waiting for trial; and four in Class C for juveniles.

The heating apparatus is now good and in effective working order. There are also suitable baths in the hospital supplied with hot and cold water, and likewise a shower-bath.

In the debtors' prison the flagging of the corridors is in a bad state, and it would be desirable to have it removed, and a boarded floor substituted, which could be done at a trifling cost. Where there is no danger of fire, boards are always more suitable in this climate.

The cross wall dividing one of the exercising yards for criminals from that of the master debtors is still insecure, as likewise the boundary wall at the female laundry. It has been suggested to put up a rotatory *cheveaux-de-frize* for security. The male and female hospitals were clean and in excellent order when I visited them; they were both unoccupied except by lunatics.

Plans and specifications for the alteration of the female prison to adapt it, as far as practicable, for carrying out the separate system, were prepared by Mr. M'Curdy, C.E., adopted by the Grand Jury, and approved by his Excellency. The contract was taken for a sum of £855; and the contractor is bound to have the alterations completed in the month of May, 1863.

The building has, however, the one great fault of all old prisons, where gloom and the exclusion of the rays of the sun were associated with punishment, in ignorance of the fact now recognized, that the direct rays of the sun exercise an important influence on the physical state of man, his mental diseases, and criminal impulses. The cretinism of the dark valleys of Switzerland is prevented by removal to a higher position on the mountain: and the deformities and scrofula of the inhabitants of cellars and dark places are unknown to the coloured races constantly exposed to the sun's direct rays. This fact, although well known to scientific men, is not

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

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generally remembered in building prisons, and on it more of the success of prison treatment depends than is generally imagined. On this subject Recorder Hill observes, "a prison ought to be a place of cheerfulness." The Board of Superintendence has given directions to have a large window put up at the end of the prison, to remedy, as far as practicable, the gloom of the building.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection*, 1862.	M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . .	34	6	Punishment Cells, . .	33	2

Many of the above punishments have been the result of the change from a comparatively lax to a more stringent discipline under the separate system. They were, with the exception of three, inflicted by the direction of the Governor, and submitted to the Board at its meetings. The three offences adjudicated on by the Board occurred at shot drill. Two soldiers of the 11th Foot, under sentence of nine months imprisonment with hard labour, for burglary, while at shot drill, with twenty other prisoners, assaulted the Governor and one of the warders. The Governor was struck on the back with a nine pound shot, and the warder severely hurt in the arm; but two of the prisoners assisted the officers, and the offenders were at once placed in irons. The third case was likewise of a soldier, who flung a stone at the Governor. Two of these men, under firm but mild treatment, are now among the best conducted and most orderly in the prison.

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	86	76
Average number attending daily, ...	4 1/3	5 2/3

School-hours.—Males, from 3 until 5 o'clock. Females, from 12 until 2 o'clock.

A second class tailor warder is also the schoolmaster. The average attendance at school of the males is four, and of females five, out of a daily average of fifty-five male and thirty-two female inmates of the prison; this is most unsatisfactory in a prison managed on the separate system, and I would suggest to the Board of Superintendence the necessity of a change in the present arrangements.

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Three hours at the crank-pumps, .	12	Washing prison bedding and clothing,	5

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Weaving, . . .	1	Knitting, . . .	4
Winding, . . .	1	Needlework, . .	9
Picking Oakum, . .	42	Minding Lunatics, . .	1
Cooking, . . .	2	Prison Duties, . .	2
Prison Duties, . .	4	Nursing, . . .	2
Minding Lunatics, .	2	Lunatics and Sick, .	5
Lunatics and Sick, .	9	Picking Cocoa Fibre, .	3
Debtors not employed, .	11		26
		Washing, . . .	5
Total, . .	72	Total, . .	31

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years:—

1859, . £16 2*s.* 1*d.* | 1860, . £19 5*s.* 6*d.* | 1861, . £23 8*s.* 5½*d.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—2 oz. rice and 6 oz. Indian meal, made into stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Females.—Breakfast—$1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. rice and $5\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Indian meal, made into stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Males.—Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk. Females.—Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Prisoners committed for one month and under, 1 pint of gruel for dinner in lieu of milk.

Males and Females under fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—1 oz. rice and 4 oz. Indian meal, made into stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Vegetable soup is given to all prisoners in lieu of milk every Tuesday and Friday.

Contracts.—Bread, white, $1\frac{5}{8}$*d.*, brown, $1\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, 15*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; Indian meal, 10*s.* per cwt.; rice, 14*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; new milk, $6\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 2*d.* per gallon; salt, 1*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.; coals, 15*s.* 8*d.* per ton; straw, 3*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; candles, 5*s.* 8*d.* per dozen lbs.; soap, 21*s.* per cwt.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1859, . $2\frac{3}{4}$*d.* | 1860, . $3\frac{30}{366}$*d.* | 1861, . $2\frac{49}{64}$*d.* | Day of Inspection, . $2\frac{57}{64}$*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1859, . $2\frac{298}{365}$*d.* | 1860, . $3\frac{30}{366}$*d.* | 1861, . $3\frac{25}{365}$*d.*

The provisions supplied to the prisoners were of good quality on the day of my inspection. The Chaplains generally report favourably of them. Occasionally a few exceptions are taken, of the milk especially.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts of this prison are well and neatly kept; the various journals, and registries of finance and discipline, are in use, and much care appears to be devoted to them by both the Governor and his Deputy.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1859, . £2,158 10*s.* | 1860, . £2,421 4*s.* 8*d.* | 1861, . £2,762 17*s.* 10*d.*

Average yearly cost of each prisoner :—

1860, . £28 5*s.* 2*d.* | 1861, . £28 4*s.* 10*d.*

Repaid by Government for maintenance of convicted prisoners :—

1860, . £205 16*s.* 8*d.* | 1861, . £278 9*s.* 2*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Captain Langrishe, Local Inspector, . . .	£100	0	0
Rev. Robert Flemyng, Protestant Chaplain, . .	55	7	8
Rev. S. C. Morrisson, Presbyterian Chaplain, .	55	7	8
Rev. Edward Kennedy, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	55	7	8
William Thornhill, Esq., Surgeon, . . .	80	0	0
Henry Price, Esq., Governor, . . .	250	0	0
Thos. Flewett, Head Warder and Clerk, . .	80	0	0
James Gordon, 1st Class Warder, Storekeeper, and Shoemaker, . .	52	0	0
Richard O'Neill, 1st Class Warder, . . .	52	0	0
Michael Doyle, 1st Class Warder and Carpenter, .	£52	0	0
James Reynolds, 2nd Class Warder, Tailor, and Schoolmaster, . .	30	0	0
William Bigger, 2nd Class Warder and Weaver, .	30	0	0
Daniel R. Mathews, 2nd Class Warder, . .	30	0	0
John Brien, 2nd Class Warder,	30	0	0
John M'Loughlin, 2nd Class Warder, . .	30	0	0
Peter M'Grath, Hospital Warder, . .	30	0	0
Mary Jane Dyer, Matron,	32	10	0
Jane Burland, Assistant Matron, . . .	25	0	0
Mary Moorecroft, Hospital Attendant, . .	20	0	0

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

John M'Loughlin has been appointed second class warder, in room of Christopher Dunne, resigned. Peter M'Grath has been appointed hospital warder, in room of John M'Loughlin, resigned.

The appointment of Mr. Price, who was elected Governor in 1861 on probation, has now been confirmed by the Lord Lieutenant. I have known Mr. Price for many years as a city of Dublin magistrate, and I feel confident that he will be an acquisition to the prison service.

Second class warders and female officers only receive rations. The warders wear a uniform.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector,	104	56
Surgeon,	172	75
Protestant Chaplain,	166	83
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	144	67
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	154	71

Hospitals.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths, for the last three years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	Day of Inspection.
Number in hospital,	85	97	98	60
Number of days in hospital,	2,075	3,631	4,827	2,798
Deaths,	3	4	2	1
Cost of medicine,	£9 4*s.* 6*d.*	£17 2*s.*	£25 18*s.* 2*d.*	£10 18*s.* 8*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

Captain Lindsay.	Charles C. Vesey, esq.	Thomas Drury, esq.
James H. Hamilton, esq. M.P.	Robert Chambers, esq.	Charles Cobbe, esq.
Alexander Kirkpatrick, esq.	Richard Manders, esq.	Hon. Jenico W. J. Preston.
Henry J. MacFarlane, esq.	O'Neill Segrave, esq.	William Caldbeck, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, and oftener if required. The salaries of inferior officers, and small accounts, are paid monthly. The superior officers and contractors quarterly, by cheque for each party separately.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

RICHMOND BRIDEWELL, AT DUBLIN.—VISITED THE 15TH OF DECEMBER, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For Felony,	7	–	7	1	–	1
,, Larceny,	5	–	5	1	–	1
,, Misdemeanors,	11	–	11	2	–	2
Deserters,	3	–	3	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Penal Servitude,	22	–	22	–	–	–
,, Imprisonment,	58	–	58	5	–	5
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	23	–	23	4	–	4
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	26	–	26	3	–	3
Offences under Larceny Act,	16	–	16	2	–	2
In default of Bail,	7	–	7	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	23	–	23	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	13	–	13	4	–	4
Under Poor Law Act,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Vagrants,	6	–	6	2	–	2
Drunkards,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	51	–	51	51	–	51
Gross Total,	282	–	282	75	–	75

Offences, &c., of Juveniles classified at the time of Inspection.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons,	–	–	4	–
Misdemeanants,	–	–	2	–
Summary Convictions,	1	–	9	–
Workhouse Offenders,	–	–	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	2	–
Thrice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 181 | 1860, . 192 | 1861, . 226 | Day of Inspection, . 282

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

Return of the number of Committals for the undermentioned offences, tried within each year of 1860, 1861, *and* 1862.

Offences for which Committed and Tried.	In 1860.			In 1861.			In 1862.		
	Committals.	Convictions.	Not Convicted.	Committals.	Convictions.	Not Convicted.	Committals.	Convictions.	Not Convicted.
Committed for Trial at Commission and Sessions.									
Murder,	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–
Attempt to Murder,	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Shooting, Stabbing, and Wounding,	9	7	2	10	7	3	17	13	4
Manslaughter,	7	1	6	13	5	8	8	1	7
Rape, and Attempt to Commit Rape,	3	–	3	1	–	1	3	3	–
Bigamy, Sacrilege,	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	–
Assaults,	70	56	14	71	62	9	28	22	6
Burglary and Housebreaking,	16	12	4	23	19	4	26	22	4
Robbery, Assault with Intent to Rob,	11	3	8	4	4	–	18	11	7
Taking and holding Forcible Possession,	2	–	2	4	4	–	–	–	–
Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Stealing,	4	2	2	3	3	–	5	4	1
Larceny from Person,	33	15	18	31	18	13	35	23	12
Do. from Shop,	10	8	2	7	7	–	15	15	–
Do. by Servants,	3	–	3	8	5	1	5	4	1
Do. Simple,	79	48	31	100	68	32	120	75	45
Embezzlement, Stealing Post Letters,	8	7	1	15	9	6	15	10	5
Frauds and attempt to Defraud,									
Receiving Stolen Goods,	11	6	5	170	11	6	20	15	5
Misdemeanors with Intent to Rob,	22	17	5	21	14	7	15	9	6
Other Misdemeanors,	3	2	1	10	9	1	1	1	–
Arson and attempt to commit same,	3	2	1	4	2	2	26	25	1
Other Malicious Offences,	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
Forgery, Coining, and Uttering Base Coin,	10	8	2	8	1	7	13	9	4
Riot, Keeping Disorderly Houses,	8	5	3	–	–	–	6	6	–
Indecent Exposure,	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	–	1
Total,	320	205	115	354	253	101	382	273	109
Committed Summarily by Magistrates.									
Larceny,	–	150	–	–	195	–	–	200	–
Attempt to Commit Larceny, Loitering with Intent to Commit Felony,	–	78	–	–	57	–	–	73	–
Illegal Possession of Goods,	–	152	–	–	159	–	–	162	–
Assaults,	–	371	–	–	345	–	–	380	–
Disorderly Conduct, Poor Law Offences, &c.,	–	599	–	–	518	–	–	668	–
Breach of Excise Laws,	–	4	–	–	13	–	–	19	–
Vagrancy,	–	182	–	–	117	–	–	146	–
Drunkenness,	–	615	–	–	521	–	–	584	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	47	–	–	42	–	–	48	–
By Commanders.									
Military and Naval Offences,	–	20	–	–	35	–	–	52	–
Summarily.									
Deserters,	–	89	–	–	38	–	–	38	–
Remanded and Discharged,	–	–	293	–	–	269	–	–	311
Total,	–	2,203	293	–	2,060	269	–	2,370	311
Tried at Commission and Sessions, as above,	–	205	115	–	253	101	–	273	109
Total,	–	2,408	408	–	2,313	370	–	2,643	420
Gross total number of committals,	–	2,816		–	2,683		–	3,063	

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

Re-committals and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	M.	*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1862.*	M.
Re-committals—Once, . .	139	Re-committals—Once, . .	115
Twice, . . .	25	Twice, . . .	28
Thrice, . . .	10	Thrice, . . .	6
Four times and more, .	2	Four times and more, .	1
Total, . .	177*	Total, . .	150
Average daily number in custody,	223	Average daily number in custody,	252
Average daily number in hospital,	47	Average daily number in hospital,	58
Highest number at any one time,	286	Highest number at any one time,	288
Lowest ditto, .	173	Lowest ditto, .	213

Highest number in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years:—

1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
27th Feb.	19th May.	4th Jan.	8th Jan.	5th March.	25th June.	29th Sept.
410	311	284	239	246	286	288

The preceding tables show that on the day I inspected this gaol, it was fuller than on any previous inspection during the last four years, and also that on the 29th September last, more prisoners were in custody than at any period since 1857. There has been an increase in 1862 in the number of committals to the gaol, and of convictions both before a Jury at Commission and Sessions, and also summarily, before the Divisional Justices of the metropolis. I find, likewise, that the daily average number in custody has risen from 198 in 1860 to 223 in 1861, and 252 in 1862. The increase is stated, in a report emanating from the Board of Superintendence, to be principally due to an unusually large number of persons whose offences were punishable by pecuniary penalties, having, through poverty and want of employment, been unable to pay the fines imposed on them by the magistrates, and who consequently had to undergo imprisonment instead. But the number of criminals sentenced to penal servitude in 1862 has likewise increased from 42 in 1861 to 78 in 1862. It therefore appears that the offences were of a more serious character; and, although the increase may be partly attributable to the number of workhouse offenders sentenced in 1862 to penal servitude, still it is evident that crime, among the male population, is rather on the increase in the city. Notwithstanding, however, the increase in the number of committals and convictions in 1862, the number of returned convicts committed to this prison in 1862 has diminished. The numbers were 51 in 1861, and 33 up to the 20th December, 1862. Forty-seven were convicted (including all minor offences) in 1861, and 29 in 1862. Only four of those committed in 1861 were on licence or ticket-of-leave, and three in 1862—one of the foregoing was not convicted, but his licence expired while waiting for trial. Twelve returned convicts in each year were sentenced to penal servitude, the remainder to imprisonment only. I have entered into these particulars because I consider it remarkable that, in the metropolitan district of Ireland, so few returned convicts should have been committed to this city prison, even for minor offences, especially in a year in which there has been an increase, not alone generally in the number of committals, but likewise in the number of more serious offenders sentenced to penal servitude. At present great facilities exist for the recognition and re-conviction of returned convicts in the City of Dublin. Photography has been established for their identification both in the convict depôt at Mountjoy, through which every convict must pass, and likewise in this gaol, where the Governor deserves

* Drunkards and lunatics not included.

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credit for the pains he takes to have them properly identified; and both prisons being situate within the City of Dublin, none but those who passed through the convict prisons before the present system was established, or juveniles whose features have altered, can escape recognition. I believe photography, as leading to the certain identification of old offenders, is a powerful means for the repression of crime; without it a criminal may be convicted in every county of Ireland, and each time his crime be considered as a first offence. Under such circumstances, the main principle on which criminal repression is founded—a severer punishment for hardened offenders—is not acted on.

Juveniles.

Two hundred and eighty-six committals of juveniles were made to this gaol in 1861, many, however, were re-committals. The number of individuals were 174 in 1861, and 172 in 1862. Of the committals in 1861, 26 were of boys under ten years of age, four of whom were re-committals; 79 were of strangers to Dublin; 121 had both parents living; 113 could both read and write; 60 were wholly illiterate; 63 were sent to a reformatory, and 4 rejected.

Lunatics.

The mischief resulting from the committal of lunatics to gaols has been so frequently referred to in former reports, that it is quite unnecessary for me to dwell on the subject. Here, however, one evil is obviated, as a diet is ordered by the medical officers similar to that given in well-regulated asylums. This is of great importance in the treatment of a disease which, according to the late Sir Benjamin Brodie and other high authorities, "is so frequently caused by an irregular or insufficient production of the nervous force, resulting from starvation, perhaps for generations;" and "the impoverished blood being deprived of the properties without which it is incapable of maintaining the functions of the nervous system." In most county prisons in Ireland, the diet of this class of prisoners is quite insufficient.

I found on the day of my inspection 51 lunatics in custody; 32 were in the gaol at the commencement of the year, and 50 were committed during the year; seven died. Their accommodation is as good as can be procured in a gaol, and much care is bestowed on them. Since last inspection the old capstan mill-room has been converted into a day-room for their use, where they dine. They exercise in a large yard (which, however, is surrounded by high walls), and are as much as possible employed at work in the Governor's garden.

Accommodation.

	M.		M.
Wards,	15	Kitchens,	2
Yards,	20	Bakery (not worked),	1
Day rooms (corridors),	34	Store Rooms,	14
Solitary Cells,	13	Laundry,	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	147	Drying Room,	1
		Lavatories,	12
		Baths,	3
Cells to contain three persons,	115	Privies,	2
No. of Beds in Hospital Wards,	65	Water-closets,	39
Hospital Rooms,	8	Fumigating Room,	1
Chapels,	2	Reception Room,	1
School Room,	1	Pumps and Wells,	3
Workshops,	3	Tread-wheels,	2
Worksheds,	5	Other Machines for Labour,	3

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

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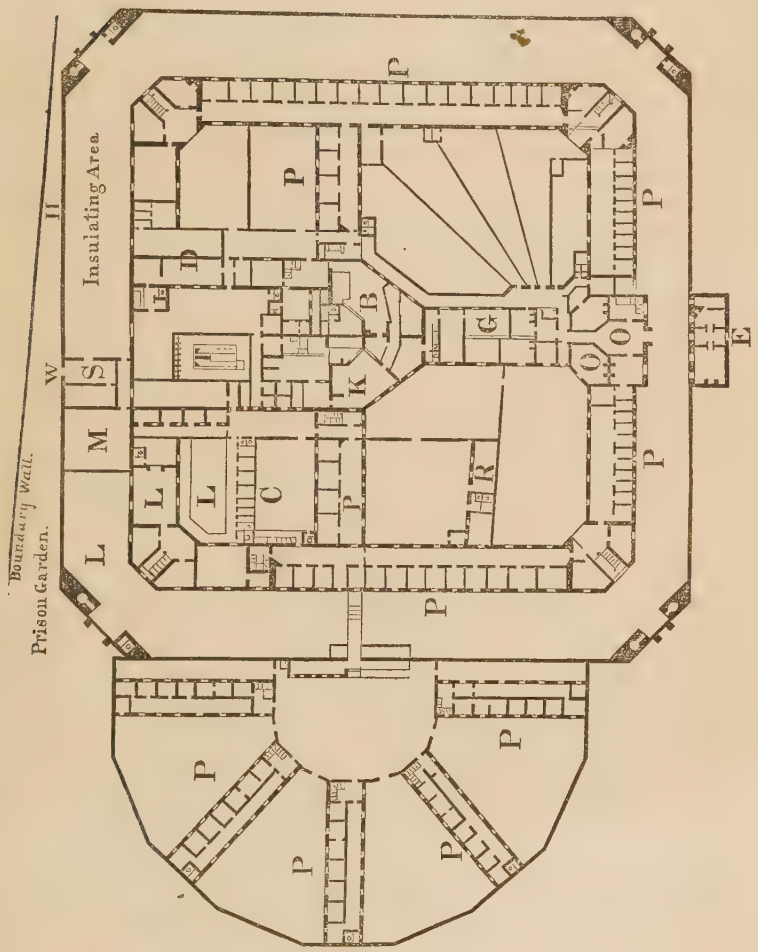
Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Pairs Blankets,	371½	7½	Shirts,	733	93
Pairs Sheets,	612½	90	Jackets,	470	28
Rugs,	364	182	Trowsers,	569	49
Hammocks or Cots,	235	15	Caps,	368	14
Bed-ticks,	158	6	Socks or Stockings,	102	–
			Pairs Shoes,	377	47

Plan of Gaol.



E, Entrance.
O O, Governor's house and offices.
P P P, Prison cells.
K, Kitchen.
B, Bakehouse.
L L L, Lunatic wards.
M, Former capstan mill; now used as a dining-room for Lunatics.
S, Store, burnt.
W, Window.
H, Heap of rubbish, which should be removed.
T, Treadwheel.
C, Punishment cells.
R, Workshops.
D, Washhouse.

I invariably found this gaol, on my inspections, remarkably clean and orderly, secure, except in one place to which I shall refer later, the buildings in good repair, dry, and well ventilated. There is an abundant sup-

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

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ply of water from the city main, and the sewerage is effective. The bedding, blankets, sheets, rugs, and prison clothing sufficient, their quality good, and the prison stock and buildings are generally in a satisfactory state. There are, however, defects with regard to the management of prisoners which should be corrected. Adults and juveniles are not sufficiently separated, and in October last an escape was effected by a prisoner sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, under circumstances which could never have happened if proper care had been used. In 1860 the capstan mill-house, marked S on the map, was burnt. It was afterwards roofed and S used as a store, where prison ladders are kept; but an opening into the store from the Governor's garden at W, was left unclosed, and a large heap of clay, taken from the foundation of the prison, was allowed to remain against the outside boundary wall. The prisoner who escaped was employed in repairing this building, in association with two others and a paid carpenter, who had formerly been a convict. They were under the charge of the night watchman, a man who had been appointed a warder, but the Governor having pronounced him unfit, he was reduced to his present situation. At five o'clock in the evening, just before dark, the prisoner hid himself and could not be found, notwithstanding which the ladder was left as usual in the store S; during the night he removed it from the building, through the opening at W, placed it on the heap of clay at H, and escaped over the wall. Since then the opening at W has been secured by iron bars, but the heap of clay at H still remains, and should be removed. An ex-convict should not again be placed in association with prisoners; and an officer whom the Governor certified to be incompetent to act as a warder, should not be given difficult duties, which do not belong to his office.

The cells of this prison are large and lofty, but flagged. They are all, except eighteen, heated and fitted up with appliances for the separate system; but there is not sufficient supervision over officers and prisoners, and abuses may arise difficult to detect. The cost of the alterations has been very great, and a block of cells on the most improved principle could have been built for little more than the amount expended on them.

From the imperfect construction of this prison, a large staff of officers is required. The amount expended in salaries in 1861 was £3,003, a larger sum relatively than is paid in other gaols, and upwards of a third more, in proportion to the number of prisoners, than in Belfast. Still I do not think that in this straggling prison the staff can be reduced, but I wish to point out the permanent economy of making the alterations in the city prison for females at Grangegorman on the most improved principles.

The Governor and his Deputy attend lock-up, and a night patrol is kept up by two watchmen appointed for the purpose, whose vigilance is tested by three detecter-clocks placed in different parts of the gaol.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.		*From 1st January to day of Inspection*, 1862.	
On Bread and Water in Punishment Cells,	433	On Bread and Water in Punishment Cells,	426
Other Punishments—Committed for Trial,	6	Other Punishments,	9
Total,	439	Total,	435

Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement, . 4

All punishments inflicted by the Governor are duly recorded in a book kept for the purpose, and regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings. Some were for offences of a more serious nature, and were dealt with by members of the Board of Superintendence, being Magistrates of the city.

Employment on day of Inspection.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

PUNITIVE LABOUR.		INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.	
Tread-mill,	31	Painting,	1
Washing in Laundry,	3	Smith's work,	1
Wardsmen cleaning,	18	Shoemaking,	5
Whitewashing, &c.,	10	Tailoring,	3
In Hospital,	75	Matmaking,	22
In Reception Ward, and unemployed,	23	Weaving Linsey,	2
	160	,, Matting and Mats,	12
Industrial Work,	122	Warping and sorting Coir,	25
		Picking Cocoa fibre,	51
Total,	282	Total,	122

Richmond Bridewell.

There is but one officer (the weaving master) regularly trained to a trade. One other officer is capable of superintending shoemaking and tailoring. A few other warders teach matmaking.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years :—

1859, . £332 11*s.* 9*d.* | 1860, . £311 10*s.* 4*d.* | 1861, . £463 11*s.* 4*d.*

There is a good deal of work done in this gaol, and many of the long-sentenced prisoners are usefully employed; still I consider that industrial labour might be carried to a greater extent. Judge Hayes has truly observed in one of his charges to a county Grand Jury—"When persons are for their crimes deprived of liberty and placed in a prison, there is a trust reposed in us, so far as we can, to guide, protect, and govern them, so that they shall not be restored to liberty worse men than they were. While carrying out the punishment, it must not be lost sight of that we should carry out also the work of improvement; and it is by no means impossible to combine the two objects." The idle and dissolute occupants of our prisons should be taught a means of earning their bread honestly after discharge, and not to look on labour as a punishment; besides, in a prison managed on the separate system, the mind should be above all usefully occupied.

Sir Benjamin Brodie, who had considerable experience in the treatment of convicts in separation, observes that "the state of mind of a prisoner whose thoughts are not directed to any special object, but constantly shifting, and finding nothing to rest on, lays the foundation, not alone of mental, but also of bodily disease; but if kept constantly employed—at school and chapel—taking exercise out of doors, although passing the greater part of their time in their cells, employed at useful labour, there is no material injury to body or mind; while without these precautions it is difficult to say what mischief might happen both mental and bodily, and this fact ought never to be lost sight of by those who carry out the same system." I have given the above quotation from this great psychologist and surgeon, because its truth is not sufficiently known and acted on; and also because in this prison secular instruction is neglected, not being given to adults; and I am anxious to bring the subject strongly under the notice of the Board of Superintendence.

Schools.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	48
,, ,, to 15th Dec., 1862,	56
Average number attending daily in 1861,	7
,, to 15th Dec., 1862,	11

School-hours—9¼ to 11 o'clock, a.m.

Dietary and Contracts.

First-class Prisoners—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, with ½ a pint of new milk daily for breakfast; 14 oz. wholemeal bread, with a pint of new milk daily for dinner for five days in each week; the remaining two days, 1 pint gruel made from 1 oz. of oat-

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meal, in lieu of milk. First-class prisoners whose periods of imprisonment do not exceed one calendar month, receive the same breakfast as above, and for dinner 14 oz. wholemeal bread, and a pint of gruel.

Juveniles, 15 years of age and under, receive 5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, with ½ pint new milk daily for breakfast; and 8 oz. of wholemeal bread, with 1 pint of vegetable soup for dinner, and 4 oz. bread for supper.

Prisoners receiving each 7 oz. bread for supper daily, week commencing 10th March, 1863, ... 101
Average ditto for three months, ending 28th February, 1863, . . 80
Prisoners (not in hospital) receiving each ½ lb. beef three days in the week, week commencing 10th March, ... 19
Average ditto for three months, ending 28th February, 1863, . . 22

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 6¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.*; meat, per lb. 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 9*d.*; coals, per ton, 14*s.* 2*d.*; candles, per doz. lbs., 5*s.* 10*d.*; soap, per cwt., 30*s.*

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 2·7*d.* | 1860, . 3*d.* | 1861, . 3·4*d.* | Day of Inspection, . 3·75*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 2·77*d.* | 1860, . 3·098*d.* | 1861, . 3·5*d.*

The provisions are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, who generally report favourably of them.

Books and Accounts.

The different books and registries of criminal statistics and accounts, and the proceedings of the Board, are kept with much care and attention. I am much pleased with the manner in which this branch of the establishment is conducted; all the principal officers keep journals, and the warders are provided with report books, each for his own class.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1859, £5,393 7*s.* 11*d.* | 1860, £6,394 1*s.* 2*d.* | 1861, £6,585 5*s.* 3*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum :—

1860, . £32 6*s.* 1*d.* | 1861, . £26 9*s.* 4*d.*

Repaid by Government :—

1860, . £635 8*s.* 8*d.* | 1861, . £796 6*s.* 6*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Charles P. Gavin, Local Inspector, £150
Awley Banon, Physician, . . 125
H. Minchin, Surgeon, . . 75
Rev. James Quinton, Protestant Chaplain, ... 50
Rev. T. J. Bentley, R.C. Chaplain, 100
Rev. J. W. Hunter, Presbyterian Chaplain, . . . £33 6*s.* 8*d.*
Dominick Marques, Governor, £400
Henry J. Philpotts, Chief Warder, 90
John Whitaker, Chief Clerk, . 100
Edward Rothe, Storekeeper, . 104
Michael M'Grath, Schoolmaster, &c. 84
Lorenzo Lyons, Asst. Chief Warder, 64
William Hogan, Master of Works, 64
James Corcoran, 1st Class Warder, 56
John M'Cormick, Gate-keeper, . 56
Patrick Duffy, 1st Class Warder, . 56
Richd. Donnelly, ditto, . 56
John Lennon, ditto, . 56
John Connor, 1st Class Warder, . £56
Thomas Foster, ditto, . 56
Nicholas Mangan, Hall-porter, . 56
John Conway, Weaving Master, . 56
Edward J. Gildea, Hospital Superintendent, . . . 44
William Sleith, Kitchen Warder, . 44
William Bell, 2nd Class Warder, . 44
George Graham, ditto, . 44
James Maloney, ditto, . 44
William Gregory, ditto, . 44
Richard Carroll, ditto, . 44
John Breslin, ditto, . 44
Peter Coleman, ditto, . 44
Edward Ternan, ditto, . 44
Robert Foster, ditto, . 44
Denis Kelly, ditto, . 44
Patrick M'Carthy, Watchman, . 40
Daniel Byrne, ditto, . 40
Michael Murphy, Messenger, £31 4*s.*

Two warders disqualified for unfitness. Weaving master dismissed. Vacancies filled by the Board of Superintendence, subject to approval of Lord Lieutenant.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

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Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1861.	From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector, . . .	374	363
Physician, ...	192	176
Surgeon, ...	156	160
Protestant Chaplain, . .	155	142
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	152	145
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	387	324

Hospitals.

Number in hospital, total number of days, cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in hospital, .	568	490	435
Total number of days, .	13,140	15,006	14,965
Number of deaths, .	3	3	2
Cost of medicine, . .	£100	£100	£80

The hospital, in which criminals are placed, is for the most part cellular, and within the range of buildings; a new kitchen and baths are in progress, and altogether this department is very satisfactory.

Board of Superintendence.

For 1862.	For 1863.
The Lord Mayor, The Right Hon. D. Moylan, J.P.	The Lord Mayor, The Right Hon. John P. Vereker, J.P.
Alderman George Roe, J.P.	Alderman John Campbell, J.P.
Alderman James Lambert, J.P.	Alderman John O. Bonsall.
Councillor Richard Kelly, J.P.	Alderman Richard Wilson.
Councillor Jeremiah Dunne, J.P.	Councillor John Gray, M.D., J.P.
Alderman J. W. Mackey, J.P.	Councillor Jeremiah Dunne, J.P.
Councillor J. M'Cann.	Councillor Nicholas J. Lalor, J.P.
Councillor John L. Wharton.	Councillor Joseph W. Casson, J.P.
Councillor James Plunkett.	Councillor Alexander M. Sullivan.
Councillor Henry O'Beirne.	Councillor John Draper.
Councillor Michael Gavacan.	Councillor Edmund Lawless.*
Councillor Sir T. O'Brien, J.P. (deceased).	Councillor Michael Murphy.

The Board is elected by lot, and changes every year; only one member of the Board for 1862 belongs to that for 1863.

General Observations.

In September, 1862, a warder, under suspension by the Board of Superintendence, in a memorial to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, preferred grave charges against the Governor and Local Inspector of this prison. By direction of His Excellency, I held, on the 3rd of October last, in conjunction with the Board of Superintendence, an investigation into those charges, under the 59th sect. of the Act 7 Geo. IV., chap. 74; but acting under the advice of the law adviser and my colleague, I did not reinvestigate any charges which had been previously inquired into, and on which a deliberate decision had been come. The Lord Mayor and members of the Board, including five county and borough magistrates, assisted me in this investigation, and we were unanimously of opinion that the charges against the Governor were either disproved or explained to our satisfaction, except that on one occasion he exceeded his powers in punishing a prisoner: he also appears to have spoken in a hasty manner to officers in the presence of prisoners; and although the stock of the prison in store, and that in process of manufacture, was taken at the commencement of the present year, that in use in charge of warders was not taken.

The charges against the Local Inspector were likewise of a serious nature,

* Died 4th February, 1863.

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but were not supported by evidence, and the warder appears to have been actuated by vindictive feelings in bringing them forward, nevertheless we were of opinion that the result of the investigation should be a warning to the Local Inspector, not again to put himself in the power of his subordinates, and that henceforth he should be most careful to sustain himself in the high position which he holds.

The warder was, by order of His Excellency, dismissed from the service.

The Board met regularly every fortnight, sometimes oftener, during the year, and devoted much time to their duties. I feel it due to the members of that Board to state that on this and on every other occasion they showed an anxious wish to co-operate in all my suggestions, more especially when I proposed that, instead of expending a large sum of money on unsatisfactory alterations in the female prison at Grangegorman, they should accept a sum of money from Government, interest free, repayable in twenty half-yearly instalments, and build a new block of cells on the most improved principle, for prisoners in separation. But at the close of their year of office they gave the sanction of their high names to a report drawn up by the Governor of this prison, which contained statements respecting convicts irreconcilable with facts, and when I spoke to some members of the Board on the subject, they assured me that they had signed the report without reading it, taking it for granted that the Governor would not commit them to statements which were incorrect. I can well understand, how gentlemen, having other business of their own to attend to, and ignorant of the principles on which secondary punishment is founded, should take on trust the report of their officer, who has been for so many years Governor of the prison, and in whom they placed every confidence, particularly, as according to the present mode of election by lot, no member of the Board of Superintendence, no matter how efficient, or how well he understands the subject, can calculate to continue in the office in which he has been accidentally placed. I beg, therefore, to repeat the opinion expressed by my colleague and my predecessor, that at least a portion of the Board of Superintendence should be annually selected by the Town Council for their fitness, and not by lot. I make these observations, being aware of the wish of some members of the late Board, that the circumstances under which they gave the weight of their names to the statements should be explained, and that the mistake should not remain uncontradicted. Their tenure of office having expired at the close of the year, there was no opportunity of the subject being discussed by the Board after the publication of the Report.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

CITY OF DUBLIN FEMALE PENITENTIARY, AT GRANGEGORMAN.—VISITED THE 19TH OF DECEMBER, 1862.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	–	43	43	–	5	5
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	–	4	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	25	25	–	4	4
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	16	16	–	2	2
In default of Bail,	–	21	21	–	1	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	21	21	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	–	6	6	–	1	1
Under Poor Law Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	6	6	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	49	49	–	–	–
Gross Total,	–	195	195	–	13	13

Juveniles in custody at the time of Inspection.

Aged 16 years and above 10—Summary Convictions, . 3

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1859,	186	1861,	206
1860,	218	Day of Inspection,	195

Committals during 1860, 1861, *and from* 1*st January to day of Inspection,* 19*th December*, 1862.

Denomination of Offences.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Murder,	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	1	–
Concealing Birth and Child Desertion,	3	1	2
Aggravated Assaults,	5	7	8
Common Assaults,	272	317	296
Burglary and Robbery,	6	2	10
Larceny (simple and from person),	498	438	430
Receiving Stolen Goods and Obtaining Money under False Pretences,	18	7	8
Riot and Breach of the Peace,	122	61	61
Bigamy,	–	1	–
Forgery,	1	1	1
Perjury,	–	1	–
Offences against Revenue Laws,	2	2	2
Poor Law and Workhouse Offences,	40	70	45
Absconding from Service, &c.,	4	1	2
Disorderly Conduct,	992	759	873
Other Misdemeanors,	534	387	320
Vagrants,	319	287	227
Dangerous Lunatics,	48	42	54
Drunkards,	1,660	1,506	1,786
For Further Examination,	504	401	438
Total,	5,029	4,292	4,563

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Re-committals and Averages.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.	F.	*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1862.*	F.
Re-committals—Once, . .	345	Re-committals—Once, . .	375
Twice, . . .	158	Twice, . . .	171
Thrice, . . .	67	Thrice, . . .	76
Four times and more, .	131	Four times and more, .	132
Total, . .	701	Total, . .	754
Average daily number in custody,	209	Average daily number in custody,	204
Average daily number in hospital, ...	13	Average daily number in hospital, ...	12
Highest number at any one time,	272	Highest number at any one time,	261
Lowest ditto, .	147	Lowest ditto, .	169

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years :—

390, on 23rd February, 1856.

The preceding tables show a reduction under every head except assaults and workhouse offences, in the number of criminal committals in 1861 as compared with the preceding year. The number of committals in 1860 was 2,698 ; in 1861, 2,227. The average daily number in custody was 238 in 1860, 209 in 1861, and 204 in 1862. The number of vagrants has diminished, but committals for drunkenness increased from 1,506 in 1861, to 1,786 in 1862. The prison authorities state that this increase is due, not to habits of greater intemperance amongst the female population of Dublin generally, but to the fact, that the vice being principally confined to the same individuals, they are in consequence of the increased distress among the lower classes of the city, unable to pay the fines imposed on them by the magistrates, and hence arises a larger number of re-committals.

Female crime in Dublin is limited to a comparatively few persons considering the population of the city, and the statistics of this prison show, that during the last three years, there have been but two females committed in the borough district for manslaughter, eighteen for burglary and robbery, thirty-three for receiving stolen goods, obtaining money under false pretences, &c., and five for other grave offences, including forgery, perjury, and bigamy.

2,307 individuals were committed to this gaol in 1861, but the number of committals amounted during the year to 4,063, showing how frequently the same persons were re-committed—143 were so re-committed upwards of twenty times. The same offenders are, year after year, constantly re-convicted, thus entailing an enormous expense on the rates to protect the public against a not numerous criminal population ; and the 2,307 individuals who were committed to this gaol during the year are known to have already suffered 13,536 imprisonments in the aggregate for the various offences of which they have been convicted during the course of their ill-regulated lives, notwithstanding that many are very young, having scarcely arrived at womanhood. Thirty-one prisoners were sentenced to penal servitude from this prison in 1861, and fifty-one in 1862. The great increase in the number of sentences to penal servitude in 1862 is stated to arise partly from the number of workhouse offenders sentenced to penal servitude during the year, and likewise from the fact that, under the present system (if the prison officers do their duty), *no habitual offender can escape identification*, and Judges are now fully alive to the importance of sending all such to the Convict Depôt. I may add, that my experience convinces me, that criminals *determined to continue in crime after discharge*,

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City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

dread nothing so much as the Convict Prison, and, although when in gaol they are generally most obedient to the prison rules, there is no subterfuge they will not use to escape with a shorter term of imprisonment in a county or borough prison, especially one in association as this is.

Because fourteen girls, when convicted from this prison of an atrocious attempt to burn a Union Workhouse, thanked the Judge who sentenced them to penal servitude, some thoughtless persons, in their ignorance of the subject, have impugned the treatment of convicts in Mountjoy Prison, and the statement has found its way into the *Times* newspaper. I owe it to the present Director of Government Prisons to say, that when, on a former occasion, girls, for similar outrages in that Union, suffered penal servitude, I was the Convict Director, having special charge of the female depôt; it was under my directions that punishments were inflicted on those girls for breaches of prison discipline, and being a Guardian of the Union, I was interested in their welfare. I therefore can tell the ordeal they had to pass before their unbending tempers could be made to yield to discipline. It required the utmost vigilance of the Medical Officer and the Superintendent of the gaol to prevent mind and body from sinking in their insane efforts to resist discipline. Four, whose constant cries disturbed the prison, had to be removed to this, Grangegorman, Gaol, until punishment cells sound proof could be built at Mountjoy; one of these, L., had to be placed under special medical supervision, lest her reason should fail, and a second, M., died of consumption; another, F., on the termination of her sentence of three years, was placed in a reformatory. After two years more she had learned sufficiently to control her temper, and obtained a situation, but her constitution was broken, and she also died of consumption. The above facts sufficiently show that the situation of convicts in Mountjoy Prison, whose untrained and outrageous tempers will not bend to discipline, and in whom habits of idleness, indolence, and mischief are deeply rooted, is not one of ease and comfort. It is, however, satisfactory to know that some of the girls who were most troublesome, are now respectably placed, and doing well; amongst others, L., who was perhaps the worst and most impracticable.

Juveniles.

135 juveniles were committed to Grangegorman Gaol in 1861, sixteen of whom were under ten years of age; 102 were convicted, and twenty sent to a Reformatory at the end of their sentences of imprisonment, as a punishment for their offences; of these, twenty-three had father and mother living, the remainder had lost one or both parents; only seventeen could read and write, and sixty-five were wholly illiterate.

Lunatics.

On the day which I selected for my inspection, forty-nine insane prisoners, committed as dangerous, occupied the lunatic wards of this gaol; forty-two were committed in 1861, forty-four were in custody at the close of the year, and fifty-five were committed in 1862.

In no gaols in Ireland is so much care bestowed on the insane as in the city of Dublin prisons. The Medical Officers, Drs. Banon and Minchin, are constant in their attendance, and they exercise the privilege which, under the 72nd section of the 7th Geo. IV., chapter 74, they possess, but which is seldom sufficiently acted on in the provinces. They have fixed a suitable diet for this class of patients, who receive flesh meat four days in the week, besides vegetables, and are, as far as the gaol appliances will permit, treated as if they were in an asylum. The cures effected by

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this treatment have been numerous; and of it I may observe in the words of Dr. Connolly:—"The results are worthy of remembrance by directors and officers of public institutions, who are sometimes led into inhumanity, disguised as the respectable virtue of economy." The insane are cared by respectable females, who understand their treatment, and the Medical Officers, in their report, praise the readiness with which the Governor and Matron have always entered into their views, the care and attention they have bestowed, as likewise the judgment and intelligence of the officers placed over the female department and the hospital. But out-door enjoyment and cheerful employments are wanting. And again, to quote from Dr. Connolly's admirable work:—"The melancholy woman and the frightened agitated girl are engaged with needle and thread—perhaps at the very work which set the poor creatures mad." These defects necessarily arise here, as in every other prison, from the working of the Act 1st Vic., chapter 27, and are quite beyond the powers of the prison authorities; as, however, the subject has been fully discussed by my colleague in his report on this prison last year, it is unnecessary for me to further dwell on the subject. Four lunatics died in this prison in 1861, and seven in 1862. The Medical Officers observe that out of fifteen deaths in the two city prisons, during the year, ten were from amongst the lunatics, and several of these had been committed in an almost dying state.

Accommodation.

	F.		F.
Wards,	15	Kitchen,	1
Yards,	15	Store Rooms,	3
Day Rooms,	15	Laundries,	2
Solitary Cells,	2	Drying Rooms,	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	242	Lavatory,	1
		Baths,	3
		Privies,	15
Single Cells of larger size,	2	Water-closets,	3
Cells to contain three persons,	3	Fumigating Room,	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	Reception Room,	1
Hospital Rooms,	5	Pumps and Wells,	6
Chapels,	2	Machines for Labour,	3
School Room,	1		

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	378	Bed-ticks,	433	Jackets,	526
Pairs Sheets,	692½	Caps,	774	Petticoats,	602
Rugs,	442	Shifts,	838	Pairs Shoes,	306

On all my visits to this gaol I found the buildings in good order, secure, dry, very clean, and well kept. Towards the close of the year the woodwork was painted, eave-gutters put up to the roof, and the entire premises thoroughly repaired. There is an abundant supply of water from the city main, whence it is distributed to every part of the premises. The sewerage is good and effective; the stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, rugs, and prison clothing, sufficient, and of good quality.

The prisoners are amenable to discipline, and the establishment, in all its departments, as efficiently managed as the imperfect construction of the prison buildings will permit. Mrs. Rawlins, the Head Matron, is an experienced and excellent officer, as likewise Mrs. O'Carroll, her deputy; but there is no institution in which the construction of the buildings more materially assists the maintenance of order and discipline as in a gaol, and the subjoined plan of this establishment will show how difficult it would be to carry out properly, in this labyrinth of corridors and cells, an effective prison system.

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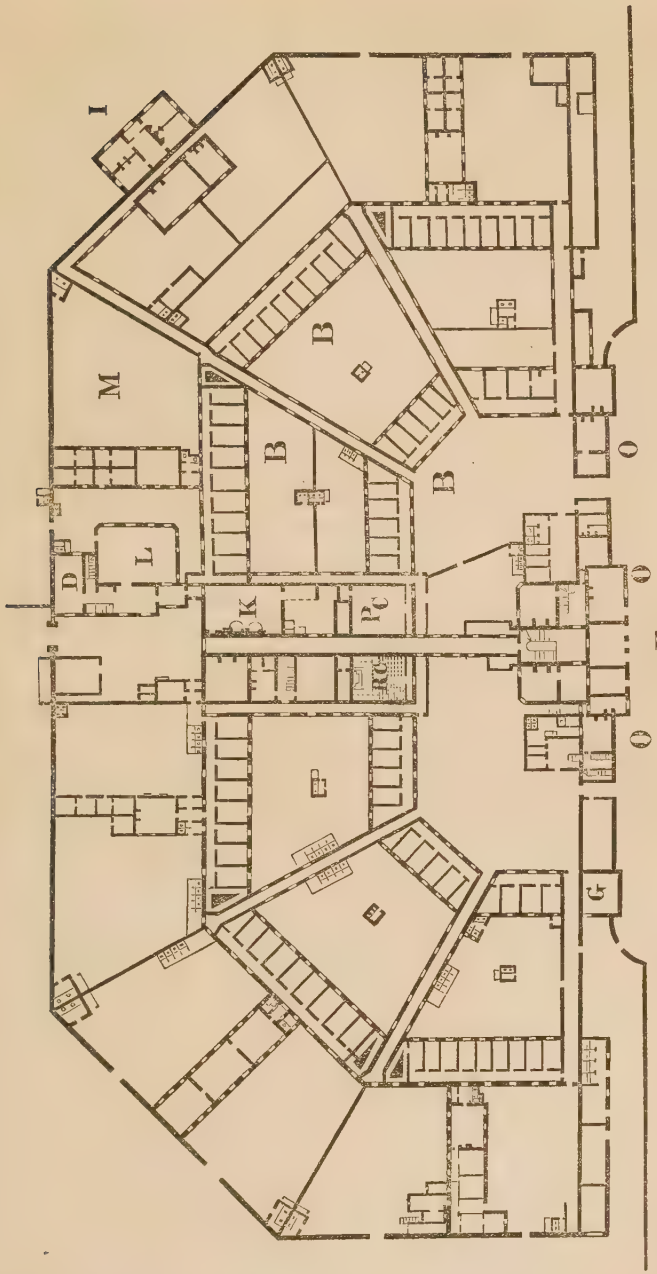
City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Plan.



E, entrance; O O O, officers' quarters and offices; G, guardroom; R C, Roman Catholic chapel; P C, Protestant chapel; K, kitchen; I, infirmary; L, laundry; M, lunatic quarters.

In November, 1861, a presentment passed the Town Council to heat and fit up 120 of the cells at B, and adapt them to the separate system, but the lowest tender for the work amounted to £1,247. I therefore suggested to the Board of Superintendence not to attempt to improve an ill-constructed prison, as was done at Richmond Bridewell, which, I am informed by the Local Inspector has cost, during the last twelve years, the

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sum of £4,555, and still is, and always will be, radically defective, but to build a block of new cells on the most improved principle for prisoners committed for the more serious offences, leaving the present cells—one section to be used for vagrants and another for prostitutes.

It is very desirable in a large town such as Dublin that such an arrangement should exist. In Paris there are different prisons for each of these classes, and the advantages are obvious. The prison offices and officers' quarters in Grangegorman prison are excellent, but the accommodation for prisoners, consisting of 247 cells, with long corridors and passages scattered over an area of several acres, could never be adapted to the separate system in a satisfactory manner. These corridors and passages are 1¼ miles long, and the principal Matron would require to walk 2½ miles in her daily routine of unlocking and locking up, to perform one of the ordinary duties of the superintendent of a prison. The present staff of officers, which cost in 1861, £2,718 12*s.* 5*d.*, should be increased, to enable the separate system to be carried out in these scattered buildings, and even then abuses may arise; but by forming a central hall where the superior officers would, at one glance, see the doors of all the cells, and how the Matron on duty is employed, at any moment, one officer would do the duty efficiently, which is now imperfectly done by several, besides a considerable annual saving would be effected in heating and lighting. A loan could be obtained from Government on the guarantee of a presentment under the Prisons Act, to be repaid, interest free, by twenty half-yearly instalments. The amount paid to the city of Dublin by Government in 1861 for the maintenance of prisoners, was £1,303. The net profits on works during the year, was £697, making a total of £2,000. If, out of this fund, £500 were allotted yearly towards the repayment of the instalments for ten years, £5,000 could be obtained at once from the Treasury, and a proper prison built.

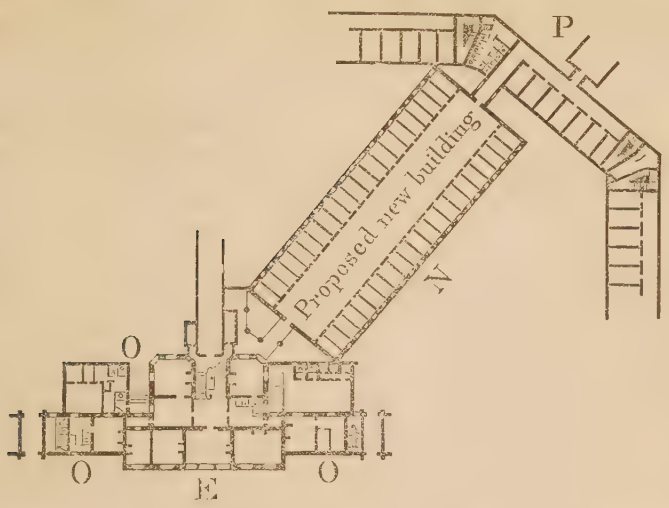
The city of Dublin is behind the rest of Ireland in prison accommodation. The county of Dublin has now an excellent gaol at Kilmainham; Waterford has just completed one at a cost of £10,000; Belfast and other towns have good prisons. I have to thank the Board of Superintendence for the very kind manner with which they at once met the views of the Inspectors-General, and adopted a plan, designed by Mr. Byrne, the city architect; at the same time they passed a resolution, recommending a presentment of £5,000 as a guarantee, to be included in the estimates, to enable the amount to be obtained from the Consolidated Fund, for the purpose of the erection of the building. The following is Mr. Byrne's plan :—

[PLAN No. 2.

Plan No. 2.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.



E, entrance; O O, offices and officers' quarters; P, part of the present prison; N, proposed new block of cells.

I regret that through the neglect of some of the officers, the specifications were not ready in time, and consequently the presentment did not come before the Town Council. The gaol authorities state that the fault lies with the city architect, but the Local Inspector is certainly not free from blame—it was his duty to see that the resolutions of the Board were carried into effect. I have felt it necessary to enter into these details and give these plans, because the matter will again come before the Board and Town Council prior to Michaelmas term 1863, and the members of the present Board are altogether different from those of 1862.

Mr. Byrne's plan would make a good prison, but it has several defects which I consider might be remedied. I would, therefore, suggest to the present Board to have the matter reconsidered, and a plan as perfect as possible selected.

The evils resulting from classification under the Act 7 Geo. IV., chap. 74, in this and every prison not on the most improved system, have been already so frequently dwelt on, that it is unnecessary for me to refer to the subject; at the same time I wish to observe, that every care is here taken by the prison authorities to carry out discipline as perfectly as circumstances will permit; the prisoners sleep and take their meals in separation, and as much as possible the contamination of the less guilty is prevented, but it is difficult to do so in an associated prison, and it is the opinion of my colleague and myself that long imprisonments in a gaol constituted as this is, are objectionable; I believe that the Scotch system of transferring prisoners so sentenced to a central depôt is far preferable.

The Head Matron and her deputy generally both attend lock-up, but always one of these officers. Two matrons patrol within the prison at night, but the great length of the corridors must impair their usefulness.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1861.		*From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection,* 1862.	
Punishment Cells, . .	43	Punishment Cells, . .	52
Other Punishments, .	39	Other Punishments, .	23
Total, .	82	Total, .	75

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Employment.

PUNITIVE LABOUR.		INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.	
Laundry,	26	Sewing,	41
Cleaning,	14	Knitting,	2
	—	Nursing,	5
Total,	40	Cooking,	5
			—
		Total,	53

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years :—

1859, . £184 15*s.* 9*d.* | 1860, . £295 12*s.* 11*d.* | 1861, . £233 13*s.* 2*d.*

Schools.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year, 1861, 112
Average number attending daily, ... 9·6

School-hours.—From 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. in winter; and from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in summer.

Since last inspection the school-matron died, and another has been appointed, who was trained in the schools of the Education Commissioners, and ranks in the third class.

The following report on this school has been made by the Inspector:—"Reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught. The proficiency of the pupils is very fair, and writing well attended to; plain needlework is taught for fifty-five minutes in winter, and an hour and a-quarter in summer. For the six months previous to Miss Larkin's appointment in July, 1862, there was scarcely any school held, in consequence of the illness of the late teacher. Since then, school has been held almost daily. Only fourteen pupils on the school roll."

Religious instruction is given to the Roman Catholics by the Sisters of Charity, and with the best results.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. wholemeal bread, with ¾ pint new milk; 1 pint of gruel in lieu of milk to each prisoner committed for one month or under.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 6½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.*; meat, per lb., 5½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 14*s.* 2*d.*; candles, per doz. lbs., 5*s.* 10*d.*; soap, per cwt., 30*s.*

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 2⅝*d.* | 1860, . 2¾*d.* | 1861, . 2½*d.* | Day of Inspection, . 2 1⅜*d.*

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1859, . 2⅓*d.* | 1860, . 2¾*d.* | 1861, . 3*d.*

The provisions supplied to the prisoners were good when I visited the prison; the Chaplains regularly inspect them, and generally report favourably of their quality.

Books and Accounts.

All the various books and registries ordered by the rules of the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use in this prison, and likewise others which the circumstances of the prison have suggested. They are kept with care and attention. I examined them minutely at the close of the year, and was well satisfied with them.*

* Since the above was in type, a very grave neglect has become apparent with reference to the transcribing of a sentence on two female prisoners removed from the county of Dublin Gaol to this Prison, which resulted in their illegal discharge while under a rule of bail.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1859, . £4,595 16*s.* 6*d.* | 1860, . £5,191 0*s.* 8*d.* | 1861, . £5,479 8*s.* 8*d.*

Average annual cost of each prisoner :—

1860, . £21 16*s.* 2*d.* | 1861, . £29 10*s.* 7*d.*

Repaid by Government for maintenance of convicted prisoners :—

1860, . £484 19*s.* 7*d.* | 1861, . £506 15*s.* 1*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-resident Officers.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Charles P. Gavin, Local Inspector,	150	0	0
Rev. W. Maturin, Chaplain of the Established Church,	50	0	0
Rev. S. Simpson, Presbyterian Chaplain,	33	6	8
Rev. J. Murphy, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	100	0	0
Awley Banon, M.D., Physician,	125	0	0
Humphrey Minchin, Surgeon,	75	0	0

Resident Male Officers.

Thos. L. Synnott, Governor,	200	0	0
Benjamin Warren, Clerk,	90	0	0
Michael Plunkett, Registrar and Court Attendant,	75	0	0
Edward Dunne, Assistant Clerk and Storekeeper,	60	0	0
James Coffey, Hall Porter,	50	0	0
Thomas Coogan, Guardsman,	40	0	0
Thomas M'Dermott, do.,	40	0	0
John Donnellan, do.,	40	0	0
Bernard Kearns, Night Watchman,	40	0	0

Resident Female Officers.

Marian Rawlins, Matron,	200	0	0
Mary C. O'Carroll, Deputy Matron,	80	0	0
Jane Miles, Store Matron,	75	0	0
Margt. Ryan, Hospital do.,	50	0	0
Mary J. Larkin, School do.,	40	0	0
Mary Coleman, Kitchen do.,	40	0	0
Frances Moran, Laundry do.,	40	0	0
Emily Yeates, do.,	40	0	0
Eliz. Kennedy, Lunatic Matron,	40	0	0
Maria Hitchcock, do.,	40	0	0
Mary E. Carey, Reception Matron,	40	0	0
Eliza Murphy, 1st class Matron,	40	0	0
Margaret Sinnott, do.,	40	0	0
Mary Colgan, do.,	40	0	0
Anne O'Brien, do.,	40	0	0
Eliza Dillon, do.,	40	0	0
Alice Keshan, Messenger Matron,	30	0	0
M. Bidelia Lardner, 2nd class Matron,	30	0	0
Teresa Mitchell, do.,	30	0	0
Susanna Lambe, do.,	30	0	0
Catherine M. Belton, do.,	30	0	0
Margaret M'Donnell, Night Matron,	30	0	0
Eliza Conry, do.,	30	0	0
Mary Reynolds, Servant,	12	0	0
Jane Murtha, do.,	12	0	0

Mrs. Boyle, schoolmistress, died; succeeded by Miss Mary J. Larkin. Mrs. Dunne, night matron, resigned; succeeded by Miss Margaret M'Donnell.

All the intern officers receive rations.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1861.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1862.
Local Inspector,	113	175
Surgeon,	141	150
Protestant Chaplain,	150	158
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	129	116
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	367	428
Physician,	207	175

It appears from the above that the Presbyterian Chaplain has not paid the number of visits required by the Prisons Act.

Hospital.

Number in hospital, cost of medicine, and number of deaths, for the last three years :—

		1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in hospital,	Interns,	373	389	352
	Externs,	2,225	1,837	1,638
Cost of medicine,		£100	£100	£80
Deaths,		14	4	6

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

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Four of the six deaths in 1861 were of lunatics, and four deaths were from consumption.

There is an excellent hospital attached to this gaol. It is connected with the prison by a corridor, so that the prisoners, after lock-up, are all under the same lock. The Medical Officers report "323 intern patients, and 1,916 externs were treated in 1862; of these, eight died, seven of whom were lunatics. We have had to deal with many cases of disease occurring in persons of broken-down and weakened constitutions, of which class the majority of those committed to our prisons consist. From the system, adopted by the Medical Officers, of making a daily inspection of the prisoners, care is taken that additional food be allowed to such persons in general, by the increase of a few ounces of bread, and in more rare cases by giving animal food. By these means, notwithstanding the very low dietary of the prisons, and the wretched class of which the inmates, for the most part, consist, their sanitary condition during the past year will bear a favourable comparison with that of any other of the public institutions of the city."

Board of Superintendence.

This prison is governed by the same Board of Superintendence as the Richmond Bridewell. The Board meets every fortnight, occasionally in each prison.

General Observations.

My colleague, in his report on the City of Dublin Prisons in 1856, says:—"I would conclude by again urging upon the consideration of the municipal authorities the propriety of giving aid and countenance to the establishment of Refuges, or 'Sociétés de Patronage,' such as exist in Paris, inasmuch as they are peculiarly suited to the circumstances of a large city." These observations are now as correct as they were seven years ago; and long previously, in 1839, a nobleman, then holding a high position in Ireland, whose name is connected with every endeavour to raise suffering humanity, procured £500 from Government, and £200 was collected by private subscriptions, to found the Victoria Asylum as a refuge for prisoners discharged from this gaol. The asylum did not succeed, and the Chaplain of this prison, the late Rev. Mr. Kirby, established another, and resigned his place as Chaplain to devote himself exclusively to its management. It lasted for many years, and we all remember the vast good it did during its existence. His devotion to it was such, that he has been known to pawn his watch to provide an outfit for additional inmates. He and it are now both gone, and his property was sold to pay the debts incurred by the establishment, but the necessity still exists, and such an institution as my colleague recommends, ought to be connected with this prison; many such are to be found in England, France, Belgium, and other places on the Continent. At present it is almost impossible for a prisoner to adopt a life of virtue after liberation; she has no home which will receive her, and her former companions well know when she will be discharged from this gaol, and lie in wait to bring her back to vice and crime.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA.—INSPECTED 22ND DECEMBER, 1862.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1861,	42	2	44
Committals from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862,	312	26	338
	354	28	382
Discharged from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862,	310	25	335
Prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1862,	44	3	47
Greatest number in custody from 1st Jan., 1862, to Dec., 1862,	51	9	60
Lowest number in custody for like period,	36	2	38
Greatest number of females in custody for like period,	–	9	–
Lowest number of females in custody for like period,	–	2	–
Average number in custody from 1st Jan., 1862, to 22nd Dec. 1862,	43	5	48
Average of pauper prisoners for like period,	18	3	21
Pauper prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1861,	22	–	22
Pauper prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1862,	20	2	22

Classification of Prisoners in Custody on day of Inspection, 22nd December, 1862.

Class.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
1.—In furnished rent rooms, paying rent,	6	–	6			
In unfurnished rent rooms, paying rent,	1	1	2			
In furnished free rooms, under remand,	2	–	2			
In unfurnished free rooms, under remand,	3	–	3			
				12	1	13
2.—In furnished common halls,	10	–	10			
In unfurnished common halls,	2	–	2			
				12	–	12
3.—In pauper-building,	16	2	18			
In hospital (paupers),	5	–	5			
				21	2	23
Total in custody,				45	3	48

Prisoners committed to the Punishment Cells from 1st January, 1862, *to 31st December*, 1862.

Date.	Names.	Class.	Offence.	Punishment.
1862.				Hours.
March 3	A. P.,	Rent-room,	Drunk, and most disorderly,	4
,, 6	J. F.,	,,	Drunk, and annoying another prisoner,	10
,, 11	Same,	,,	Drunk and disorderly,	4¼
,, 11	W. O'R.,	,,	Making use of insulting and threatening language to the Marshal,	14
May 12	R. W.,	Pauper,	Using threatening and insulting language to another prisoner,	9
July 24	J. M'G.,	,,	Indecently assaulting a female visitor to the prison,	24
Sept. 30	J. G. R.,	Rent-room,	Assaulting another prisoner, and inflicting a severe injury on his eye,	9½
Oct. 22	J. H.,	Pauper,	Being drunk, and very disorderly,	18
,, 22	J. D.,	,,	Most disorderly conduct, and using threatening and insulting language to other prisoners,	23
Nov. 11	J. D.,	,,	Using threatening and insulting language to Hatchman Armstrong,	9

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Four Courts Marshalsea

Resident Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Edward Houston Caulfield, Marshal,	742	8	8
Richard J. Pilkington, Deputy Marshal,	170	0	0
James Houston, C. Hatchman, Store-keeper, and in charge of Pauper building,	100	0	0
Eliza M'Ginty, Matron,	31	0	0
John Skelton, Hatchman,	52	0	0
John Armstrong, do.,	52	0	0
John M'Elveny, do.,	52	0	0
Martin Quirk, Messenger,	35	0	0
Peter Breen, Night Watchman,	35	0	0

Allowances to Resident Officers.

The Marshal receives 3 tons of coals yearly for his office. The Deputy Marshal receives 10 tons for his own use. The store-keeper in charge of the pauper department, the matron, and the watchman for the guard-room, receive each 5 tons yearly; 5 tons are also allowed for the hatchman's sleeping room.

There is a further allowance of 1½ lbs. of candles weekly during the winter half-year, and ½ lb. in the summer half-year to resident hatchmen.

Non-resident Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
John Francis Teeling, Local Inspector,	180	0	0
Charles Benson, Physician,	114	18	0
David Lyon, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Very Rev. Canon Farrell, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	60	0	0
Rev. J. H. Le Fanu, Protestant Chaplain,	55	7	8
Rev. W. B. Kirkpatrick, Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18	5

Non-resident Officers' Visits from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862.

Local Inspector,	116	Protestant Chaplain,	106
Surgeon and Physician,	133	Presbyterian do.,	103
R. C. Chaplain,	101		

The following changes have taken place during the year. The Rev. James Daniel, Roman Catholic Chaplain, has resigned, and the Very Rev. Canon Farrell has been appointed in his place. One of the hatchmen died, the watchman was promoted to the office of hatchman, and a new watchman appointed.

The Treasury have during the past year granted an increase of £20 to the salary of the Local Inspector, and a like sum to that of the Deputy Marshal, on the recommendation of the Inspectors-General and in accordance with the suggestion of my colleague, who, in his report for 1859, pointed out the "increased duties which devolved on those officers under the improved system then established, and the zeal, attention, and prudence with which these duties have been discharged."

In the upper yard there are thirty-seven rooms, three of which are occupied by the Chief Hatchman, who resides in the prison, and one (which is furnished by the Government) by the hatchman on duty, and the messenger; one is appropriated as a temporary common hall, in which there are at present two male prisoners, paying 4*s.* a-week each for furniture and attendance; one of the lower rooms has been fitted up as a kitchen, and is appropriated to the prison servants; five rooms are occupied by prisoners under remand, who pay no rent; and eight by prisoners paying the Government rent of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week each; leaving eighteen rooms vacant, available for first-class debtors, six of which are small inner rooms, accessible only through the outer rooms. Eight of the prisoners in this yard are provided with the furniture and attendance supplied by the Government, for which they pay 5*s.* 6*d.* per week each. There are sixteen rooms in this yard furnished. The guard-room, occupied by the watchman at night, is a small room in this yard, not included in the above number.

In the lower yard there are four common hall-rooms, two of which are furnished

by the Government, and contain four beds each. In these rooms there are at present eight male prisoners, paying 4*s.* per week each for furniture and attendance; one room is occupied by two male prisoners, who provide their own furniture; and one is used as a visiting room for females to pauper prisoners. DUBLIN DISTRICT. *Four Courts Marshalsea*

The pauper building consists of six rooms, one of which is allocated as a store-room for this department; one has been fitted up as a kitchen; the remainder are furnished to accommodate six males each; there are at present sixteen male prisoners in the four rooms.

Letter E.—The hospital department consists of five rooms, of which two are occupied by hospital patients, and two by the matron and her family. The other is a store-room for the spare furniture, bedding, &c., belonging to the upper yard.

Letter F.—The female ward consists of six small rooms, one of which is the dispensary, having a door leading to the hospital; one is furnished as a female common-hall; one is appropriated as an unfurnished common-hall: one is occupied by two female pauper prisoners; the remainder are vacant.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

42, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin,
April 3, 1863.

During the past year, as usual, many of the persons committed to the Marshalsea were, at the time, labouring under chronic diseases, or had constitutions broken by old-age, irregular habits, reverses of fortune, or such like causes. Most of these required medical treatment, some extra diet, and hospital care; but nearly all of them improved in health during their confinement, and very few cases of sickness commenced in the prison. No epidemic manifested itself; and only one death occurred since last report—the death was that of Mr. P. D. Sterne, a very old gentleman, who had been a prisoner for 36 years—so that the healthfulness of the place seems unquestionable.

CHARLES BENSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Government Allowances to Pauper Prisoners.

Each pauper prisoner receives 1 lb. of first quality bread, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and 1½ pints of new milk daily, and 2 oz. of soap and one candle (four to the pound) weekly. Their bedding consists of three single blankets, a rug, two linen sheets, and a bed-tick and bolster filled with straw once a month.

The allowance of coals during the winter half-year is 2½ cwt. weekly to each room where pauper debtors lodge, and 1¼ cwt. during the summer half-year, from 1st May to 1st November. This supply is sometimes increased in the month of October when specially ordered.

This prison is well kept, clean, and orderly, the ventilation good, the buildings in sound repair, and not likely to require outlay or expenditure beyond the ordinary annual maintenance during the ensuing year.

The Government furniture is well cared and in good order, and no additional supply will be required for some time. The discipline and rules of the prison are well and properly sustained. There have, however, been, during the past year, a much larger number of punishments than heretofore, resulting from the introduction, surreptitiously, of intoxicating drink. As, however, much vigilance is now used to prevent this abuse, there has been no case of drunkenness in the prison for some time. In conclusion, I consider that great credit is due to the Local Inspector and other superior officers of the prison for the firmness and judgment they have exercised in enforcing the new and stringent rules under circumstances of much difficulty among a body of litigious men, anxious to catch at some illegality to ground an action for damages.

Many debtors remain here for long periods: R. W., pauper debtor, committed in 1855 for a debt of £10 13*s.* 10*d.*, is still in custody, and not

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likely soon to be discharged; W. M., arrested in 1859 for a debt of £18 0*s.* 1*d.*, is similarly circumstanced; and the only death in the prison during 1862 was of an old gentleman who had been an inmate of the prison for the last 36 years.

The arrangements with regard to pauper debtors, alluded to by my colleague in the last annual report, are now fully carried out, and much vigilance is exercised to prevent the introduction into the prison of articles of comparative luxury for the use of those inmates who are supported by the State. This class of debtors is now restricted (as far as the circumstances of the prison will permit) to the dietary established by the rules. Formerly considerable laxity prevailed, and many unable or unwilling to earn their bread by honest industry, preferred to remain in the prison living in idleness on the pauper rations supplied by Government, to which were added such additional articles as they could otherwise obtain, and consequently, although they could have procured their discharge, they did not do so. In the month of March, 1862, the new dietary, in which stirabout is substituted for bread at breakfast, came into use. In the commencement much opposition was made by the prisoners to its adoption, but it has been found to be satisfactory, and during the past year the health of the inmates has been very good. Much credit is due to Dr. Benson for the great care and attention which he bestows on the prisoners; and he states that he finds no difficulty in preserving their health by ordering some extra milk or other slight addition to the ordinary dietary when their constitutions or advanced age require it, but before actual disease has set in.

We find, however, that the unrestricted intercourse of all classes of debtors in the common yards, renders it impossible to prevent those on pauper allowance from receiving food and other articles from their friends through the master debtors, who have a right to procure what they desire from outside. Hitherto it has been found most difficult to prevent spirits from being introduced into the prison, and when, notwithstanding the vigilance of the superior officers, and the frequent cautions given to the searchers at the hatch, spiritous liquors still found their way within the walls, the hatchmen pleaded as an excuse that the spirits were introduced in gutta percha bags, thrown over the south boundary wall, according to a preconcerted arrangement with the prisoners. The Local Inspector, in order to put an end to an excuse on the part of the searchers, which was considered to be imaginary and without foundation, caused a wall to be built, enclosing a part of the back-yard, next the south boundary, to which the prisoners have now no access, so that similar bags thrown over it must fall within the space enclosed, and out of the reach of the prisoners.* Since then no case of drunkenness has occurred in the prison.

This gaol, like many others erected at the same period, is very unsuited for the purposes of a prison. There are no separate buildings for male and female prisoners, and pauper and master debtors associate together in the yard. The hospital is defective, and many requirements are wanting; but it is to be hoped that the present state of the law in Ireland with regard to debtors will very soon be changed, and the English Bankruptcy Act introduced, which will render this prison unnecessary, and enable the authorities, as in the case of the Queen's Bench, the Fleet, and the Marshalsea of London, to close it. In England, to use the words of the Lord Chancellor, "the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt, unless fraudulently

* While this report was passing through press an investigation was held by my colleague into the discipline of the prison, in the course of which facts were disclosed showing the correctness of this surmise, and which caused the dismissal of three hatchmen.

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contracted, which was the real object of the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Act, has been attained. The thousands of writs of *capias* which were in force in London within living memory have already dwindled to hundreds, and of the 324 persons confined for debt in the Queen's Bench, Horsemonger-lane, and Whitecross-street Prisons last October, between twenty or thirty only remain."

In England, all debtors can be placed within the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, and their property taken possession of. There misfortune is treated as such, and the fraudulent only are punished as criminal. In Ireland, where the new Bankruptcy Act is not in force, the dishonest man, who can pay for his maintenance as a master debtor, lives in comparative comfort while in gaol, although remanded for the grossest frauds, while the honest debtor, his victim, who has no means left for his support, is, perhaps, confined in the adjoining cells of the prison, on the same diet as felons.

On the late celebration of the marriage of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, was anxious to mark the auspicious event by releasing the more deserving of the small debtors who were in custody, by satisfying their detaining creditors, and for that purpose the Very Rev. the Dean of the Chapel Royal made inquiries into the antecedents of the inmates of the gaol, when it was found that but two prisoners, females, out of the entire number were deserving of His Excellency's consideration.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

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